REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09

1902-03

00134004

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

134004

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97.

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HYDERABAD:
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No. 1401-R. OF 1897.

FROM

F. S. BULLOCK, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad.

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated Amraoti, the 20th August 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the following brief remarks, the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1896-97.

2. This is the first quinquennial report prepared under the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution No. $\frac{9\text{-Education}}{280}$ of 18th July 1895, and this may be some reason for its length, but I can only regret that it so abounds in details as to make it wearisome to read.

3. The figures given in the statement in paragraph 3 include indigenous schools, and are somewhat curious. Since 1892-93 there is a decrease of 13 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools and a decrease of 676 boy pupils and an increase of 1,597 girl pupils, giving a net increase of 921 pupils. But since last year, 1895-96, there is an increase of 181 schools and 5,100 pupils. When we come to examine the details given in paragraph 5, we find that there is a mushroom growth of schools and scholars since last year, which is due to indigenous and private schools having suddenly sprung into existence, and the reason given is that the scarcity which prevailed during the year contributed to cause the increase, because teachers were willing to take Rs. 2 or 3 a month as salary.

4. The number of Government schools has actually increased if we include district and municipal schools, which it is necessary to do owing to transfers to suit financial arrangements; and the number of scholars has also increased, the figures being 653 schools with 38,633 scholars in 1892-93 and 714 schools with 42,284 scholars in 1896-97.

5. It is misleading to show the indigenous schools in a statement designed to exhibit the comparative state of education if these schools are of so fluctuating a character as is shown in the statistics given in paragraph 6; but it is certainly remarkable that following on my remarks last year on the subject of encouraging indigenous schools, there should be such a sudden increase. I believe much more might be achieved by encouraging indigenous schools than is generally supposed; but, of course, so long as Government is prepared to open a new school where it is wanted, it is the policy of the people to hang back.

In Berar we have quite enough Government schools considering that there is one to every 26 square miles of area; and if aided schools be included, there is a school to every 13 square miles, while in populated district, such as Ellichpur and Amraoti, there is a school to every 6 and 7 square miles. Wun and Basim are still the most backward districts, and this is as it should be, as the population is not such as would at present take to education, being chiefly Banjaras, Gonds, &c.

6. Paragraphs 8 and 12 deal with the income of the department: while the district funds from the educational cess and assignments of land revenue show

an increase, which must continue during the progress of revision settlement, it is noticeable that the fee income shows but little improvement, and is little more at the end of the quinquennial period than it was at the beginning.

Municipal contributions are larger, and after this year every municipality will contribute to education liberally. Popular contributions show no tendency to increase, though during the past year there is a slight improvement.

On the expenditure side there is a rise in the past year owing to pension contributions paid by District Boards, but the total expenditure on education has steadily decreased for the last five years owing to a more careful system of administration as shown in paragraph 17.

7. Under the head of Controlling Agencies, the Director has gone in great detail into the inspection of schools by himself and his staff and the district officers, and it is plain that a great deal of attention is paid to the schools, and a good many individuals and committees take an interest in the subject.

8. There is a cause for satisfaction in the improved results shown in the University Examinations and the progress shown in paragraph 27.

Secondary Education.

9. The two high schools have continued to flourish, but the number attending the Amraoti High School has decreased owing to the opening of a private high school which now has an attendance of 137 boys and a fee income of Rs. 2,379, which shows that it is a successful institution. This is a good sign, and a private middle school has recently been started in Amraoti, and has an attendance of 60 boys.

The expenditure on Government schools has decreased during the past year, and there is a gradual falling off in the cost of these schools; but in the quinquennial period the number of boys on the rolls has fallen from 4,672 to 3,795 and the daily attendance from 3,558 to 3,022, and in consequence the cost per pupil has increased.

The results of examinations are satisfactory, and especially that of the Amraoti High School in the past year; but generally the Berar high schools did very well in the Matriculation Examination, Amraoti passing 64 per cent. and Akola 53 of its candidates. All the Berar University scholarships were gained by boys from the Amraoti High School.

A scholarship of Rs. 7 or 8 per mensem has been given by Mr. Vyankatesh Koner Bhedi primarily for a boy of the Wun district.

The boarding houses have been full, and the number of boys has increased at Akola and fallen at Amraoti. I regret to see that the cost per boarder has increased to Rs. 6-5-3, which seems excessive.

There is one more middle class schoool teaching the IVth standard Anglo-Vernacular class. These schools, while showing an increase of numbers examined, do not compare favourably with 1892-93 in the number passed in spite of the constant supervision of the Director and his Inspectors.

Primary Education.

10. The number of primary schools has increased by 12 during the past year, gradually following out the programme which the Director has proposed of providing schools in the large villages of 1,000 and upwards of population.

The total number of pupils increased during the year by 1,481 in district boards' schools, and in municipal schools by 604.

In the past five years primary schools have increased from 580 to 640, and the scholars from 31,751 to 36,501. The cost of these schools has increased the charge against provincial revenues as explained by the Director, but it is satisfactory to notice that there is a slight decrease in the past year of the cost per pupil due, of course, to the increase of pupils.

The percentage of passes is lower than it was in 1892-93, but this depends much on the standard of excellence, and I am inclined to think that the present Director pitches it rather high.

Comparing the bonuses to deserving teachers shown in paragraph 54 with the punishments, it would appear that masters had on the whole done very well.

The great and general increase of indigenous schools in all districts is somewhat surprising, and no doubt the statistics are not quite trustworthy, but if they are encouraged, I feel confident that they will be appreciated. Their stability cannot depend so much on accidental circumstances as the Director seems to think, and now that the rules for aided schools in Bombay have been adopted, I hope that they will be sympathetically treated by our educational officers and encouraged in every way.

11. The amount spent on buildings for primary schools was Rs. 21,780, and 10 buildings were completed and 2 still under construction. Rs. 18,754 were spent on repairs.

There are still 88 primary schools said to require new buildings, and 25 require additional accommodation.

The Training College.

12. The scheme for improving the Training College has been revised, and new courses of study laid down during the past year.

The results of the annual examination are more satisfactory, and the number of passes in the first year's course increased from 18 to 32, and both on the Marathi and Hindustani side there was an improvement. Thirty-one students were sent out as masters during the year.

The selection of candidates by examination at Akola was carried out at Akola by the Director, and he found it promising. I look upon this re-organization of the Training College as a great step towards education of a better sort, and if we can make the college a really good institution, we shall have achieved a success that has been long wanting to the department.

13. The Industrial Training School has now 17 pupils, and has been open only 15 months. The Director says it has made a marked advance, but I am afraid I cannot endorse his opinion. I have visited it two or three times, and I think we much need a competent Principal of the school, a practical man of a mechanical turn of mind. Such a man is difficult to find. Still a beginning has been made in Amraoti as well as at Akola, and I hope that this most important branch of education may find favour.

Female Education.

14. The number of female schools has decreased by one since last year, and in the quinquennial period there is an increase of two only, and the pupils have increased from 1,653 to 1,909.

But under Mr. Patwardhan's encouragement, it has become the practice to allow little girls to attend boys' schools, and apparently this practice has found favour for 1,709 girls who attended boys' schools, so that during the five years the number of girls who are being educated has increased from 2,124 to 3,707, which is a considerable improvement.

The Education of Special Classes.

15. Under this head I think it is proper to call attention to the fact that there are 88 Urdu schools for Muhammadan boys and girls with 4,645 pupils on the rolls. Considering that Urdu is not the language of Berar, that it is not used in the courts and not spoken by the people, and the percentage of Muhammadans to the population of Berar is only 7 per cent., it seems to me that the expenditure on these schools is excessive, and that the class of Muhammadans in Berar who attend them is very low. They save the Muhammadan community from providing the religious Koran schools that exist in Upper India, but the Urdu they learn is of little practical use to them, as it is not the language of this part of India.

16. There is a considerable increase of education among the low castes, and the example set by Janu Mahar in erecting a boarding house at Akola is an excellent one.

17. On the whole, during the last five years there has been a fair amount of progress in Government and District Boards' schools, and the administration of the department has been more effective and economical.

The point to which I think attention is required is the development of indigenous primary education.

18. Rao Sahib S. V. Patwardhan has done a great deal for his department; he has his heart in the work, and his object is to give a practical and sound education; and if he can improve the indigenous schools, the industrial schools, and put primary education on a good basis, he will deserve much gratitude from the people of Berar.

The Inspector of Schools, Mr. V. M. Mahajani, M.A., is a very capable officer, and should be able to assist him in his efforts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. S. BULLOCK,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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No. 1319 OF 1897-98.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR S. V. PATWARDHAN, B.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

F. S. BULLOCK, ESQ., I.C.S., C.I.E.,

COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 17th July 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97, which has been drawn up as per orders of the Government of India contained in their Home Department (Education) letter No. $\frac{9\text{-Education}}{280}$, dated the 18th July 1895, to the address of the Resident at Hyderabad, copy of which was forwarded with your endorsement No. 6803, dated the 19th August following.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year under report was remarkable for its scanty and irregular rainfall; the *kharif* crops were secured to some extent, but the *rabi* crops proved almost a total failure. Prices of food-grains began to rise since September, and became abnormally high since January. Distress became acute in February, and Government had to open relief works in most of the districts of the province. Public health, however, was generally good; there were no marriages after April; and education, in spite of the scarcity and high prices of food-grains, continued to make satisfactory progress in all its branches. Numbers of boys' schools under private management and their pupils have increased to a great extent. The number of girls under instruction has considerably increased, though the number of girls' schools has decreased by two. District officers have continued to show lively interest in the well-being of the schools, and the Taluk officers and Tahsildars have generally given valuable assistance to inspecting officers and schoolmasters. The inspecting officers of the department have carefully supervised the schools in their charge, and have been unsparing in their efforts to encourage the growth of schools under private management. The district and municipal boards have performed their duties in an able and intelligent manner, and school committees have shown increasing interest in their work. The results of the matriculation examination, particularly of the Amraoti high school, were gratifying, and the middle schools and primary schools acquitted themselves very fairly on the whole at the annual examinations. The total number of pupils examined and passed in indigenous schools and the total amounts of grants earned by them have increased. The Muhammadan and low-caste pupils under instruction in the province have increased, and there is a rise in the numbers passed. Standards of study have been revised, and separate courses of instruction have been sanctioned for secondary and primary schools. The Training College at Akola has been re-organized, and the quality and status of trained men have been improved. The number in the industrial school at Amraoti has nearly doubled, and the school has achieved a fair amount

of success. The income from fees from all classes of schools shows a slight falling-off, the total for the year being Rs. 57,950 against Rs. 58,618 of the preceding year. The total expenditure of the department has increased by Rs. 12,694-8-7. Thus the department has made a satisfactory advance in all its branches during the year.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past five years :—

Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	Year.	Number of institutions. For boys.	Number of institutions. For girls.	Number of institutions. Total.	Number of scholars. Boys.	Number of scholars. Girls.	Number of scholars. Total.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age. Boys.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age. Girls.
17,717	5,824	Males ... 1,491,500 Females. 1,495,540	1892-93	1,324	52	1,376	51,297	2,125	53,422	22·92	1·
			1893-94	1,274	52	1,326	50,168	2,264	52,432	22·24	1·07
			1894-95	1,175	53	1,228	47,012	2,973	49,985	21·01	1·61
			1895-96	1,128	52	1,180	45,770	3,473	49,243	20·46	1·65
			1896-97	1,311	50	1,361	50,621	3,722	54,343	22·62	1·76
			Difference between 1892-93 and 1896-97.	— 13	—2	— 15	— 676	+1,597	+ 921	—·3	+ ·76
			Difference between 1895-96 and 1896-97.	+ 183	—2	+ 181	+4,851	+ 249	+ 5,100	+ ·16	+ ·11

The above table shows a net increase of 181 schools and 5,100 scholars as detailed in the margin. The increase in schools and scholars has occurred in all the districts, and is, as will be seen from the following table, principally confined to indigenous schools or schools under private management. It looks strange that the number of schools and scholars should have so greatly increased in spite of the scarcity and high prices of the necessaries of life which prevailed throughout the province in the latter part of the year; but the very scarcity seems to have partly contributed to bring about the increase. Ordinarily teachers demand Rs. 6 or 7 a month to open private schools in villages, but during the year under report they have opened them for Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem. Added to this the public health was generally good throughout the province; no marriages took place after April, and the people were naturally inclined to look to their children's education.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Akola ...	20	1,000
Buldana ...	26	399
Basim ...	20	523
Amraoti ...	69	1,730
Wun ...	34	984
Ellichpur ...	12	464
	181	5,100

4. A comparison of the figures during the last five years will show that the number of schools for boys and girls has decreased by 15, but that of scholars increased by 921; the figures for 1896-97 being 1,361 schools and 54,343 scholars against 1,376 schools and 53,422 scholars during 1892-93.

Public and private schools with scholars.

5. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, and of scholars attending them, with the numbers on the last days of the four previous years :—

Years.	Public schools: Under public management: Government schools: No. of schools.	Government schools: No. of scholars.	District Board schools: No. of schools.	District Board schools: No. of scholars.	Municipal schools: No. of schools.	Municipal schools: No. of scholars.	Under private management: Aided: No. of schools.	Aided: No. of scholars.	Unaided: No. of schools.	Unaided: No. of scholars.	Total: No. of schools.	Total: No. of scholars.	Private institutions: No. of schools.	Private institutions: No. of scholars.	Total: No. of schools.	Total: No. of scholars.
1892-93 ...	87	7,672	541	28,344	25	2,617	617	13,383	103	1,353	1,373	53,369	3	53	1,376	53,422
1893-94 ...	27	4,594	610	31,312	25	2,596	603	13,193	54	638	1,319	52,333	7	99	1,326	52,432
1894-95 ...	27	4,583	629	31,540	27	2,733	482	10,263	56	721	1,221	49,840	7	145	1,228	49,985
1895-96 ...	28	3,670	648	33,548	27	2,699	419	8,170	51	1,000	1,173	49,087	7	156	1,180	49,243
1896-97 ...	28	3,874	654	34,920	32	3,490	564	10,638	78	1,264	1,356	54,186	5	157	1,361	54,343
Difference between 1892-93 and 1896-97 ...	—59	—3,798	+113	+6,576	+ 7	+ 873	—53	—2,745	—25	—89	—17	+ 817	+2	+104	—15	+ 921
Difference between 1895-96 and 1896-97 ...	...	+ 204	+ 6	+1,372	+ 5	+ 791	+145	—2,468	+ 27	+264	+183	— 099	—2	+ 1	+181	+5,100

Compared with last year, the number of Government schools has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them has increased by 204. Compared with the year 1892-93, the number of these schools has decreased by 59 and of scholars attending them by 3,798. The falling-off is nominal, as 60 schools with 3,078 pupils were transferred to the Wun District Local Board under the Rural Boards Law on 1st April 1893; the vernacular classes in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Jalgaon, Akot, Basim, Morsi, and Wun containing 799 pupils were separated and formed into independent schools in 1895-96, and a new industrial school with 9 pupils was opened at Amraoti on 1st January 1896.

The number of district board schools has increased by 6 and of scholars attending them by 1,372. The increase both in schools and scholars attending them has been gradual during the last five years, and is satisfactory.

The increase in municipal schools and in scholars attending them is nominal, as the Marathi and Urdu boys' and girls' schools at Karinja and the Marathi girls' school at Yeotmal were transferred to the local municipalities during the year under report.

The number of aided indigenous schools has increased by 145 and their pupils by 2,468. The number of unaided indigenous schools has increased by 27 and their pupils by 264. That indigenous schools should have shown so large an increase during the year under report is really a matter for sincere pleasure. The fluctuations in the number of these schools and in scholars attending them have been very great during the last five years, and it is difficult to ascribe any particular reason to this state of things when it is considered that their condition still continues to be unsteady.

The number of private institutions has decreased by 2, but of scholars attending them has increased by 1.

Schools of different classes.

6. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools on the 31st March last and on the corresponding days of the four previous years:—

Description of schools.				Number of schools.					Number of scholars.				
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
School Education—General.													
Public institutions.	Secondary.	Government—High...	Boys...	2	2	2	2	2	400	446	502	385	419
		Do. Middle...	Boys...	24	24	24	24	24	4,272	4,954	3,998	200	3,375
			Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
		Unaided—High ...	Boys...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	129	137
		Do. Middle ...	Boys...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	60
	Primary ...	Government ...	Boys ..	56	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
			Girls...	4	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...
		District Board ...	Boys...	508	572	590	609	619	27,196	29,736	29,210	30,762	32,023
			Girls...	33	38	39	39	35	1,148	1,576	2,330	2,786	2,897
		Municipal ...	Boys...	17	17	19	19	21	2,183	2,136	2,246	2,213	2,821
			Girls...	8	8	8	8	11	434	460	487	486	669
		Aided ...	Boys...	612	598	478	415	561	13,235	12,975	10,136	8,036	10,503
			Girls...	5	5	4	4	3	148	218	127	134	135
		Unaided ...	Boys...	100	53	54	48	74	1,283	629	700	811	1,032
			Girls...	2	...	1	...	...	47	1	10	33	6
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit).	Boys...	2	3	3	4	2	28	48	90	96	85
			Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	3
		Elementary ...	Boys...	1	3	3	2	2	25	44	42	31	59
			Girls...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	13	16	10
School Education—Special.													
Training schools for masters				1	1	1	1	1	97	94	80	74	* 62
Industrial school				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	17
Do. unaided				1	1	1	2	2	23	8	11	27	30
Total ...				1,376	1,326	1,228	1,180	1,361	53,422	52,432	49,985	49,243	54,343

* This includes two girls who are trained in the Municipal Marathi girls' school at Khamgaon as pupil-teachers.

The number of Government high and middle schools has remained stationary, but the number of pupils in both has increased by 34 and 175 respectively. Compared with 1892-93, the number of schools has remained the same, but the number of pupils in high schools has increased by 19, while that in middle schools decreased by 897. The decrease is due to the separation of vernacular classes in some of the Anglo-Vernacular schools into independent vernacular schools, and is nominal.

The numbers of district board and municipal schools for boys and girls and of pupils attending them have gradually increased during the last five years, the aggregate increase in schools and scholars being respectively 120 and 7,449. Girls' schools have increased by 1, but the number of girls attending them has increased by 1,881. This clearly shows that female education has been making steady progress.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

7. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	No. of schools for boys.							No. of boys in							Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.				Private institutions.		Total.	Public institutions.				Private institutions.		Total.		
			Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.		Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.			
Akola ...	2,659	297,011	7	151	7	127	1	1	294	788	8,025	1,109	2,430	7	53	12,412	9·04	27·8
Buldana ...	2,809	244,799	4	113	...	97	...	1	215	892	4,897	...	1,721	...	6	7,506	13·06	20·4
Basim ...	2,956	204,798	1	63	...	54	...	...	118	116	3,239	...	772	...	...	4,127	25·05	13·4
Amraoti ..	2,759	340,235	6	132	8	213	1	...	360	897	7,930	1,073	4,177	78	...	14,065	7·6	27·5
Wun ...	3,911	241,688	2	72	...	83	...	...	157	133	3,551	...	1,091	...	...	4,775	24·9	13·1
Ellichpur ...	2,623	162,969	4	88	6	61	...	...	159	639	4,390	639	1,322	...	...	6,990	16·5	28·5
Do. excluding Melghat.	(975)	(138,609)	(4)	(86)	(6)	(61)	(...)	(...)	(157)	(639)	(4,333)	(639)	1,322	(...)	(...)	(6,933)	(6·2)	(33·3)
Total ...	17,717	1,491,500	24	619	21	635	2	2	1,303	3,375	32,022	2,821	11,513	85	59	*49,875	13·5	22·2

* This excludes 1,712 girls attending boys' schools.

Schools for boys have more or less increased in all the districts of the province, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has decreased, and the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age increased in proportion. Amraoti continues to stand at the head of the list as regards the number of schools, the number of scholars, and the average number of square miles to every school. Akola, Buldana, Ellichpur, Wun, and Basim follow Amraoti in order. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, however, continues to be the highest in Ellichpur, and if Melghat (which has only two schools) be excluded from it, that district will also have the smallest average number of square miles to each school. The districts of Basim and Wun are most backward in every respect, and though Wun has considerably improved during the year under report both in schools and scholars, it still stands at the bottom of the list as regards the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.

Income of the department.

8. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial revenues		1895-96	...			1,38,918	12	6
		1896-97	...			2,36,964	7	3
Revenues from local sources. District funds		1895-96	2,27,162	12	10			
		1896-97	1,39,704	0	5			
Fees realized in high and middle schools		1895-96	21,417	8	0			
		1896-97	19,538	6	0			
Municipal contributions		1895-96	15,185	4	3			
		1896-97	18,536	11	9			
Popular contributions		1895-96	9,199	0	6			
		1896-97	9,834	5	3			
		1895-96	...			2,72,964	9	7
		1896-97	...			1,87,613	7	5
Total		1895-96	...			4,11,883	6	1
		1896-97	...			4,24,577	14	8

With the exception of the district funds and fees realized in high and middle schools, the income from all the sources has more or less increased, the total increase being Rs. 12,694-8-7. The large falling-off in the income from district funds and the corresponding increase in the income from the general revenues are due to the provincial contribution in aid of primary education having been wholly withdrawn during 1895-96.

Receipts from the educational cess.

9. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years:—

—		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand	1895-96	28,902 14 2	17,173 11 4	9,965 1 9	25,014 6 0	7,938 7 0	14,862 8 0	1,03,857 0 3
	1896-97	30,320 5 11	17,178 10 7	10,103 8 3	27,577 15 3	7,624 10 9	14,854 13 3	1,07,660 0 0
Assignments from land revenue	1895-96	28,902 14 2	17,173 11 4	9,965 1 9	25,014 6 0	9,100 1 9	14,613 10 6	1,03,607 8 0
	1896-97	30,320 5 11	17,178 11 10	10,103 8 3	25,068 0 3	7,624 10 9	14,616 4 3	1,04,911 9 3

Demand has increased in all the districts, except Wun and Ellichpur, in which there is decrease. The assignments have also increased in all the districts except Wun. On the whole, both the demand and assignments have increased by Rs. 3,802-15-9 and Rs. 1,304-1-3 respectively. The demand for 1895-96 has been realized in full.

Receipts from fees.

10. The following statement shows the amounts of fees realized in all classes of Government schools and in local board primary schools during the last five years:—

Schools.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	5,994 8 0	6,712 8 0	7,418 8 0	7,677 8 0	6,100 8 0
Middle school	14,653 0 9	14,921 8 6	14,248 7 0	13,740 0 0	13,437 14 0
Primary schools	36,838 14 2	36,558 14 6	36,474 3 0	37,200 13 9	38,411 13 9
Total	57,486 6 11	58,192 15 0	58,141 2 0	58,618 5 9	57,950 3 9

The total of the fees levied has decreased by Rs. 668-2-0. The fees levied in primary schools show an increase, while those levied in high and middle schools have decreased owing to the opening of a private high and a middle school at Amraoti and the separation of the primary branches attached to some of the Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Municipal contributions.

11. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amounts spent by them on schools during the last five years:—

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board schools.	Total income.	Expenditure. School establishment, grants-in-aid, &c. Government Anglo-Vernacular.	Boys' schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Boys' schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Girls' schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Percentage of contributions to the municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	43,508 15 3	814 11 0	50 2 9	44,403 13 0	...	...	1,325 8 0	137 12 0	1,463 4 0	...	462 0 0	...	462 0 0	23 2 0	3 12 0	30 0	880 10 7	2,862 12 7	6·4
Akot ...	14,112 1 11	...	...	14,112 1 11	100	300	...	...	400 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	57 6 0	35 1 2	...	104 4 0	604 11 2	4·2
Khamgaon ...	25,720 3 10	491 10 3	24 0 7	26,235 14 8	...	...	1,746 6 2	52 15 0	1,799 5 2	...	1,004 0 0	...	1,004 0 0	19 13 0	88 6 0	18 0	853 8 4	8,783 0 6	14·4
Shegaon ...	9,424 8 6	...	...	9,424 8 6	121	125	...	...	246 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	40 13 4	311 13 4	3·3
Buldana ...	14,835 12 1	...	...	14,835 12 1	...	399	...	...	399 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	...	99 0 0	588 0 0	3·9
Basim ...	13,079 9 5	...	...	13,079 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	114 0 0	...	...	114 0 0	...	...	...	30 10 10	144 10 10	1·1
Amraoti ...	56,192 5 9	931 6 9	...	57,123 12 6	...	...	1,405 7 1	137 11 0	1,543 2 1	...	577 1 3	...	577 1 3	104 0 0	...	...	1,157 6 8	3,281 10 0	5·9
Karinja ...	11,635 10 0	572 1 6	...	12,207 11 6	...	...	797 7 4	25 11 6	823 2 10	...	262 1 3	...	262 1 3	...	...	...	435 5 5	1,520 9 6	12·4
Yeotmal, ...	11,446 12 1	8 4 0	33 4 0	11,488 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 3 1	...	146 3 1	2,126 0 0	...	...	13 0 0	2,285 3 1	19·3
Ellichpur ...	16,072 12 2	828 7 0	...	16,901 3 2	100	...	1,600 10 4	119 12 6	1,820 6 10	...	...	...	...	36 14 0	7 3 0	...	589 13 0	2,454 4 10	14·5
Total ...	2,16,028 11 0	3,676 8 6	107 7 4	2,19,812 10 10	321	824	6,875 6 11	473 14 0	8,494 4 11	212 0 0	2,451 5 7	...	2,663 5 7	2,367 3 0	159 6 2	48 0	4,204 8 2	17,936 11 10	5·1
Total for 1895-96 ...	1,96,671 13 5	3,014 5 3	98 3 6	1,99,784 6 2	120	824	6,195 9 3	374 6 6	7,513 15 9	204 0 0	1,999 11 2	600 0 0	2,803 11 2	358 14 2	709 10 2	60 12	3,738 5 0	15,185 4 3	7·
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,03,946 12 5	3,084 15 0	86 1 6	2,07,117 12 11	220	824	6,232 14 0	694 12 7	7,751 11 1	228 0 0	1,912 9 3	...	2,140 9 3	1,428 6 3	554 3 5	83 4	3,805 4 0	15,983 9 0	7·
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,24,751 15 1	3,118 1 9	41 14 6	2,27,911 15 4	254	836	6,488 7 3	704 9 6	8,029 0 9	231 0 0	1,946 6 8	45 12 0	2,223 2 8	520 7 7	374 11 9	42 0	3,644 5 2	15,087 11 11	6·6
Total for 1892-93 ..	1,86,336 6 3	3,041 6 3	112 15 6	1,89,490 12 0	120	425	6,359 14 8	789 2 0	7,695 0 8	100 3 9	1,853 15 5	56 12 0	2,010 15 2	554 15 8	665 11 8	130 1	5,094 0 11	16,150 13 1	8·5

The municipalities at Karinja and Yeotmal appear for the first time on the list. The income of all the municipalities, except those at Akot, Basim, and Amraoti, has decreased; but the total expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 2,751-7-7 owing mainly to the municipalities at Karinja and Yeotmal having come forward to take the management of the primary schools within their limits. The contributions made by all the other municipalities show a falling-off, with the exception of Akot and Buldana. However, the percentage of contributions to the municipal income has risen from 7·6 to 8·1.

During the year under report Amraoti contributed the largest amount, and Yeotmal takes the first place in the percentage of its contributions to its income.

12. In 1892-93 there were only 7 municipalities which contributed more or less towards primary education within their limits, while at present their number has risen to 10. But from the current year all the municipalities in the province will be required to adopt the grant-in-aid system lately sanctioned by the Resident.

Popular contributions.

13. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table:—

Districts.	School-houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola	...	505 0 0	1,300 0 0	65 0 0	...	155 3 0	1 8 0	328 7 9	101 14 3	2,457 1 0
Buldana ...	150 0 0	...	1,385 12 0	32 4 0	1 0 0	20 7 0	...	75 7 0	4 0 0	1,668 14 0
Basim	...	250 12 3	309 0 0	29 4 0	...	31 5 6	...	232 3 6	...	843 9 3
Amraoti... ...	754 0 0	6 12 0	1,304 0 0	96 8 0	3 0 0	42 7 0	3 15 0	429 3 6	84 0 0	2,724 2 6
Wun	149 0 0	...	149 0 0	3 0 0	...	36 0 0	...	106 8 6	22 0 0	465 8 6
Ellichpur ...	..	...	1,288 0 0	51 0 0	32 0 0	56 14 0	3 0 0	233 12 0	10 8 0	1,675 2 0
Total ...	1,053 0 0	762 8 3	5,726 12 0	277 0 0	36 0 0	342 4 6	8 7 0	1,405 15 3	222 6 3	9,834 5 3
Total for 1895-96...	937 0 0	176 12 6	6,170 8 0	261 4 0	57 9 0	265 12 6	13 6 6	1,005 13 0	310 15 0	9,199 0 9
Do. 1894-95...	1,037 6 0	84 12 0	6,627 8 0	206 11 3	62 14 0	281 9 0	3 8 0	765 14 6	62 8 0	9,132 10 9
Do. 1893-94...	596 0 0	137 13 6	7,402 6 8	296 10 3	141 0 0	312 15 0	27 0 0	556 0 0	162 0 0	9,631 13 5
Do. 1892-93...	1,074 8 0	46 0 0	6,639 13 0	369 2 6	255 14 0	318 5 6	3 6 0	655 8 0	15 0 0	9,377 9 0

The contributions of the people have risen from Rs. 9,199-0-9 to Rs. 9,834-5-3 during the year under report. The increase has occurred in Akola, Basim, and Amraoti, the remaining districts showing a falling-off. The increase in the popular contributions during a year of scarcity and distress is a sufficient indication of the interest taken in educational matters by the people at large.

Expenditure of the department.

14. The total expenditure on education in the province during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,316 10 1	...	...	..	...	19,316 10
Inspection	34,723 1 3	1,256 8 3	...	..	...	35,979 9 6
Government schools—General. Secondary High For boys	15,859 5 6	...	5,683 13 3	..	...	21,543 2 9
Government schools—General. Secondary Middle For boys	34,664 10 3	...	12,769 2 11	341 0 0	3,106 8 9	50,881 5 11
District Board schools... For boys ...	88,942 0 0	95,543 6 4	...	661 0 0	5,000 14 3	1,90,347 4 7
District Board schools... For girls ...	...	6,670 11 5	...	237 10 10	82 0 0	6,990 6 3
Municipal Board schools For boys ...	...	5,129 0 9	...	8,614 13 2	44 8 0	13,788 5 11
Municipal Board schools For girls ...	...	1,301 2 6	...	3,142 11 3	12 0 0	4,455 13 9
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.	14,898 1 0	...	...	1,073 14 0	...	15,971 15 0
Training schools	8,443 9 7	...	...	...	...	8,443 9 7
Industrial schools	1,867 9 1	...	...	...	...	1,867 9 1
Scholarships	9,272 12 10	75 2 1	...	75 2 1	...	9,423 1 0
Government Book Depôt	2,692 6 11	...	...	...	...	2,692 6 11
Buildings	5,865 14 9	14,861 12 4	...	2,183 6 0	1,053 0 0	23,964 1 1
Furniture	...	5,620 2 3	839 9 1	183 13 0	313 0 0	6,956 8 4
Miscellaneous	418 6 0	9,246 2 6	245 12 9	1,823 5 5	222 6 3	11,956 0 11
Total ...	2,36,964 7 3	1,39,704 0 6	19,538 6 0	18,536 11 9	9,834 5 3	4,24,577 14 8
Difference ...	+98,045 10 9	—87,458 12 5	—1,879 2 0	+3,351 7 6	+635 4 9	+12,694 8 7
Total for 1895-96 ...	1,38,918 12 6	2,27,162 12 10	21,417 8 0	15,185 4 3	9,199 0 6	4,11,883 6 1
Do. 1894-95 ...	2,45,651 14 0	1,40,523 1 9	21,666 15 0	15,983 6 0	9,132 10 9	4,32,957 15 6
Do. 1893-94 ...	2,46,616 8 11	1,58,185 5 6	21,634 0 6	15,087 11 11	9,631 13 5	4,51,155 8 3
Do. 1892-93 ...	2,40,935 10 6	1,48,384 2 1	26,139 13 5	12,689 11 6	9,377 9 0	4,37,544 14 6

N.B.—In general table IV the total expenditure is shown at Rs. 4,54,962 against Rs. 4,24,577-14-8 shown in this table, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 30,384, representing the amount of fees and subscriptions returned as collected by indigenous schoolmasters.

There has been an increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 12,691-8-7 against the decrease of Rs. 21,075 in the previous year. It may be stated that the pensionary contributions which the district boards have been recently asked to pay every month on account of their educational employés, and which during the year amounted to Rs. 9,172-13-6, have been included in the District Board educational expenditure for the first time, and this inclusion has necessarily increased the total expenditure from all sources.

The increase in the expenditure from provincial revenues and the decrease in that from district funds are due, as already explained in paragraph 8, to the provincial contributions towards primary education having been renewed during the year under report.

Compared with the year 1892-93, there has been a decrease of Rs. 12,966-15-10 in the total expenditure from all sources during the year under report.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

15. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,861 0 0	19,316 10 1	...	544 5 11
Inspection	36,430 0 0	34,723 1 3	...	1,706 14 9
Government schools—General. High	22,377 0 0	21,691 6 8	...	685 9 4
Middle	53,539 0 0	47,048 13 7	...	6,490 2 5
Primary	88,546 0 0	88,942 0 0	396 0 0	...
Government schools—Special ...	15,799 0 0	10,173 11 10	...	5,625 4 2
Scholarships	11,880 0 0	9,272 12 10	...	2,607 3 2
Miscellaneous—Government Book Depôt	21,111 0 0	19,727 8 9	...	1,383 12 3
Grants-in-aid	17,088 0 0	14,898 1 0	...	2,189 15 0
Stationery and printing	600 0 0	418 6 0	...	181 10 0
Total ...	2,87,231 0 0	2,66,212 8 0	396 0 0	21,414 13 0
Deduct departmental receipts ...	38,600 0 0	36,573 2 10	...	2,626 13 2
	2,48,631 0 0	2,29,639 0 2	396 0 0	19,387 15 10
Deduct	...	...	...	396 0 0
Total savings ...	...	...	...	18,991 15 10
Add expenditure on school houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts ...	...	7,325 7 1	...	...
Total ...	...	2,36,964 7 3	...	...

District Funds.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspector's office	1,200 0 0	1,228 8 3	28 8 3	...
Masters and teachers	*1,94,122 0 0	*1,79,506 13 9	...	14,615 2 3
Rewards to successful masters ...	3,060 0 0	3,081 0 9	21 0 9	...
Travelling allowance	665 0 0	413 4 6	...	251 11 6
House-rent do	2,408 0 0	1,489 4 7	...	918 11 5
Purchase and repair of apparatus ..	6,302 0 0	5,620 2 3	...	681 13 9
Library books and maps	1,625 0 0	1,190 14 0	...	434 2 0
Prizes in schools	2,385 0 0	2,312 0 9	...	72 15 3
Fixed contingencies	8,300 0 0	7,803 5 10	...	496 10 2
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	1,083 0 0	73 5 0	...	1,009 11 0
Scholarships	360 0 0	150 4 2	...	209 11 10
Original works	11,276 0 0	14,861 12 4	3,585 12 4	...
Repairs	7,650 0 0	14,653 1 4	7,003 1 4	...
Superannuation allowance... ...	...	9,172 13 6	9,172 13 6	...
Total ...	2,40,436 0 0	2,41,556 11 0	19,811 4 2	18,690 9 2
Deduct increase ...	...	...	...	19,811 4 2
Net savings ..	...	...	...	—1,120 11 0

* These amounts include the provincial, municipal, and popular contributions, *viz.*, Rs. 88,942, Rs. 10,437-14-7, and Rs. 2,472-12-6 respectively, for the establishments of primary schools, &c.

The savings under *Direction* are due to the amount allotted for purchase of tents not being utilized during the year.

The savings under *Inspection* can be attributed to smaller sums than were proposed in the budget having been spent on account of travelling allowances and tour charges.

The savings under *High* and *Middle schools* are partly due to some of the masters having drawn less than the sanctioned salaries and the two Anglo-Vernacular masters on Rs. 125 per mensem having ceased to draw the personal allowance of Rs. 25 each, and partly to smaller sums than those allotted having been spent on bonuses to deserving teachers, purchase and repair of furniture, prizes, and library books and maps.

The small excess of Rs. 396 under *Primary schools* is due to an equal sum from provincial revenues having been granted to the Basim District Board in consequence of the conversion of the primary classes attached to the local Anglo-Vernacular school into an independent District Board school.

The savings under *Governmnet schools—Special* are due to the revision of the Training College establishment and the abolition of pupil-teachers' classes.

The savings under *Scholarships*, *Government Book Depôt*, and *Grants-in-aid* are to be attributed to smaller sums having been spent than those budgetted for under the heads.

The excess under *Buildings* and *Repairs* is due to larger sums having been spent than those provided for under the heads.

The head "*Superannuation allowances*" has been newly introduced, and hence the excess under it.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

16. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year :—

Heads.	1895-96. Amount.	1895-96. Percentage.	1896-97. Amount.	1896-97. Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction ...	18,974 2 4	4·3	19 316 10 1	4·5	342 7 9	...
Inspection	35,574 2 4	8·6	35,979 9 6	8·4	405 7 2	...
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High For boys	21,838 7 4	5·3	21,543 2 9	5·	...	295 4 7
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. Middle For boys	54,204 3 0	13·1	50,881 5 11	11·9	...	3,322 13 1
District Board schools ... For boys	1,90,758 8 9	46·3	1,90,347 4 7	44·8	...	411 4 2
District Board schools ... For girls	8,013 8 3	1·9	6,990 6 3	1·6	...	1,023 2 0
Municipal Board schools For boys	12,636 14 10	3·	13,788 5 11	3·2	1,151 7 1	...
Municipal Board schools For girls	3,663 11 11	·8	4,455 13 9	1·	792 1 10	...
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	15,076 0 9	3·6	1,5971 15 0	3·7	895 14 3	...
Government schools, Special—Training schools	8,774 6 10	2·1	8,443 9 7	1·9	...	330 13 3
Do do —Industrial schools	1,342 13 5	·3	1,867 9 1	·4	524 11 8	...
Scholarships	9,163 8 4	2·2	9,423 1 0	2·2	259 8 8	...
Government Book Depôt	— 5,053 7 4	...	2,692 6 11	·6	7,745 14 3	...
Buildings...	27,579 8 8	6·6	23,964 1 1	5·6	...	3,615 7 7
School furniture	6,567 2 6	1·5	6,956 8 4	1·6	389 5 10	...
Miscellaneous	2,769 10 2	·6	11,956 0 11	2·8	9,186 6 9	...
Total ...	4,11,883 6 1	...	4,24,577 14 8	...	21,693 5 3	8,998 12 8

The increase under *Direction* is due to the acting allowance drawn by the Educational Inspector during the absence of the Director of Public Instruction on two months' privilege leave and to the latter having travelled during his tour over a larger area, and having remained out of head-quarters for a longer period.

The increase under *Inspection* is partly owing to the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector for Buldana and Basim having been in office throughout the year, and partly to the acting allowances drawn by the officiating incumbents during the absence on privilege leave of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Buldana and Ellichpur districts.

The decrease under *High* and *Middle schools* is owing to smaller sums having been drawn during the year on account of salaries of masters, house-rent allowances, bonuses, prizes, &c.

The increase under *Municipal Board schools* both for boys and girls is due to the addition of the primary schools at Karinja and the female school at Yeotmal to the list of municipal schools during the year under report. This fact also accounts for the decrease in the district board schools.

The increase under *Grants-in-aid* is owing to the increase in the number of indigenous schools which earned grants.

The increase under *Government Book Depôt* is to be attributed to a large amount having been spent on the printing of the departmental series during the year.

The decrease under *Buildings* is due to a less sum having been spent during the year.

The increase under *Miscellaneons* is mainly due to the pensionary contributions of Rs. 9,172-13-6 paid by the district boards during the year, and which appear for the first time in this report.

Other variations do not call for any explanation.

Expenditure of the department during the last five years.

17. The following statement compares the total expenditure of the department during the last five years :—

Heads.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Direction	18,156 1 0	4·1	20,266 2 6	4·5	20,451 10 7	4·7	18,974 2 4	4·3	19,316 10 1	4·5
Inspection	34,755 7 9	7·9	34,259 13 8	7·5	34,534 4 11	8·	35,574 2 4	8·6	35,979 9 6	8·4
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High For boys...	23,568 15 6	5·8	23,698 11 10	5·2	23,582 12 8	5·8	21,838 7 4	5·3	21,543 2 9	5·
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. Middle For boys...	56,250 1 11	12·8	62,768 5 0	13·8	56,901 14 4	13·1	54,304 3 0	13·1	50,881 5 11	11·9
District Board schools ... For boys	1,83,097 10 0	41·6	1,88,472 11 3	41·5	1,88,297 9 7	41·2	1,90,758 8 9	46·3	1,90,347 4 7	44·8
District Board schools ... For girls	7,008 11 7	1·6	7,331 1 0	1·6	8,452 9 7	1·9	8,013 8 3	1·9	6,990 6 3	1·6
Municipal Board school. For boys	13,201 0 9	3·01	13,377 1 0	3·	12,725 8 4	2·9	12,636 14 10	3·	13,788 5 11	3·2
Municipal Board school. For girls	3,606 2 3	·8	3,423 4 7	·8	3,617 15 5	·8	3,663 11 11	·8	4,455 13 9	1·
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management.	22,623 9 0	5·1	25,527 9 4	5·6	16,716 12 0	3·9	15,076 0 9	3·6	15,971 15 0	3·7
Government schools, Special—Training schools	10,601 14 6	2·4	10,387 13 4	2·3	9,590 2 9	2·2	8,774 6 10	2·1	8,443 9 7	1·9
Do. do. —Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,342 13 5	·3	1,867 9 1	·4
Scholarships	9,113 10 11	2·08	9,091 4 3	2·	9,378 1 11	2·2	9,163 8 4	2·2	9,423 1 0	2·2
Government Book Depôt	—1,212 6 11	...	—2,503 3 11	...	—1,824 7 9	...	—5,053 7 4	...	2,692 6 11	·6
Buildings	47,164 2 9	10·7	43,922 1 8	9·7	38,128 6 6	8·8	27,579 8 8	6·6	23,964 1 1	5·6
School furniture	6,718 10 2	1·5	8,407 15 0	1·9	9,105 15 11	2·1	6,567 2 6	1·5	6,956 8 4	1·6
Miscellaneons	2,891 3 4	·6	2,724 13 9	·6	3,268 10 9	·8	2,769 10 2	·8	11,956 0 11	2·8
Total ...	4,37,544 14 6	...	4,51,155 8 3	...	4,32,957 15 6	...	4,11,883 6 1	...	4,24,577 14 8	...

Compared with the year 1892-93, the total expenditure shows a net decrease of Rs. 12,966-15-10, which has principally occurred under *High* and *Middle* schools, *Training College*, *Grants-in-aid*, and *Buildings*, the other heads showing an increase more or less.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

18. I was in charge of the office throughout the year, except for two months, from 14th April to 13th June 1896, during which I was on privilege leave, and Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, officiated.

In the course of the year I passed through portions of all the six districts, conducted the examinations of the high schools and the training college, and inspected all the Anglo-Vernacular schools, 292 primary, and 21 indigenous schools. I travelled 1,675 miles by road and 869 by rail. Mr. Mahajani, while officiating during my absence on privilege leave, visited the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Jalgaon and Malkapur and a few primary schools in the Akola district, and travelled 120 miles by road and 190 by rail.

19. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, continues, as usual, to do his work in a very satisfactory manner. He examined in detail 21 Anglo-Marathi schools and the Catholic Mission school at Amraoti Camp, and inspected 3 Anglo-Urdu schools. He also paid second visits to 13 Anglo-Marathi schools, and inspected a large number of vernacular schools. He assisted me in the examinations of the high schools and the training college, and examined candidates for vernacular scholarships. He travelled 1,681 miles by road and 1,101 by rail.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

20. Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranjpe, Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, was on one month's privilege leave from 12th April to 11th May 1896, and Mr. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, was appointed to be in charge of the current duties of his office. Mr. Nilkanth Narayan Bhat, Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana district, was on three months' privilege leave from 6th June to 5th September 1896, and Mr. Govind Narayan Chikate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim districts, was appointed to be in charge of the current duties of his office. Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, was also on privilege leave for two months from 17th October to 16th December 1896, and Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Head Master, Anglo-Marathi School, Amraoti, officiated. Mr. Muhammad Azim-ud-din, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was appointed to act as Tahsildar of Malkapur for one month and a half from 7th May 1896, but no one was appointed to act for him during the period. Subsequently, with effect from 5th November 1896, he was permanently appointed as Tahsildar of Ellichpur, and Mr. Shaikh Jaffar Muhammad, B.A., Officiating Head Clerk to the Oriental Translator to te Government of Bombay, was appointed to succeed Mr. Azim-ud-din from the same date.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

21. The following table shows the work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors during the year :—

[*Statement.*

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1897.
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district.	2,660	Government Middle schools—Boys	7
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	165
		Jail schools	1
		Municipal Boards schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	12
		Under private management— Do do ...	127
		Total ...	312
Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana district.	2,805	Government Middle schools—Boys	4
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	119
		Under private management—Primary— do ...	97
		Total ...	220
Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim district.	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys	1
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	65
		Under private management—Primary— do ...	55
		Total ...	121
Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys	6
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	136
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do ...	13
		Under private management— Do do ...	214
		Total ...	369
Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district.	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys	2
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	74
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—For girls ...	1
		Under private management—Do —For Boys and girls...	83
		Total ...	160
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district.	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys	4
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	95
		Municipal Board do — do ...	6
		Under private management— do ...	61
		Total ...	166
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,717	Government Middle schools—Boys	3
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	73
		Municipal Board do do ...	12
		Under private management— do ...	9
		Total ...	97
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...
		Municipal Board do do ...	...
		Under private management—Primary do ...	...
		Total ...	...
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim districts.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...
		Under private management—Primary do ...	...
		Total ...	...
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	...	Government Middle schools—Boys	...
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...
		Municipal Board do do ...	...
		Under private management do ..	...
		Total ...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...
		Total for 1895-96 ...	...

No. of schools inspected		Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1897.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled			Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
Once.	Twice and more than twice.					By rail.	By road.	Total.	
3	3	9	788	30	169	463	1,195	1,658	5·6
122	19	160	9,011	1,979					
...	1	2	3	5					
3	8	19	1,405	769					
35	...	35	2,437	499					
163	31	225	13,644	3,282	169	463	1,195	1,658	5·6
4	...	4	892	...	171	...	902	902	6·6
54	16	88	5,361	1,186					
38	3	44	1,729	436					
96	19	136	7,982	1,622	171	...	902	902	6·6
1	...	1	116	...	193	...	1,504	1,504	9·5
35	32	101	3,500	2,065					
55	...	55	793	423					
91	32	157	4,409	2,488	193	...	1,504	1,504	9·5
4	...	4	808	18	91	224	378	602	3·4
42	2	46	8,556	1,092					
8	5	20	1,376	715					
39	1	41	4,228	472					
93	8	111	14,968	2,297	91	224	378	602	3·4
1	1	3	133	...	173	152	1,750	1,902	8·1
45	29	125	3,741	2,104					
...	1	4	48	20					
82	1	84	1,092	545					
128	32	216	5,014	2,669	173	152	1,750	1,902	8·1
3	1	5	639	..	191	...	1,468	1,468	7·4
74	20	123	4,751	2,735					
...	6	13	661	329					
56	...	56	1,338	474					
133	27	197	7,389	3,538	191	...	1,468	1,468	7·4
2	2	7	125	106	202	917	1,847	2,764	12·8
99	7	113	3,526	1,554					
7	5	17	994	473					
7	...	7	202	73					
115	14	144	4,847	2,206	202	917	1,847	2,764	12·8
158	3	164	...	4,698	198	380	1,532	1,912	6
6	6	18	...	120					
82	...	82	...	1,426					
246	9	264	...	6,244	198	380	1,532	1,912	6
108	9	127	...	1,694	208	...	1,262	1,262	6·7
61	...	61	...	571					
169	9	188	...	2,265	208	...	1,262	1,262	6·7
3	...	3	...	...	217	308	1,185	1,493	3·7
105	6	117	...	4,429					
2	7	17	...	24					
177	2	181	...	2,045					
287	15	318	...	6,498	217	308	1,185	1,493	3·7
1,521	196	1,956	...	33,109	1,813	2,444	13,023	15,467	...
1,204	266	1,786	...	28,958	1,784	1,863	11,489	13,352	...

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On the whole there has been an increase in the number of visits to schools, in the number of boys examined, in the number of days in the districts, and in the number of miles travelled. The number of schools in the province has increased by 181, and to this I partly attribute the large increase of 4,151 in the number of boys examined. The increase of 2,115 in the number of miles travelled bears testimony to the increased activity on the part of the subordinate inspecting officers, and is satisfactory. Mr. Balkrishna Laxman Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district, was not able to do sufficient out-door work owing to indifferent health. All the other officers have on the whole worked to my satisfaction. All the Deputy Inspectors assisted me in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Inspectors of Akola and Amraoti and of the Hindustani schools took part in the certificate examination of the training college.

22. There has been no change in the sanctioned inspecting staff during the last five years except the addition of one Sub-Deputy Inspector. In 1892-93 there was one Sub-Deputy Inspector for the Amraoti and Buldana districts; but as the number of schools in the Amraoti district gradually increased, the Sub-Deputy was attached to that district alone, and a new one was sanctioned and appointed for the Buldana and Basim districts in 1895-96.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.

23. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below :—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total No. of visits.	
							1896-97.	1895-96.
Deputy Commissioners ...	28	13	23	25	33	22	144	159
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	35	36	24	51	45	10	201	168
Tahsildars	72	27	69	76	59	70	373	484
Total ...	135	76	116	152	137	102	718	811

The number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners has fallen off by 15. This is, I believe, owing to their having to attend to matters of greater importance in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in the province since November last. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the Deputy Commissioners of Akola and Amraoti paid more visits to schools during the year under report than in the previous year. I need not mention that the district officers can materially advance the cause of education by visiting as many schools as come within the range of their annual tours, and thereby encouraging village officials and other influential people to take genuine interest in the well being of their schools. The number of visits paid to schools by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners has decreased in Buldana, but increased in all other districts. All the taluka officers take great interest in educational matters, and I beg leave to make special mention of Lieutenant C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, Buldana; Mr. Safdar Ali Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Mehkar; and Mr. Hyder Ali, Attaché in charge of Wun and Kelapur talukas. The total number of visits paid to schools by Tahsildars has decreased by 111. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Ellichpur, and is partly due to the causes above mentioned, and partly to the indifference of some of the Tahsildars. Messrs. Laxman Gopal Deshpande, Vinayak Appaji Kane, Narayan Babhut Singh, Yeshwant Mahadeo, Muhammad Azim-ud-din, Vithuji Narayan, and Krishnarao Purshottam, Tahsildars of Akola, Akot, Amraoti, Morsi, Ellichpur, Pusad, and Mangrul Pir respectively, are reported to have rendered valuable assistance to schoolmasters and inspecting officers in looking after the interests of the schools in their talukas.

Municipal and District Boards.

24. District and taluka boards and municipal committees continue to supervise their schools in an able and intelligent manner, and I specially mention the district boards of Akola and Wun and the municipal committees of Akola, Khamgaon, and Yeotmal for having fixed Rs. 8 as the minimum pay of assistant masters in their schools. I hope the other boards and municipalities will follow suit ere long.

In the Secretary for Berar to the Resident's letter No. 3990 of 27th November 1896, the Resident was pleased to accord his sanction to my proposal to transfer vernacular schools within municipal limits throughout the province to the management of municipal committees on the system of grant-in-aid, Government giving one-third of the total ordinary expenditure and the municipalities making up two-thirds from municipal funds, fee receipts, and local contributions. The conditions of transfer will be found in appendix A to this report. The municipal committees of Akola, Khamgaon, Akot, Shegaon, Buldana, Amraoti, Karinja, Ellichpur City, and Yeotmal have accepted the proposal from 1st April 1897, and the municipal committees of Basim and Ellichpur Civil Station have promised to accept it from 1st April 1898.

During the year under report members of the district and taluk boards of Akola, Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Wun paid respectively 24, 42, 15, 45, and 8 visits to their schools. The members of the municipal committees of Akola and Amraoti paid respectively 12 and 4 visits to their schools. No visits from other boards, rural or municipal, have been reported. In this connection Mr. Rustúmji Faridunji, Deputy Commissioner of Basim, says :—

"The Local Board members appear to have been very indifferent in this part of their duties. Each member barely visited one school during twelve months, which is very unsatisfactory. Their attention will be drawn to this subject."

School committees.

25. The number of visits paid to schools by school committees during the last five years is shown below :—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Akola	400	521	622	567	498
Buldana	152	148	125	135	152
Basim	188	230	205	209	248
Amraoti	161	140	225	236	420
Wun	49	56	59	117	144
Ellichpur	283	389	402	398	337
Total ...	1,233	1,484	1,638	1,712	1,799

The visits paid to schools by members of school committees have increased in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Wun, but decreased in Akola and Ellichpur. The increase in Basim and Amraoti is very satisfactory, but that in Buldana and Wun is small. School committees are reported to be apathetic and indifferent in some places, but they as a class are gradually improving, and day by day becoming more and more useful. Mr. Lucas, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, says :—

"It is satisfactory to note that the school committees are beginning to work well. There is room for improvement in the Murtizapur taluka, and I am sorry to see that the Tahsildar of that taluka has been remiss in the matter of visiting schools. If he does not take sufficient interest, it is likely that the school committees will follow suit. He will be requested to visit more schools next year."

I quite agree with Mr. Lucas. If the Tahsildar who exercises an immediate control over the taluk is indifferent and shows no sympathy for the schools in his taluka, the school committees will naturally follow his example and become capathetic. It cannot be denied that the prosperity of our schools depends in a great measure upon that officer's sympathy. If he were to make it a point to visit every village school when he happens to go there, and make some

casual enquiries with the master about the attendance, &c., the step will doubtlessly do immense good to the schools, and make the school committees work with zeal and interest.

I give below the names of school committees or particular members reported to have rendered assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of school committees or individuals.
Akola	... The committees at Bawanbir, Malegaon, Telhara, Sasti, Andura, Pimpri Gowli, Ugwa, Barsi Takli, and Paturda. Individuals—Messrs. Gabusingh, Jemadar, and Hasu Baba, Special Magistrates of Akot; Bapu Saheb, Jagirdar of Tunki; Vyankat Rao, Deshmukh of Paturda; Maruti Pandya of Danapur; Giddu Lal, Sowkar of Malegaon; Amrit Rao Gopal Rao, Deshpande of Adgaon; Ram Rao, Deshmukh of Panchagavan; Khushal Rao, Deshmukh of Audura; Mugut Rao, Deshmukh of Ugwa; Jagu, Patel of Mhatodi; Gangaram, Patel of Kutasa; Anant Vishnu Bhagvat, Pleader Telhara; Shiva Ratam Singh Varma of Patur; Ganesh Gadyaji of Gaigaon; Uttam Rao Sonaji of Assegaon; Manik Rao, Deshmukh of Matergaon; Janu, Mahar of Parus; and Pandurang Bapuji of Rajanda.
Buldana	... The committees of Malkapur, Pimpalgaon Raja, Dattala, Biswa Chandur, Bhadgani, Buldana, Undri, Dhad, Mehkar, Sindkhed, Lonar, and Shelgaon Deshmukh. Individuals—Messrs Madhao Rao Kashinath of Biswa Chandur; Ahmed Khan of Pimpalgaon Raja; Khan Bahadur Salamulla Khan, Special Magistrate of Deulghat; Waman Renko and Annaji Ramchandra, Pleaders of Buldana; Rajaratna Charya, Hospital Assistant, Dongaon; and Shamji Harji, Patel of Fatehkhelda.
Basim	... The commmittees at Risod, Rajura, Pusad, Kanha, and Fulsaongi. Individuals—Chiman Rao Tryambak of Risod; Nago Rao Ganesh Pande of Malegaon; Ram Rao Appaji, Yeshwant Rao Waman, and Vinayak Vishnu, Pleaders at Basim; Shesh Rao Ragho, Deshpande of Shirpur; Narayan Rao, Naik of Rajura; Raje Udajiram Govind Rao and Kazi Faiz-ud-din of Pusad, and Vithal Satwaji, Patel of Kanha.
Amraoti	... The school committees at Tembhurkhed, Burrur, Pusla, Shirkhed, Jaru, Bhatkuli, Akola, Pardi, Dhamori Kasba, Takarkhed, Kekatpur, Murtizapur, Bagi, Thakur Talegaon, Sendurjana Buzurg, Dattapur, Kawatha, Palaskhed, and Sawner.
Wun	... The school committees at Bori Khurda, Panderkowra, Papal, Tarnoti, Nai, and Watphali.
Ellichpur	... The school committees at Karajgaon, Sirasgaon Kasba, Brahmanwada, Sirasgaon Bund, Rassegaon, Ladki, Jowla, Dahigaon Purna, Waruda, Chendkapur, and Khallar. Individuals—Messrs. Atmaram Sadashiva of Sawlapur; Ramji, Deshmukh of Pimplod; and Kadtaji, Patel of Kanholi.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

26. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Name of College.	Number of scholars on 31st March		Number who passed during the year.			
	1896.	1897.	Previous examination.	Intermediate.	B. A. examination.	Total.
Deccan College	2	2	1	1	...	2
Fergusson do	3	5	2	...	1	3
Wilson do	2	...	...	...	...	...
Elphinstone do	1	...	...	...	1	1
St. Xavier's do	1	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	9	8	4	1	2	7
Total for 1895-96 ...			...	1	...	1

Messrs. Shripad Bulwant Tambe and Purshottam Shaligram Dave, who were awarded scholarships in 1893, successfully passed their final B. A. in November 1896.

Of the eight scholars on 31st March 1897—

(*a*) Three joined the college only in January 1897.

(*b*) Three, who were awarded scholarships in January 1896, passed the P. E. examination in 1896.

(*c*) One who was awarded scholarship in 1895 passed his P. E. in 1896.

(*d*) Two were awarded scholarships in 1894. Of these one passed his Intermediate examination in 1896, and the other, who failed in the Intermediate examination in 1896, was deprived of his scholarship.

The above results are very satisfactory, and show a decided improvement over the last two years.

As mentioned in last year's report, the mode of selecting candidates for scholarships was changed during the year under report. Instead of giving the scholarships to the first three of the successful candidates, such three were awarded scholarships as stood very high and were reported by the head masters of high schools to be intelligent and promising. Better results will, it is hoped, be achieved under the changed system.

Of the ex-students of the Amraoti high school who did not hold scholarships, 5 passed the P. E., 1 the Intermediate, 3 the B.A., and 2 the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University. Of the ex-students of the Akola high school, one passed the LL.B. examination.

Of the twelve students of the Berar high schools who passed the various University examinations, three were natives of Berar and the rest domiciled natives.

27. The following table gives the summary of the progress made by the scholars holding Berar university scholarships and the ex-students of the Berar high schools who joined the several colleges during the five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97 :—

Year.	Number who passed in several University examinations.														Total.	
	P.E.		First B.A.		Intermediate.		Final B. A.		LLB.		L.C.E.		M.A.			
	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.	Scholars.	Ex-students.
1892-93 ...	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	10
1893-94 ...	4	6	...	1	1	...	..	8	...	1	...	...	..	1	5	17
1894-95 ...	2	5	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	17
1895-96 ...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	5
1896-97 ...	4	5	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	12
Total ...	11	18	...	8	5	8	3	15	...	10	...	1	...	1	19	61

It will be seen from the above that the progress of the ex-students was more satisfactory than that of the scholarship holders. But under the recently changed mode of selecting candidates for scholarships it is hoped better results will be achieved.

IV.—School Education—General.

(A).—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

28. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the past five years:—

No. of secondary schools.		No. on roll at the beginning and at the end of		Average number on roll monthly during	Average daily attendance during	Direct expenditure from				Total cost of educating each pupil.	
		Beginning.	End.			Provincial revenues.	Fees.	Municipal Fund and subscriptions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola high school.	1892-93.	157	136	136	110	9,545 9 0	2,021 5 9	...	11,566 14 9	85 0 10	70 3 0
	1893-94.	136	151	137	116	9,605 13 4	2,020 5 0	...	11,626 2 4	84 13 9	70 1 10
	1894-95.	151	185	158	133	9,436 0 7	2,264 13 6	...	11,700 14 1	74 0 10	59 11 6
	1895-96.	185	171	177	151	7,546 0 9	2,678 1 10	...	10,224 13 7	57 12 3	42 11 1
	1896-97.	171	202	170	148	7,171 11 9	2,609 5 3	...	9,781 1 0	57 8 6	42 2 10
Amraoti high school.	1892-93.	223	264	225	190	8,540 11 6	3,461 5 3	...	12,002 0 9	53 5 5	37 15 4
	1893-94.	264	295	265	221	7,809 1 9	4,263 7 9	...	12,072 9 6	45 8 10	29 7 5
	1894-95.	295	317	286	241	7,358 7 1	4,523 7 6	...	11,881 14 7	41 8 8	25 11 7
	1895-96.	317	214	286	239	7,044 0 4	4,569 9 5	...	11,613 9 9	40 9 8	24 10 0
	1896-97.	214	217	207	182	8,687 9 9	3,074 8 0	...	11,762 1 9	56 13 1	41 15 6
24 Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools.	1892-93.	4,259	4,272	4,197	3,258	40,811 13 5	13,124 8 6	2,313 12 0	56,250 1 11	13 6 5	9 11 7
	1893-94.	4,272	4,054	4,203	3,336	46,110 10 0	13,413 10 0	3,244 1 0	62,768 5 0	14 14 11	10 15 6
	1894-95.	4,054	4,001	3,952	3,085	41,576 15 2	12,428 5 2	2,896 10 0	56,901 14 4	14 6 4	10 5 9
	1895-96.	4,001	3,202	3,294	2,554	38,136 7 10	13,132 5 2	2,935 6 0	54,204 3 0	16 7 3	11 9 2
	1896-97.	3,202	3,376	3,270	2,692	34,664 10 3	12,769 2 11	3,427 8 9	50,861 5 11	15 8 10	10 9 7
Total 26 secondary schools.	1892-93.	4,639	4,672	4,558	3,558	58,898 1 11	18,607 3 6	2,313 12 0	79,819 1 5	17 8 2	12 1 7
	1893-94.	4,672	4,500	4,605	3,673	63,525 9 1	19,697 6 9	3,244 1 0	86,467 0 10	18 12 5	13 12 8
	1894-95.	4,500	4,503	4,396	3,459	58,371 6 10	19,216 10 2	2,896 10 0	80,484 11 0	18 4 11	13 4 5
	1895-96.	4,503	3,587	3,757	2,944	52,727 3 11	20,380 0 5	2,935 6 0	76,042 10 4	20 3 10	14 0 6
	1896-97.	3,587	3,795	3,647	3,022	50,523 15 9	18,453 0 2	3,427 8 9	72,404 8 8	19 13 7	13 13 7

Compared with last year, both the high schools show increase in the number on rolls on 31st March 1897, but decrease in the average number on rolls monthly and in the average daily attendance throughout the year, while the middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools show increase in the number on rolls and the average daily attendance throughout the year, but decrease in the average number on rolls monthly. Compared with the figures on 31st March 1892, the the Akola high school shows increase under all heads, while the Amraoti high school as well as middle schools show decrease. The decrease in the Amraoti high school is due to the opening of a private high school at Amraoti in December 1895, and in the middle schools to the separation of primary classes in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Karinja, Morsi, Wun, Akot, Jalgaon, and Basim into independent vernacular schools.

The expenditure from provincial revenues has decreased in the Akola high school and the middle schools, while in the Amraoti high school it has increased, so also the total expenditure has fallen off in all the institutions except the Amraoti high school, which shows a slight increase, the total expenditure for the year under report being Rs. 72,404-8-8 against Rs. 76,042-10-4 of the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil as well as the cost to provincial revenues is about the same in both the high schools; but if compared with the cost of each individual school for the past year, the Akola high school shows a decrease, while in the Amraoti high school there is increase, which is wholly due to a considerable decrease in the income from fees in consequence of a large falling off in the number on rolls since the opening of a private high school at the place. As the attendance in the school has fallen off, one of the assistant masterships has been saved as a temporary measure. The cost per pupil in middle schools has decreased.

29. Viewing the figures of the aggregate expenditure incurred on account of all the institutions during the last five years, it is pleasing to observe that the expenditure from provincial revenues as well as the total expenditure shows a gradual falling off, while the difference in the cost per head is not so marked. This is to be attributed (1) to the opening of a private high school and a private middle school at Amraoti, and (2) to the conversion into independent schools of the primary classes attached to some of the Anglo-Vernacular schools.

30. The private high school at Amraoti appears to be slowly gaining ground. It had on its rolls on 31st March 1897, 137 students against 129 of last year distributed as under :—

Standard VII ...	33	Standard V ...	38
Do. VI ...	42	Do. IV ...	24

The school sent up 16 students for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, of whom one passed. One student from this school who appeared privately for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University also passed, and was placed in the second class.

The teaching staff continues to be the same as last year. The rates of fees are the same as in Government high schools, and the income from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 2,379-12-0. Donations from private gentlemen amounted to Rs. 400. I visited the school in August 1896 and found that it had made a fair beginning. I advised the managers to carefully regulate admissions of boys and guard against hasty promotions. A small boarding-house has been attached to the school.

31. A private middle school teaching Anglo-Vernacular standards I to III has also been started at Amraoti from 1st September 1896 by Mr. Wasudeo Shridhar Khot, a matriculate of the Bombay University, assisted by two non-matriculates. The rates of fees are the same as in Government Anglo-Marathi schools, and the number of boys on rolls on 31st March 1897 has been reported to be 60.

32. In the Secretary for Berar to the Resident's letter No. 309, dated the 28th January 1896, the Resident was pleased to accord his sanction to the revised standards of study, and they were introduced in all secondary and primary schools in the province from 1st April 1896. The new standards will be found in appendix B to this report. Under the old standards the course of study for secondary schools formed a continuation of the course of study for primary

schools, and the two together extended over standards I to XI, while under the revised standards separate courses of study have been prescribed for primary and secondary schools, the former extending over standards I to VI instead of I to IV, and the latter over standards I to VII instead of standards V to XI. The new standards aim at intelligent instruction, and will, it is hoped, lighten the labour of little children as well as of teachers and minimize the evils of cramming. The standards for girls' schools require more attention to be paid to needle work and other subjects suitable to female life, and the standards for the Urdu boys' schools to Modi reading and writing, which are absolutely necessary to qualify them for the public service.

High schools.

33. The following table gives the results of examination of all the classes in the two high schools for the past five years :—

High schools.		Matriculation Class.					Standard VI.				Standard V.				Standard IV.				Total.				
		On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships Won.	Prizes gained.
Akola..	1892-93...	27	13	10	...	3	27	24	14	4	42	26	18	1	61	44	34	7	157	107	76	...	15
	1893-94...	21	10	8	2	3	26	22	14	3	45	38	30	4	44	36	26	2	136	106	78	2	12
	1894-95...	23	12	9	...	...	35	31	16	4	39	35	18	1	4	46	22	4	151	124	65	...	9
	1895-96...	34	12	6	2	3	43	36	11	4	52	42	20	5		51	25	5½	185	141	62	2	17½
	1896-97...	27	15	8	...	1	41	33	14	4	43	38	12	3		49	28	5	171	140	62	...	13
Amraoti	1892-93...	44	17	15	3	3	42	39	21	...	69	75	53			53	20	1	223	184	109	3	12
	1893-94...	42	18	9	1	3	78	79	27	1	49	47	25	3	95	83	31	3	264	227	192	1	10
	1894-95...	65	25	12	1	...	50	45	16	2	82	70	20	3	98	86	27	3	295	226	75	1	5
	1895-96...	71	30	12	1	3	68	60	13	3	77	66	23	3	101	87	21	4½	317	243	69	1	13½
	1896-97...	45	31	20	3	3	35	31	8	5	50	45	16	5	84	68	30	4	214	175	74	3	17
Total...	1892-93...	71	30	25	3	6	69	63	35	4	111	101	71	9	129	97	54	8	380	291	185	3	27
	1893-94...	63	28	17	8	6	104	101	41	4	94	85	55	7	139	119	57	5	400	333	170	3	22
	1894-95...	88	37	21	1	...	85	76	32	6	121	105	38	4	152	132	49	7	446	350	140	1	17
	1895-96...	105	42	18	3	6	111	96	24	7	129	108	43	8	157	138	46	10	502	384	131	3	31
	1896-97...	72	46	28	3	4	76	69	22	9	93	83	28	8	144	117	58	9	385	315	136	3	30

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

34. During the year under report the results of the Matriculation examination were satisfactory and particularly creditable to the Amraoti high school. Mr. Talwalkar's Matriculation class contained 45 boys in the beginning of the year. Of these, 31 were sent up for the examination, and 20 or 64 per cent. passed. Three of the passed students occupied places within the first 50 of the pass list, and as many as 11 have obtained more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks. The Matriculation class in the Akola high school had 27 boys in the beginning of the year. Of these, only 15 were considered fit to be sent up for the examination, and 8 or 53 per cent. passed. Of the passed students, only one has obtained more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks, and his rank in the pass list was 463. This clearly shows that the quality of instruction has during the year improved in the Amraoti high school, but deteriorated in the Akola high school. When we consider that out of 3,323 boys who appeared for the Matriculation examination 1,233 or 37 per cent. passed, the results of our high schools, especially that of the Amraoti high school, must be considered to be very gratifying. All the Berar University scholarships were gained by students of the Amraoti high school, and the "Sinclair Prize" for proficiency in Sanskrit was also gained by a Hindu pupil from Amraoti. The steady improvement in English and other subjects in the Amraoti high school is a very satisfactory feature, and Mr. Chiplunkar will take note and see that the Akola high school does not lag behind.

Seven of the passed students have joined Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Of these, one is a native of Berar.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

35. The results of the examination of the lower classes this year compare favourably with those of the previous year. The number of boys passed in 1896-97 was 108 out of 269 examined against 113 out of 342 examined in 1895-96, the number passed under standards VI and V showing a decrease of 2 and 15 respectively, while that under standard IV showing an increase of 12.

The percentage of passed to examined has improved from 26·7 to 37·5 in the Amraoti high school, and fallen off from 43·4 to 40 in the Akola high school.

With a view to improve the quality of our teachers in the high schools, I have ruled that every assistant master should pass an examination either in Fowler's *Art of Teaching* or Fitche's *Lectures on Education* within a reasonable time.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

36. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on 28th December 1896 and following days. Eight candidates appeared for the examination—five on the Marathi side and three on the Hindustani side; and three on the Marathi side—two from Amraoti and one from Akola; and one on the Hindustani side came out successful and obtained scholarships. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled up on the 31st March 1897.

The Vyankatesh Koner scholarship.

37. It gives me much pleasure to note that a well-to-do gentleman of Wun named Mr. Vyankatesh Koner Bhedi made an offer to the Educational Department of a property consisting of two shares of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 which he had in the Pulgaon and Nagpur mills for the purpose of founding a scholarship of Rs. 7 or 8 per mensem in his own name to be awarded to a pupil in the Amraoti high school under the following conditions :—

"The scholarship is to be given to a poor and promising boy; and as long as such a boy can be had from Wun itself, it should be awarded to him alone. If no such boy be available from Wun, then it should be bestowed upon a boy from other parts of the province. The tenure of the scholarship will be four years, and during this period no other boy will get it. At the end of this period another boy will be awarded the scholarship. If the holder of the scholarship fails at an annual examination, but is found by the head-master to be able to get on with the higher class, he may be allowed to retain it, but if otherwise, it may be conferred upon another poor boy in the same class. During the period of four years only one failure is to be allowed."

The Resident was pleased to accept the offer on the terms proposed and to express his cordial appreciation of the liberality and public spirit shown by Mr. Vyankatesh. The shares in question have been transferred, and now stand in the name of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. A sum of Rs. 89 has been actually received as dividend on the two shares, and it has been lodged in the Postal Savings Bank at Amraoti in the name of the Head Master, Amraoti High School, who has been directed to pay Rs. 7 month by month to the pupil on whom the scholarship has been bestowed.

The munificient offer of Mr. Vyankatesh Koner Bhedi deserves praise, and the good example set by him is worthy of imitation by other well-to-do inhabitants of the province.

Boarding houses.

38. The following statement gives particulars for the past five years of the boarding establishments attached to the two high schools:—

		Akola.	Amraoti.	
		Hindus.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Number of boarders on 31st March ...	1893 ...	24	45	16
	1894 ...	27	40	18
	1895 ...	39	49	17
	1896 ...	27	41	13
	1897 ...	31	39	9
Average monthly number of boarders during	1892-93..	19	50	13
	1893-94..	23	43	14
	1894-95..	32	44	16
	1895-96..	31	45	13
	1896-97..	23	35	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly cost for each boarder ...	1892-93..	5 1 10	6 5 0	3 5 6
	1893-94..	5 6 11	5 12 6	3 3 9
	1894-95..	6 1 5	5 7 10	3 13 5
	1895-96..	5 7 2	4 15 1	3 4 11
	1896-97..	6 5 3	6 5 4	4 4 5

The number of boarders has increased at Akola, but decreased at Amraoti in both the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses. Average monthly cost has increased at both the places. For the efficient and economic management of the boarding houses and proper supervision of the boarders, it is very desirable to have them placed under carefully selected resident masters. But this cannot be done without additional accommodation, and we have to wait until funds become available.

Middle class schools.

39. During the year under report the teaching of Anglo-Vernacular standard IV was introduced into the Anglo-Marathi school at Daryapur on the people's paying the requisite contribution of Rs. 300, while the standard V class in the Anglo-Marathi school at Jalgaon had to be closed during the year as the people did not pay the required contribution. Thus the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools to which high school classes are attached is now 7 against 6 in the previous year. The IVth and Vth standards are now taught in the Anglo-Marathi schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar, and standard IV at Jalgaon, Basim, Daryapur (Anglo-Marathi), and Ellichpur City (Anglo-Urdu) schools. The usual contribution of Rs. 300 for each class is paid by the people in advance, but that for the class in the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City is paid by the local municipality as a special case considering the backwardness and poverty of the Muhammadans for whose benefit the class has been started. Pupils from the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar appeared for examination under standard V at Akola, and the results obtained were pretty fair in the case of Akot and Mehkar, but very unsatisfactory in the case of Malkapur, the numbers passed or allowed to be promoted being 5, 1 and 2 out of 8, 10 and 5 sent up respectively. The total number passed or promoted under standard V was 8 against 13 in 1895-96.

40. The classes under standard IV in the six Anglo-Vernacular schools were examined with the high school classes in October last, and the following statement gives the results for the past five years :—

Name of School.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number assed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	...	6	5	6	2	8	5	19	3
Jalgaon do. ...	8	3	11	7	8	4	7	2	13	1
Malkapur do. ...	9	6	6	4	12	5	12	5	12	4
Mehkar do. ...	7	6	9	6	5	3	7	2	5	1
Basim do. ...	5	3	4	4	5	5	8	3	10	5
Ellichpur Cantonment do. ...	17	7	11	5	9	5	6	2	...	...
Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu School...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	9	1
Do. Anglo-Marathi do ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	25	53	36	51	24	48	19	68	15

On the whole the results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. Basim alone passed 5 out of 10 sent up, and may be considered to have done well. Malkapur passed 4 out of 12 sent up, and may also be considered to have done fairly. The remaining schools have not done so well as in the preceding years. The examination this year was conducted according to the new standards, and boys did not appear to have been carefully and intelligently brought up. Their English reading was neither natural nor expressive, and they could not give explanation of difficult words in English.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

41. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all standards of the middle school course during the last five years :—

Year.	Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		Total.*	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1892-93 ...	255	175	455	241	625	319	1,335	735
1893-94 ...	277	188	453	254	641	364	1,371	801
1894-95 ...	309	212	483	241	663	298	1,455	751
1895-96 ...	349	106	493	225	718	296	1,560	627
1896-97 ...	343	134	530	274	724	315	1,597	723

* The total number of scholars studying in the Anglo-Vernacular or middle schools on 31st March 1897 was 3,376 against 3,202 at the close of the previous year.

The number examined has gradually increased since 1892-93, but the number passed shows a slight falling off. Compared with last year, there is an aggregate increase both in the number examined and the number passed. Though the number examined is less by 6 under standard III, the number passed is greater under all standards. The percentage of the total number passed to the number examined has improved from 40·1 to 45·2.

42. During the year under report I visited all the Ango-Vernacular schools in the province, and was glad to find that efforts were being made in several schools to remedy the defects pointed out in paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95. Copy-writing, English, and boys' "home work" show decided improvement. Translation into English still continues to be taught by rote, and masters "home work" still requires improvement. I also noticed with regret that head masters of several Ango-Vernacular schools did not pay sufficient attention to punctual attendance of boys and punctual commencement of school work by class masters. Thinking this to be a drawback in the internal management of the schools, I requested the Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to impress upon all the Anglo-Vernacular masters the necessity of commencing their work precisely at the appointed time.

The Educational Inspector says :—

"The better results during the year are partly due to the easiness of the revised standards and partly to better preparation * * * In English reading, explanation, grammar, parsing, dictation, and copy-writing there has been perceptible improvement in almost all the schools. In translation into English the improvement is not appreciable. * * Translation has to be taught systematically, and with this view the *Bhashantar Pathmala* was introduced as affording variety of exercises on the application of the rules given. But in practice the boys commit to memory the translation of the sentences given in the book. As in the final examination none of these sentences are given, the failure is large. Seeing that the appointment of a text-book leads to cramming, one is tempted to try the experiment of abolishing the book. A good master can indeed teach translation without the aid of a book, but under any circumstances he must adopt some plan if his teaching is intended to secure regular progress."

When the standards are heavy and the teachers incompetent or careless, cramming must naturally follow. Revised standards have already been introduced, and attempts are being made either to improve the existing staff or to bring in qualified teachers as vacancies occur. As regards the teachers of English in Anglo-Vernacular schools, the Educational Inspector says :—

"During the year some more schools have been placed under graduates, and the number of graduate head masters is 7. Three of the assistants also are graduates: 14 of the masters or assistants masters who have to teach English are F. E. A., intermediate or P. E., and the rest, except 5, are matriculates or U. S. F. * * *

"All the English knowing masters have been required to read Dr. Fitche's *Lectures on Education* and Fowler's *Discipline*, and the Marathi knowing masters Professor Kathwate's *Translation of Fowler's*, and have been informed that they will be examined in the subject-matter of these books."

Middle class school exhibitions.

43. The total number of middle school exhibitions continues to be 124, and all of them, except 7, were filled up on 31st March 1897.

All the vacant exhibitions were in the Anglo-Marathi schools.

High school entrance examination.

44. As mentioned in paragraph 37 of the last year's report, the examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools was during the year under report conducted by a committee presided over by the Director of Public Instruction, and consisting of the Educational Inspector, the head masters of the two high schools, and their first and second assistants as members. The Director and the Educational Inspector examined all the candidates both at Akola and Amraoti in English and in history and geography respectively, while the head-masters and the first assistants examined them in Marathi at their respective centres, and the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector in Urdu at both the places. Papers were set in arithmetic and in translation into English, and the answers of all the candidates were marked by the same examiners. Thus, an attempt was made to have a uniform standard in all subjects except Marathi, and was fairly successful. The classes under standard III in those schools to which high school classes are attached were allowed to be examined by the Educational Inspector or by the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector at the time of the annual examination of the schools concerned, and the remaining 18 schools were asked to send up boys for this examination either to Akola or Amraoti as convenient. The examination commenced on Monday, the 26th October 1896. 111 pupils were sent to Akola and 163 to Amraoti, of whom 77 and 96 respectively were found eligible to join the high schools. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Akola and Amraoti sent up 40 and 66 boys respectively, of whom 26 and 38 were found eligible for admission into the high schools. The Anglo-Urdu schools at Akola and Amraoti sent up 8 and 7 boys respectively, of whom 5 and 2 were found qualified. The schools at Daryapur, Morsi, Khamgaon, Balapur, Ellichpur Cantonment, Karinja, Murtizapur, and Yeotmal acquitted themselves creditably, but the performance of the remaining schools was very poor.

The English classes in the primary schools at Sirasgaon Bund and Dhamori Kusba, which have been allowed to teach the English third standard, sent up 5 and 6 pupils respectively for being examined at the high school entrance examination, of whom 2 and 1 were found eligible to join the high schools.

45. During the year under report complaints against the operation of the rule prescribing a maximum age for admission to high school classes were few and far between. The rule has been in force for nearly three years, and I am inclined to think that its good effects are being gradually appreciated by the people.

(B.)—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education.

46. During the year under report 23 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 11 closed, leaving an increase of 12. The district board primary schools for Marathi and Urdu boys at Karinja were transferred to the local municipality, and thus there was an increase of 10 primary schools for boys in district board schools and of 2 in municipal schools. As laid down in paragraph 6 of the Resident's Resolution No. 1027, dated the 20th March 1895, the several district boards were moved to arrange to open new schools in villages mentioned in paragraph 41 of the report for 1894-95. The Wun District Board alone opened 9 new schools, and the Amraoti, Basim, Buldana, and Ellichpur Boards 6, 4, 1, and 1 respectively. But the district board of Akola not only opened no new schools, but closed 4. Basim contains 18 big villages with a population varying from 1,003 to 1,953, which are without schools of any kind, and the district board, it is hoped, will see its way to satisfy the wants of these villages as early as convenient.

Schools for boys under public management.

47. The following statement gives the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1897 and at the close of the four preceding years :—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year		Average daily attendance.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Akola ...	District Board ...	155	151	8,155	8,479	7,856	7,829	5,290	5,457
	Municipal ...	7	7	970	1,109	926	999	689	783
Buldana ...	District Board ..	114	113	5,175	5,142	4,716	4,959	3,305	3,513
Basim ...	District Board ...	61	63	3,159	3,410	2,789	3,181	1,852	2,161
Amraoti ...	District Board ...	129	132	8,054	8,404	7,879	7,879	5,507	5,676
	Municipal ..	6	8	648	1,075	685	901	491	701
Wun ...	District Board ...	63	72	3,097	3,692	2,951	3,402	1,944	2,473
Ellichpur ...	District Board ...	87	88	4,535	4,529	4,282	4,488	2,876	3,157
	Municipal ...	6	6	623	661	588	621	423	462
Total ...	District Board ...	609	619	32,175	33,656	30,473	31,738	20,768	22,437
	Municipal ...	19	21	2,241	2,845	2,199	2,521	1,603	1,946
	GRAND TOTAL ...	628	640	34,416	36,501	32,672	34,259	22,371	24,383
	Total for 1895-96 ...	609	628	32,464	34,416	31,532	32,672	22,091	22,371
	Do. 1894-95 ...	589	609	32,150	32,464	31,865	31,532	22,972	22,091
	Do. 1893-94 ...	581	589	32,195	32,150	31,284	31,865	22,401	22,972
	Do. 1892-93 ..	580	581	31,751	32,195	30,870	31,284	21,784	22,401

The number of schools under public management has, as stated above, increased by 12. The number of pupils on rolls in district board schools has increased in all districts except Buldana and Ellichpur, the net increase for the year being 1,481. The number of pupils in municipal schools has increased in all districts, and the total increase for the year is 604. Two-thirds of this increase is owing to the transfer of District Board Marathi and Urdu schools at Karinja to the local municipality, and is therefore nominal. The average number on rolls monthly shows a slight decrease in Akola, but increase in all other district board and municipal schools, the net increase for the year being 1,587. The average attendance throughout the year has increased in all district board and municipal schools, and the total increase for the year is 2,012. On the whole, there is a satisfactory increase under all heads both in district board and municipal schools. The district board and municipal primary schools for boys show a satisfactory progress during the last five years both in the number of schools and scholars attending them; the number of schools having increased from 580 on 31st March 1892 to 640 on 31st March 1897, and of scholars from 31,751 on 31st March 1892 to 36,501 on 31st March 1897.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

48. The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools, and the distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, are shown in the following statement :—

District.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those town and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola	306	244	186	120	2·[illegible]
Buldana	317	190	169	148	4·5
Basim	247	109	95	152	4·4
Amraoti	343	285	270	73	5·7
Wun	278	142	103	175	6·
Ellichpur	130	127	96	34	3·6
Total ...	1,621	1,097	919	702	4·5
Total for 1895-96 ...	1,621	947	815	806	5·2
Do. 1894-95 ...	1,621	984	860	761	5·2
Do. 1893-94 ...	1,621	1,091	906	715	4·9
Do. 1892-93 ...	1,621	1,148	951	670	4·4

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in all districts, the total for the whole province being 1,097 against 947 last year. Compared with the total for 1892-93, it shows a decrease of 51.

The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private, has also increased in all districts, the total for the province showing an increase of 104 over last year. Compared with the figure for 1892-93, it shows a decrease of 32.

The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school, public or private, has decreased in all districts, the total decrease for the province being 104 over last year. Compared with the figure for 1892-93, it shows an increase of 32.

The average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no school of their own decreased in Akola, Buldana, Wun, and Ellichpur, remained unchanged in Basim, and slightly increased in Amraoti.

49. In paragraph 41 of my report for 1894-95, I specified the names of 87 villages in the province containing a population of 1,000 and more souls which possessed no schools either district board or indigenous, and in which schools are likely to be appreciated, and in paragraph 42 of my last year's report I mentioned the names of 22 villages out of the 87 in which schools were opened in 1895-96. Now I give below a list showing the names of 22 more villages out of the first list, in which district board or indigenous schools were opened during the year under report :—

District.	Taluka.	Name of village.	District.	Taluka.	Name of village.
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Pimpulkhute.	Amraoti ...	Morsi ...	Sawanji.
	Khamgaon	Bohona.		Chandur	Sawala.
		Kinhi.			Dhanodi.
Buldana ...	Malkapur ...	Lanzud.		Kelapur	Wadhona.
	Chikhli ...	Shirpur.			Dhonora.
	Mehkar ...	Deolgaon Mahi.		Yeotmal ...	Akhpuri.
Basim ...	Mangrul ...	Tarhale.	Wun ...	Darwha	Tarnoli.
	Pusad ...	Hudi.			Lakha.
Amraoti ...	Morsi	Khanapur.			Wadgaon.
		Vichori.		Wun ...	Ukni.
		Dhamangaon.	Ellichpur ...	Melghat ...	Dharni.

Many more schools would have been opened, but the district boards found themselves unable to do the same as they had to attend to other pressing demands in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in the province during the latter half of the year.

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

50. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in primary schools under public management in all districts during the last five years :—

District.	Fee receipts.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other local funds.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ... District Board..	9,518 7 6	20,358	29,125 8 5	450 0 0	1,316 14 9	51,250 7 2	6 8 10	2 9 7	39·7
Akola ... Municipal ...	1,298 10 3	...	1,325 8 0	3,715 8 5	...	5,041 0 5	5 0 8	...	...
Buldana .. District Board..	6,135 15 3	13,645	15,255 7 9	411 0 0	256 10 0	29,568 1 9	5 15 4	2 12 0	46·1
Basim ... District Board..	3,537 8 0	13,683	5,978 5 4	...	511 9 3	20,172 14 7	6 5 5	4 4 9	67·8
Amraoti... District Board..	9,908 3 3	16,624	25,268 15 3	...	1,687 15 9	43,580 15 0	5 8 6	2 1 9	38·1
Amraoti... Municipal ...	1,451 15 3	...	2,202 14 5	2,993 10 5	44 8 0	5,241 0 10	5 13 0	..	...
Wun ... District Board..	3,041 8 3	11,279	10,074 9 1	...	278 4 6	21,631 13 7	6 5 8	3 5 0	52·1
Ellichpur District Board..	6,063 15 3	13,353	9,840 8 6	...	949 8 0	24,143 0 6	5 6 0	2 15 7	55·3
Ellichpur Municipal ...	788 8 0	...	1,600 10 4	1,905 10 4	...	3,506 4 8	5 10 4	...	...
Total ...	41,744 11 0	88,942	1,00,672 7 1	9,475 13 2	5,045 6 3	2,04,135 10 6	5 15 3	2 9 6	43·
Total for 1895-96 ...	39,912 13 0	...	1,89,678 13 9	9,000 5 7	4,716 4 3	2,03,395 7 7	6 3 7	...	...
Do. 1894-95 ...	39,199 1 6	81,986	1,05,126 4 4	8,957 9 10	4,953 3 9	2,01,023 1 11	6 6 0	2 9 7	40·7
Do. 1893-94 ...	39,342 6 3	80,822	1,06,286 11 0	9,409 9 9	5,331 7 6	2,01,849 12 3	6 5 4	2 8 6	40·04
Do. 1892-93 ...	39,578 3 5	81,356	99,085 4 8	6,784 14 8	6,899 12 8	1,94,126 0 0	6 3 3	2 9 7	44·4

The fee receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,832, which is due partly to the increase in the number of schools and partly to the numbers on the rolls of several schools having risen during the year under report.

The expenditure from provincial revenues shows a considerable increase over that shown to have been incurred during the preceding four years, and it is due partly to the Resident's recent ruling to grant to district boards a sum equal to one-third of the cost of new primary schools which came into existence owing to the separation of primary classes attached to some of the Anglo-Vernacular schools, and partly to the additional grant of Rs. 3,000 to each of the district boards of Basim and Wun for ten years commencing from 1895-96.

The total expenditure from all sources shows a slight increase over last year, but it is gratifying to note that the total cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 6-3-7 to Rs. 5-15-3. I must say that no efforts are spared to effect every possible reduction in the cost by exercising due economy in managing the expenditure.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure shows an increase over the past four years, and it is to be attributed to the increase in the provincial contribution in aid of primary schools under the circumstances mentioned above.

On comparing the figures entered against different districts with those of the preceding year, it will be observed that the total cost of educating each pupil has decreased in all the districts, except Akola and Wun, in which there is a slight increase. In municipal schools the cost has decreased in Akola and Ellichpur, while Amraoti shows an increase.

Results of examinations.

51. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below:—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	Number passed under standard							Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	
Akola ...	5,903	1,144	835	670	552	201	81	3,483	59
Buldana ...	3,617	769	482	382	253	55	32	1,973	54·5
Basim ...	2,143	472	331	221	131	38	29	1,222	57·02
Amraoti ...	6,875	1,386	806	636	483	217	89	3,617	52·6
Wun ...	2,208	578	336	213	132	45	15	1,319	59·7
Ellichpur ...	3,446	794	524	390	257	56	19	2,040	59·2
Total ...	24,192	5,143	3,314	2,512	1,808	612	265	13,654	56·4
Total for 1895-96.	21,927	4,575	2,971	2,455	1,578	496	226	12,301	56·09
Do. 1894-95.	22,212	4,205	3,004	2,251	1,382	336	155	11,333	51·02
Do. 1893-94.	19,489	4,889	3,585	2,596	1,640	448	156	13,314	68·3
Do. 1892-93.	18,894	4,543	3,389	2,350	1,589	380	156	12,407	65·6

The aggregate number of pupils examined, as also the total number passed, is greater than in any of the four preceding years, and the percentage of passes to the number examined has also risen from 56·09 in 1895-96 to 56·4 in 1896-97. The percentage has increased in Buldana, Basim, Wun, and Ellichpur, remained almost the same in Akola, and fallen off in Amraoti. This year the percentage is the highest in Wun and the lowest in Amraoti; Ellichpur, Akola, Basim, and Buldana following Wun in order. The lowest percentage last year was 51·4 and the highest 59·08, while the lowest this year is 52·6 and the highest 59·7. The percentage is almost the same in Wun, Ellichpur, and Akola, and shows small variations in the three remaining districts. This is as it should be. Efforts were made during the last two years to impress upon the inspecting officers the importance of making their standards of examination in the different grades of schools as uniform as possible, and I am glad to find that they have met with a fair amount of success.

The number of passes under the sixth standard shows increase in all the districts, the increase in Akola and Amraoti being particularly satisfactory. The total number of passes during the year has increased by 39. The increase in the number of passes under standard V is 116 and under standards I to IV 1,198, and is very satisfactory. It is gratifying to observe that the total number of pupils examined and passed during the last five years shows a gradual increase, the number of pupils examined and passed in 1896-97 being 24,192 and 13,654 respectively against 18,894 and 12,407 in 1892-93. More attention is now paid to the teaching of the "three Rs" and general knowledge, and the defects noticed in paragraph 44 of my report for 1894-95 are gradually being remedied. Every local board school now teaches standards I to IV, and children can complete their lower primary course even in small village schools.

Captain Haig, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wun, says :—

"The impression left upon me by my inspections was very favourable. Geography seemed to me as a general rule to be taught intelligently By this I mean that masters seemed generally to have taught boys what a map was, and what it represented. This, of course, cannot be done without a full explanation of what a scale is, and practice in the use of the scale. I had formerly observed that the map was regarded as a sort of puzzle, the key to which lay in learning by heart the positions of the names written upon it in such a manner as to be able to mark down a tolerably conspicuous name with fair rapidity. This, of course, entailed great labour and no practical results."

"Another direction in which marked improvement was made was writing. In a population which regards education as an '*open sesame*' to employment as clerks or village officers with clerical work to do, this branch of education is necessarily important."

The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, says :—

"Marathi reading and recitation have improved and paraphrase of poetry has been fair. Copy writing and dictation also show general improvement, but grammar is still weak. In slate arithmetic there has been general improvement. In mental arithmetic the answering is not as prompt as it is desired. In history and geography the preparation of the text books is fair; but the subject is taught intelligently by only a small number of masters; but the number of such intelligent masters is increasing year by year."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, says :—

"The importance of the 'three Rs' has been recognized in most of the schools. There is a decided improvement in writing both Modi and Balbodha, in reading, and in mental arithmetic."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti, says :—

"Now the lowest primary school is required to teach up to the 4th standard, that is to say, the complete lower primary course, and the higher grades of schools are required to teach up to the 5th or the 6th standard according to their capacities."

"It has been found to be more easy to raise the studies to the 4th standard where only the first three standards were taught. But the introduction of the 5th and 6th standards has been found to be a difficult task to accomplish. The new 5th and 6th standards now in force are more difficult and require more efficient masters, capable pupils, and steady work on the part of both the teachers and the taught, and it will be some time before these two standards are efficiently taught in the primary schools."

Teaching of English in primary schools

52. During the year under report, the English classes in primary schools at Pimpalgaon Raja, Anjangaon Bari (Amraoti district), Anjangaon (Ellichpur district), and Neir Parsopant were closed, the people thereof not having paid the required contribution in advance, and a new class was opened at Tembhurkhed in the Amraoti district. Thus, the number of primary schools with English classes attached to them was 13 on 31st March 1897 against 16 in the previous year.

The schools at Sirasgaon Bund and Dhamori Kusba continue to teach up to standard III. They sent up 5 and 6 boys for being examined under standard III along with the boys for the high school entrance examination, of whom 3 and 1 respectively were found fit to join the high schools. The result of the Sirasgaon Bund class was very fair, but that of the Dhamori Kusba class was quite below the mark.

53. The following table gives the number of boys examined and passed under standards I and II in each of the English teaching primary classes:—

Name of school.	Standard I.		Standard II.		Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Hindustani School ...	6	2	5	3	11	5
Telhara Marathi School ...	12	7	3	3	15	10
Patur do. ...	6	6	13	7	19	13
Buldana do. ...	14	9	9	5	23	14
Kholapur do. ...	12	7	9	7	21	14
Badnera do. ...	17	6	5	3	22	9
Dhamori Kusba do. ...	13	4	11	8	24	12
Khar Talegaon do. ...	11	6	10	8	21	14
Nandgaon Peth Hindustani School	3	1	...	...	3	1
Tembhurkhed Marathi School ...	4	1	11	2	15	3
Sirasgaon Bund do. ...	15	7	9	3	24	10
Pathrot do. ...	8	4	9	3	17	7
Bori Khurd do. ...	8	8	1	1	9	9
Total ...	129	68	95	53	224	121
Total for 1895-96 ...	88	40	96	42	184	82

The total number of boys examined under the standards as well as the number passed has considerably increased during the year, the percentage of passed to examined being 54 against 44·5 in the previous year. The classes at Bori Khurd, Telhara, Patur, Kholapur, and Khar Talegaon have done well, and those at Buldana, Badnera, Dhamori Kusba, Sirasgaon Bund, Akot, and Pathrot may be said to have done fairly. The class at Tembhurkhed has made a good beginning, but had not had sufficient time to bring up boys for the examination. The class at Nandgaon Peth is a complete failure.

The English classes in primary schools wholly depend on peoples' contributions, and consequently English teachers' posts do not count towards pension. Competent teachers do not accept these posts, and if they do through necessity, they do not work with sufficient interest.

Bonuses to teachers.

54. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in											
	Primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.				District Board primary schools for boys and girls.				Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.				Total.			
	No. of teachers.	Amount.			No of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.			No. of teachers.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	2	21	8	0	71	1,099	8	0	9	142	0	0	82	1,263	0	0
Buldana ...	5	56	8	0	20	202	8	0	...	...			25	259	0	0
Basim ...	...	...			27	367	4	0	...	...			27	367	4	0
Amraoti ...	1	5	0	0	36	505	0	0	12	183	0	0	49	693	0	0
Wun ...	...	...			17	239	0	0	...	...			17	239	0	0
Ellichpur ...	2	17	0	0	29	437	8	0	6	91	8	0	37	546	0	0
Total ...	10	100	0	0	200	2,850	12	0	27	416	8	0	237	3,567	4	0
Total for 1895-96..	14	119	0	0	128	1,859	12	0	18	215	0	0	160	2,193	12	0
Total for 1894-95..	23	234	0	0	136	1,946	0	0	16	185	0	0	175	2,365	0	0
Total for 1893-94..	24	309	0	0	235	3,336	8	0	40	540	8	0	299	4,186	0	0
Total for 1892-93..	29	372	8	0	200	2,716	8	0	21	352	0	0	250	3,441	0	0

The number of deserving teachers who gained bonuses for good work has increased from 160 to 237, and the total sum awarded from Rs. 2,193-12-0 to Rs. 3,567-4-0. The number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained by them have decreased under primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools and under district board schools in Amraoti, but there is satisfactory increase in district board schools in Akola, Buldana, Basim, Ellichpur, and Wun, and in municipal schools under both the heads.

Masters dismissed and fined.

55. In compliance with the instructions contained in your office memorandum, a copy of which was forwarded with your office endorsement No. 1231, dated the 2nd April 1878, and your letter No. 1179, dated the 29th November 1893, I beg to give the following statement containing information regarding masters dismissed and fined during the year under report :—

—		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50.	Marathi ...	29	...	(b) 2	...	...
	Hindustani ...	3	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20.	Marathi ...	130	...	(c) 11	(f) 1	5 0 0
	Hindustani ...	12	...	(d) 1	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and less.	Marathi ...	392	(a) 1	(e) 41	(g) 15	48 0 0
	Hindustani ...	53	...	(b) 3	(f) 1	6 0 0
Total ...		619	1	58	17	59 0 0

(a) Forfeited his appointment for overstaying his leave.
(b) One for unsatisfactory work and one for making a false report.
(c) One for suspicious dealing in money matters, and ten for unsatisfactory work.
(d) For suspicious dealing in money matters.
(e) Thirty-six for unsatisfactory work, three for entering false attendance, and two at their own request.
(f) For improper conduct.
(g) One for unsatisfactory work, eleven for neglect of duty, two for disobeying departmental orders, and one for improper conduct.

Jail schools.

56. On 31st March 1897 the number of juvenile prisoners in the Central Jail at Akola was 3 against 5 on the same date of the preceding year. In August 1896, when the Deputy Educational Inspector examined the school, there were 5 convicts present, and their progress is thus described by the Deputy Inspector :—

"The first class consisted of two pupils, one of whom could work sums in the compound rules. The other failed to do so. He, however, knew the tables of weights and measures as well as the other. Both could work easy practical questions mentally. They could read a lesson from the Second Book fairly, and could explain what they read. A few rules of grammar were committed to memory, but they were not properly understood. Dictation was fair, and there was improvement in writing with neatness. They do not write copies. A few geographical definitions were known * * * . In the 2nd class one pupil was present. He worked sums in addition and subtraction and answered easy questions in mental arithmetic. He had committed to memory some integral tables. He read the 15th lesson from the Berar First Book, and knew the meaning of words. He wrote two sentences without mistakes, but the letters were characterized by want of neatness. Two convicts were present in the 3rd class. One read and wrote Balbodha alphabets, and the other the vowels only * * *. The master, Daji Govind, is a careful teacher and is anxious to show his work, but the little time allowed to him for the purpose and the class from which the materials are received are great difficulties which he cannot tide over. He has his own curriculum of studies, and strives to bring them up in the subjects that might be of some use to them after they are liberated. I am of opinion that some easy standards of studies should be laid down for his guidance. The standards prescribed for indigenous schools would do for the present."

57. On 31st March 1897 the number of schools aided by fixed monthly grants remained the same as last year, and the following statement gives particulars about them :—

School aided by fixed monthly grants.

No.	Name of school.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	Number of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akalkot (Akola) poor boys' school.	52	50	32	16	12
2	Amraoti Mission boys' school ...	129	132	97	50	61
3	Do. female school ...	44	37	25	16	14
	Total ...	225	219	154	82	87
	Total for 1895-96 ...	214	214	151	82	88
	Do. 1894-95 ...	223	216	157	82	82
	Do. 1893-94 ...	285	275	194	102	102
	Do. 1892-93 ...	273	251	177	102	72

The number on rolls in Akalkot poor boys' school has increased from 45 to 52, but the average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance have decreased by 2 and 3 respectively. The school contained classes under standards I to III, and in all passed 12 boys against 17 in the previous year. The manager, Mr. Vishwanath Shastri, has now become very old, and is not able to properly supervise the school. The school also suffers from frequent changes in the teaching staff. The school will certainly improve if it be taken over by the municipality as requested by the manager last year.

The Mission school for boys now contains 129 pupils against 137 in the previous year distributed over standards I to VI. English is taught to classes under standards V and VI. As regards the school, the Deputy Inspector writes :—

"The staff of teachers continue to be a little low paid, and the character of teaching has been consequently not of a high order. The Superintendent of the School was good enough to make some changes in the masters on the staff—that is to say, redistribution of work; but such changes are not calculated to effect much towards attaining that efficiency and standard to be adequate to the grant it obtains from Government."

"The school was able to show some improvement as regards instruction, and the staff of masters seemed to have done as well as they could."

"The school is attended mostly by low caste boys and other poor people inhabiting that part of Amraoti where the school is situated. The mother tongue of the majority of the pupils is not Marathi in which the instruction is conveyed to the pupils, and under the circumstances the teacher's task is made hard."

The Mission school for girls at Amraoti has now 44 girls against 32 of last year, and contains classes under standards I to III. As regards the school, the Deputy Inspector, Amraoti, says :—

"The school was examined in September last. The standard of studies was again lowered from 5th to 3rd. The attendance of the pupils has been very unsteady. Most of the pupils are small children. The instruction has not been very efficient. The teachers (head master and assistant mistress) did not work steadily throughout the year, nor did they attend with any care to instructions issued to them for their guidance."

As regards the Mission schools at Amraoti, Mr. Lucas says :—

"I again notice that the progress of the aided Mission schools at Amraoti is not so satisfactory as it should be."

Up to 1893-94 the number of schools aided by fixed monthly grants was four. The Bedar school at Akola was taken over by the local municipality in 1894-95 at the request of the manager, and this accounts for the decrease under these schools.

58. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and the grants earned by their masters during the last five years :—

Indigenous schools.

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1897.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1896-97.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1896-97.				No. of pupils under each standard who earned grant-in-aid.							Amounts of grants earned.			
				No. of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grants, including prizes.	No. of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prize.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Proficiency.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	126	116	1,282	106	...	3	109	318	233	154	129	1	...	835	2,259 3 0	873 14 0	167 14 6	3,300 15 6
Buldana ...	97	98	1,020	82	...	2	84	205	139	105	61	...	...	510	1,263 3 0	630 12 0	26 9 0	1,920 8 0
Basim ...	55	57	694	53	...	...	53	149	91	39	10	...	...	289	682 11 0	285 12 0	36 6 6	1,004 13 6
Amraoti ...	213	211	2,390	171	1	32	204	551	323	242	186	2	...	1,304	3,254 11 6	1,054 0 0	271 7 9	4,580 3 3
Wun ...	83	83	552	67	...	16	83	206	88	60	19	...	...	373	749 9 0	161 4 0	31 0 0	941 13 0
Ellichpur ...	61	58	514	48	...	3	51	153	111	59	17	...	...	340	766 9 6	495 0 0	47 1 0	1,308 10 6
Total ..	635	623	6,452	527	1	56	584	1,582	985	659	422	3	...	3,651	8,975 15 0	3,500 10 0	580 6 9	13,056 15 9
Total for 1895-96 ...	463	491	5,435	430	4	33	467	1,190	866	652	415	12	...	3,135	8,015 8 6	3,307 9 0	470 7 3	11,793 8 9
Total for 1894-95 ...	533	581	8,285	501	...	29	530	1,497	1,037	767	444	11	...	3,756	9,397 3 6	3,974 12 0	628 5 8	14,000 5 2
Total for 1893-94 ...	651	696	10,427	637	1	27	665	2,106	1,598	1,005	525	31	...	5,265	13,366 6 0	6,261 14 0	794 8 0	20,422 12 0
Total for 1892-93 ...	713	703	10,326	635	1	23	659	2,345	1,641	1,043	521	16	1	5,567	12,758 4 3	6,381 0 0	820 10 10	19,959 15 1

As mentioned before, the number of indigenous schools on 31st March 1897 was much larger than that which existed on the same date of the previous year. The number of schools has increased in all districts, the total increase for the year being 172 (145 in the aided and 27 in the unaided schools).

It will be observed that the number of schools examined, the number of schools which earned grants and prizes, the number of pupils who earned grants-in-aid, and the amounts of grants earned have increased in all districts. But the number of pupils examined has decreased in Akola and increased in all other districts.

The success or otherwise of these schools must depend entirely on the way in which they are conducted. The reports of the inspecting officers show that the quality of instruction imparted in them is gradually improving, but they are still unsteady in character, and their statistics are not quite trustworthy. The Deputy Inspector, Akola, says :—

"There is thus much improvement in the efficiency of these schools. This is to be attributed to the better educated masters who have now come into the field and displaced the old *pantojis*. There were in the district 3 schools which have been in existence for more than 8 years, 5 more than 5 years, 62 above a year, and all the rest within one year. These facts show how ephemeral their existence is. It will be seen that these schools received due encouragement from the department, and that they were examined with mildness. But it must be stated that they were paid only for the amount of work the masters turned out. These masters as a class fill in false attendance in order to be able to earn capitation grant, but whenever such dishonesty was detected they were refused any claim for such a grant."

The Deputy Inspector, Amraoti, says :—

"The schools have not been very steady. The progress has not been very systematic or efficient, and the statistics kept by them not always quite reliable."

"The class of teachers has improved during the last ten years, and is improving. The old type of masters is rarely to be seen. The majority of the present masters have had more or less training in Government schools, and as a rule they are able to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic in a fairly intelligent manner."

It is very difficult to ascertain the circumstances which lead to a rise or fall in the number of these schools, although it cannot be denied that sympathetic treatment at the hands of departmental officers and a better class of masters to conduct them go a great way to encourage their growth. The large increase in the number of these schools during the year under report was, no doubt, due to the unsparing efforts of the inspecting officers and to the fact that the public health was generally good, that there were no marriages during the year, and that in consequence the people were in a position to attend to their sons' education. It is hoped the condition of these schools will gradually improve. Mr. Lucas writes:—

"The large increase in the number of indigenous schools is most satisfactory. The Deputy Educational Inspector seems to attribute this somewhat to accident, but I trust that this is not the case, and that we shall find a steady improvement in this direction."

Physical education.

59. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

Districts.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1896.	1897.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon, and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	71	77	77	4
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluks...	75	74	74	4·2
Buldana..	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks	37	36	17	8·3
	2. Schools in the Malkapur taluk ...	32	32	14	6·6
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk and 10 schools in the Mangrul circle.	34	33	33	4
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mangrul circle.	28	32	32	4
Amraoti..	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	59	59	54	3·4
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks..	74	79	63	2·3
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks	20	20	20	6
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	19	6
Ellichpur	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk ...	31	35	35	2
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk ...	34	34	...	...
	Total ...	517	533	438	...

There is a slight increase in the total number of gymnasia, but the number of gymnasia visited during the year shows a considerable falling off in Buldana and Ellichpur. The work done by the peripatetic gymnasts under the district boards is reported to be satisfactory in Akola, Basim, and Amraoti, but insufficient and unsatisfactory in the three remaining districts.

Inspecting officers and school masters continue to take increasing interest in physical education. Most of the district board primary schools possess gymnastic apparatus of a simple nature, and schoolmasters are required to see that it is regularly used. In schools not provided with gymnastic apparatus boys are made to play native sports and games under the immediate supervision of schoolmasters. Easy school drill is now taught in most of the primary schools.

In Anglo-Vernacular schools gymnastics and school drill form a part of school curriculum, and every class gets its special half an hour or an hour for physical exercise and school drill. The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, gives the following extract from the report of the Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Malkapur:—

"Physical education has a due share of our attention. It has of late been made a part of our school curriculum, and every class has its half an hour or one hour for physical exercise

and school drill. When the time appointed for play in the time tables for each class arrives, the boys are sent out to the play-ground, accompanied by their teacher, who conducts and supervises their plays. In conducting their plays the prescribed standards for gymnastic exercise are generally followed. The pupils under the primary classes are made to play on alternate days native games and elementary drill * * *, and the pupils under the Anglo-Vernacular classes are made to play gymnastic feats and easy school drill. Thus the physical education of every pupil attending the school is carefully and regularly looked after by the teacher of each class, and the boys resort to the play-ground with alacrity, and after half an hour's recreation return to their work with fresh energy."

Under the revised standards gymnastics have been made compulsory under high school standards, and every boy is now made to work in the gymnasium or play-ground under the superintendence of class masters. The work turned out by the high school and training college students is, on the whole, satisfactory and creditable to the teachers concerned. Want of suitable gymnasia at Akola and Amraoti is much felt, and I shall be glad to see it supplied when funds become available.

Employment under Government.

60. Only one candidate was examined during 1896-97 in the subjects of vernacular standard VI in accordance with rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. II, Volume II, Chapter I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars, and he passed the test and obtained a certificate. One ex-student of the Anglo-Marathi School, Malkapur, applied for and obtained a certificate of having passed the fifth English standard. One hundred students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 a month. Of these, 67 got appointments in the Educational Department, 15 in the Revenue and Civil Departments, 6 in the Police, 3 in each of the Medical and Excise Departments, 2 in the Registration Department, and 1 in each of the Postal, Forest, Public Works, and Survey Departments. Besides these, 11 ex-students were employed by private firms and individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

61. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, District Board, and Municipal Schools according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government, High schools—Boys ...	...	...	287	68·4	25	5·9	1	·2	68	16·2	381	90·9	35	8·3	3	·7	...	...	419
Government, Middle schools, Boys.	2	·05	1,379	40·8	341	10·1	110	3·2	1,204	35·5	3,034	89·8	324	9·6	10	·2	5	·1	3,375
Government, Middle schools, Girls.	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Board primary schools, Boys.	9	·02	3,339	10·4	8,646	26·9	1,697	5·2	13,537	42·2	27,219	84·9	4,705	14·6	2	·006	88	·2	32,023
District Board primary schools, Girls.	5	·1	570	19·6	510	17·6	43	1·4	1,164	40·1	2,287	78·9	605	20·8	...	...	...	...	2,897
Municipal primary schools, Boys.	6	·2	466	16·5	127	4·5	117	4·1	1,249	44·2	1,959	69·4	850	30·1	6	·2	...	...	2,821
Municipal primary schools, Girls.	5	·7	167	24·9	31	4·6	2	·2	238	35·5	439	65·6	221	33·03	3	·4	1	·1	669
Total ...	27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,970	4·6	17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	24	·05	94	·2	42,205
Total for 1895-96 ...	23	·05	5,966	14·9	9,031	22·6	1,781	4·4	16,348	41·04	33,126	83·1	6,602	16·5	16	·04	67	·01	39,834
Do. 1894-95 ..	25	·06	5,745	14·8	8,974	23·1	1,667	4·3	16,024	41·3	32,410	83·6	6,275	16·1	21	·05	45	·01	38,776
Do. 1893-94 ...	30	·07	5,547	14·4	8,978	23·4	1,798	4·7	15,815	41·2	32,138	83·7	6,168	16	21	·05	51	·01	38,408
Do. 1892-93 ...	29	·07	5,501	14·2	8,993	23·3	1,810	4·6	15,708	40·7	32,012	83·07	6,428	16·6	19	·04	48	·01	38,536

Brahmin pupils of both sexes taken together have increased by 242—boys having increased by 167 and girls by 75. Boys have increased in all grades of schools, but girls have decreased only in middle schools and increased in district board and municipal schools.

The number of Kunbi pupils has increased by 650—boys having increased by 618 and girls by 32. Boys have remained stationary in high schools, but increased in all other schools; while girls have increased in middle and district board schools, but remained stationary in municipal schools.

The number of low-caste pupils has increased by 189, boys having increased by 197 and girls having decreased by 8. Boys have remained stationary in high schools and increased in middle, district board, and municipal schools, while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

The total number of Muhammadans has increased by 138, boys having increased by 129 and girls by 9. Boys have increased in high, middle, and municipal schools and decreased in district board schools, while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

A comparison of the figures in the above table will show that the number of pupils of each caste has gradually increased during the last five years, the aggregate number being 42,205 on 31st March 1897 against 38,536 at the close of 1892-93.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

62. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess-payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents do not pay the cess :—

Schools.	Cess-payers.	Non cess-payers.					Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—Boys ...	209	88	12	7	103	210	419
Middle schools—Boys ...	1,563	429	313	159	912	1,813	3,376
Primary schools. Boys. District Board...	17,585	1,474	3,216	4,445	6,936	16,071	33,656
Primary schools. Boys. Municipal ...	507	252	517	173	1,396	2,338	2,845
Primary schools. Girls. District Board...	479	119	167	139	360	785	1,264
Primary schools. Girls. Municipal ...	74	122	126	87	236	571	645
Total ..	20,417	2,484	4,351	5,010	9,943	21,788	42,205
Total for 1895-96 ...	19,203	2,415	4,398	4,756	9,062	20,631	39,834
Do 1894-95 ...	17,848	2,782	4,835	4,705	8,606	20,928	38,776
Do 1893-94 ...	17,014	2,807	5,942	4,418	8,227	21,394	38,408
Do 1892-93 ...	17,870	2,684	5,968	4,403	7,611	20,666	38,536

The total number of the children of cess-payers has increased by 1,214 during the year, boys having increased by 1,213 and girls by 1. Boys have increased in all classes of schools, but girls have decreased by 14 in district board schools and increased by 15 in municipal schools. The decrease of girls in district board schools is due to the transfer of district board schools at Karinja to the local municipality, and is nominal. In non cess-payers there is an aggregate increase of 1,157, which is contributed by all the classes, except merchants, in which there is a slight decrease.

Compared with the figures in the preceding four years, the children at school of cess-payers as well as of non cess-payers show a gradual increase, the former having risen from 17,870 on the last day of 1892-93 to 20,417 at the close of last year, and the latter from 20,666 to 21,788 respectively.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes as represented in Government, district board, and municipal schools :—

Class of schools.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Government.	19	4·5	276	65·9	124	29·6	419
Middle schools—Boys—Government.	150	4·5	1,876	41·05	1,850	54·7	3,376
Primary schools. Boys. District Board ...	493	1·5	9,759	28·9	23,404	69·6	33,656
Primary schools. Boys. Municipal ...	47	1·6	742	26·08	2,056	72·2	2,845
Primary schools. Girls. District Board ...	24	1·9	247	19·5	993	78·5	1,264
Primary schools. Girls. Municipal ...	11	1·7	199	30·8	435	67·4	645
Total ...	744	1·05	12,599	29·8	28,862	68·4	42,205
Total for 1895-96 ...	687	1·7	11,761	29·6	27,386	68·7	39,834
Do. 1894-95 ...	605	1·6	11,059	28·5	27,112	69·9	38,776
Do. 1893-94 ...	706	1·8	9,805	25·5	27,897	72·6	38,408
Do. 1892-93 ...	771	2	10,630	27·5	27,135	70·4	38,536

The number of boys belonging to "richer classes" has increased in all the classes of schools except high schools, but the number of girls has slightly decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools. On the whole, there is an increase of 57.

The total number of "middle classes" also shows an increase of 838. The number of boys has increased in all classes of schools, but of girls slightly decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

There is an aggregate increase of 1,476 pupils under "poor classes." Boys show increase in all classes of schools except high schools, while girls show a small decrease in district board schools and increase in municipal schools.

The decrease of girls in district board schools under all classes is owing to the transfer of district board schools at Karinja to the local municipality, and is nominal.

Compared with the figures in the four preceding years, the total number of pupils belonging to richer classes show a gradual falling off in 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95, and a gradual rise in 1895-96 and 1896-97, the number on 31st March last being less by 27 than that on the last day of 1892-93.

The aggregate number of pupils under middle and poor classes may be considered to have gradually increased during the last five years.

School houses.

64. The new building for the Anglo-Marathi school at Daryapur, which was said in last year's report to be undergoing repairs, was during the year taken over. But the accommodation is found to be insufficient, as the number in the school has since largely increased. The construction of a building for the Anglo-Marathi school at Malkapur has not as yet been taken in hand. The project for constructing a building for the Anglo-Marathi school at Akola has been abandoned for want of funds. Want of accommodation is also felt at Shegaon, Chikhli, and Karinja, but, looking to the present hard times, there is no knowing when it will be satisfied.

The following table shows the number of school houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report, and the total expenditure incurred in each district :—

District.	No. of schools		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	2	1	7,108	3	4
Buldana	3	...	3,565	2	5
Basim	1	1	3,733	5	1
Amraoti	...	...	1,103	10	7
Wun	2	...	5,240	5	5
Ellichpur	2	...	1,030	0	3
Total ...	10	2	21,780	11	1

The sum of Rs. 21,780-11-1 mentioned above includes Rs. 5,865-14-9 paid from general revenues, Rs. 14,861-12-4 from district funds, and Rs. 1,053 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 88 primary schools, 25 require additional accommodation, and 39 are held in rented buildings. The question of providing village schools with cheap plans (*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No. 2252, dated the 2nd October 1896, to your address) has not as yet been finally disposed of.

Repairs.

65. Repairs to school houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 18,754-10-5 against Rs. 22,139-4-7 in the preceding year; Rs. 1,053-10-8 having been spent from general revenues, Rs. 14,653-1-4 from district funds, Rs. 2,285-6-2 from municipal funds, and Rs. 762-8-3 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

66. Books and maps supplied to schools under public management during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	532	15	10
Primary schools	1,214	15	3
Total ...	1,747	15	1

Shilpa Kala Vidnyan, an industrial magazine, continues to be supplied to some of the important schools. *Arya Bhagini* is supplied to most of the girls' schools and the *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India* to only the high schools and the Training College. Copies of parts LIV to LVI of the *Indian Art Journal* were during the year supplied to the more important secondary schools and the training college. *Indian Journal of Education* is supplied to the two high schools, the training college, and some of the important Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 6,920-12-11 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

67. The following table compares the satistics for the past year of the Training College with those of the four preceding years:—

Year.		Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on roll during the year.			Number of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examination.												Number of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Certificate examination.								
										Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.					
		Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1892-93 ...	Students of the College ...	60	...	15	...	75	56	13	69	29	7	36	19	5	24	24	6	30	14	6	20	27	2	29
	Pupil-teachers in other schools ...	17	...	...	...	17	13	...	13	10	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	77	...	15	...	92	69	13	82	39	7	46	24	5	29	24	6	30	14	6	20	29	2	31
1893-94 ...	Students of the College ...	60	2	15	...	77	55	13	68	28	7	35	20	7	27	24	6	30	8	4	12	16	5	21
	Pupil-teachers in other schools ...	15	...	...	...	15	13	...	13	17	...	17	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total ...	75	2	15	...	92	68	13	81	45	7	52	28	7	35	24	6	30	8	4	12	19	5	24
1894-95 ...	Students of the College ...	56	...	14	2	72	55	14	69	32	7	39	20	5	25	21	6	27	7	3	10	23	4	27
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	4	12	...	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	61	...	14	2	77	59	14	73	44	7	51	22	5	27	21	6	27	7	3	10	25	4	29
1895-96 ...	Students of the College ...	54	1	15	1	71	53	15	68	29	8	37	15	3	18	17	5	22	14	3	17	17	5	22
	Pupil-teachers in other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	54	1	15	1	71	53	15	68	32	8	40	15	3	18	17	5	22	14	3	17	17	5	22
1896-97 ...	Students of the College ...	49	*2	9	...	60	48	12	60	27	9	36	25	7	32	19	5	24	12	3	15	27	4	31

* These are paying students.

The scheme for the reorganization of the Training College at Akola was finally sanctioned by the Resident in his Secretary's letter No. 3702, dated the 3rd November 1896, and was given effect to from the 1st December following.

The object of the new scheme is to improve the quality and status of trained men, and the principal changes it has made in the constitution of the college are :—

I. The number of stipendiary students is to be 60—50 on the Marathi side and 10 on the Hindustani side—each drawing Rs. 6 per mensem, instead of 75—60 on the Marathi side and 15 on the Hindustani side—31 drawing Rs. 7 and 44 Rs. 6 per mensem each.

II. Candidates for admission to the college must have passed vernacular standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular standard III instead of vernacular standard IV. The admission of candidates on the Marathi side is to be annual, while that on the Hindustani side is to be biennial.

III. No free students are to be admitted to the college, but paying students will be admitted on the same conditions as are applicable to the stipendiary students, the fee rates for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year's courses being annas 4, annas 8, and Re. 1 per mensem respectively.

IV. The training on the Marathi side is to consist of three courses, each of one year's duration, instead of two, while on the Hindustani side it is to consist of two courses as hitherto.

V. The teaching staff is strengthened by the addition of one more assistant, 2 assistants being added to the Marathi side and 1 reduced on the Hindustani side.

VI. Hitherto second year men only were entitled to certificates of Rs. 15 and 12, but under the new scheme the third year men will obtain certificates of Rs. 25 and 20, the second year men of Rs. 15 and 12, and the first year men of Rs. 10.

The Training College Code has been revised and new courses of study drawn up consistent with the tenor and object of the sanctioned scheme. The revised code with the courses of study will be found in appendix C to this report.

The number of pupils in the college on the 31st March 1897 was 60, or 11 less than in the previous year, 51 being on the Marathi side and 9 on the Hindustani side.

68. The annual examination was held in October last, and the results show considerable improvement over last year. In the first year's course the total number of passes increased from 18 to 32 and the percentage of passed to examined from 45 to 88·8. In the second year, or certificate examination, the number of passes decreased from 17 to 15, and the percentage of passed to examined from 77·2 to 62 5. Thus the results of the first year's course were very satisfactory and of the second year's course very fair.

On the Marathi side 12 passed out of 19 examined in the second year's course, and 25 out of 27 examined in the first year's course. Nine of the second year passed men were promoted to the third year's course, and 15 of the first yearpassed men to the second year's course under the new scheme.

On the Hindustani side 3 passed out of 5 examined in the second year's course, and 7 out of 9 examined in the first year's course. All the first year passed men were promoted to the second year's course.

The results on the Hindustani side were on the whole satisfactory, though not quite as good as they were on the Marathi side.

69. During the year under report 31 students were sent out as masters and assistant masters against 22 in the preceding year on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

70. The old practice of holding an examination for entrance into the college simultaneously at the six head-quarter stations was done away with, and candidates for admission to the college were during the year examined at Akola by myself, assisted by the college staff, on 16th November 1896. Ninety-three candidates who had passed either the vernacular standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular standard III appeared for the examination on the Marathi side, and out of them 25 were selected for admission to the college. Five candidates appeared on the Hindustani side, of whom two were found fit for admission. The change in the examination promises to be a success, as the number of candidates was really beyond all expectations, affording ample field for selection.

Boarding houses.

71. On the 31st March 1897 the numbers of boarders in the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses were 39 and 10 respectively. The total receipts during the year, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 2,841-12-2 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,594, leaving a balance of Rs. 247-12-2 at the close of the year. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 4-15-1, and each Muhammadan boarder Rs. 4-13-1.

Physical education.

72. Gymnastics and drill continue to be well attended to in the college. The Principal of the College writes :—

"This branch of education receives, I may say, its best attention here. Athletics having been given an equal importance with the other subjects, receive due attention both from the gymnast and the students. During my whole career of nearly 28 years I never saw gymnastics taught so regularly and systematically at a school. They have been introduced in most schools in the province, but both for want of competent and regular teachers as also for that

of the subject not obtaining its due place in the course of studies in an equally important degree, they have naturally been suffered to occupy an humble position more or less. It has consequently been a very interesting sight to me to witness the various practices of gymnastics and the disciplinary instruction of drill regularly gone into in the cool hours of the evening. The gymnast, Mr. Bulwant Rao, appears to be a competent master, and generally takes a fair amount of interest in bringing up his pupils. Most pupils seem to feel delight in the practice of gymnastics; but there are, I must say, a few of them who go in for it more for compulsion than a genuine desire, and are often seen to bring forward various pretexts for avoiding it. I have been surprised to find some of the Muhammadan students in the latter category, as, according to my experience of Muhammadan boys, I should have expected them to love gymnastics even more than their books. The college discipline, however, spares no body, except in cases of physical disability or urgent business. Students avoiding gymnastics without permission are visited with fines, which are a fair check on their avoiding tendency."

Practising school.

73. The practising school attached to the Training College had on its rolls 71 pupils on 31st March 1897 against 61 at the close of the preceding year. The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance were 63 and 50 respectively against 55 and 40 in the preceding year. The school presented 41 boys for examination under standards I to IV, and passed 28 or 68 per cent. The school is doing fairly well on the whole, but the master ought to pay more attention to the infant class and see that the beginners are properly looked after.

Moral training.

74. All the inspecting officers, head-masters of high schools, and the Principal of the Training College report that schoolmasters generally recognize the importance of this branch of education, and that every opportunity is taken by them to inculcate the principles of morality on the minds of their pupils. The following extracts will show what is being done by inspecting officers and schoolmasters to maintain proper discipline in schools and to raise the moral tone of their pupils:—

The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, says:—

"All the masters do their best to enforce discipline in school, and take care that their boys behave well. Some even atempt to watch their conduct outside the school. With a view to keep proper discipline in the different classes, the monitorial system has been introduced and has been in force for some years. Most of the head-masters report that it is fairly successful, and that boys vie with one another in good conduct to obtain the honourable place of the monitor of a class. Some of the masters seem to be alive to the dangers of boys being made to watch the conduct of their companions, and do their best to prevent the system from degenerating into one of espionage."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim, says:—

"Each master now realizes the necessity of directing his particular attention to the moral behaviour of the children under his charge, as it assists him a great deal in maintaining order and discipline in his school. Love for truth, obedience to orders, habits of regularity and temperance, respect for elders, fear of God, adherence to the observances of one's own religion, and cleanliness in respect of one's own body and clothings are the principal things to which the masters have paid their attention, and the reading series is largely drawn upon in impressing these traits of good behaviour upon the minds of the children with tangible results in most of these particulars."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says:—

"Moral education, which is a necessary accompaniment of intellectual training, continues to receve the attention it deserves at the hands of teachers and the taught in our Government schools. The degree of prominence that attaches itself to the subject has been repeatedly brought to their notice. No particular text has been prescribed to teach boys principles of good moral conduct, and the study of such a book will have no permanent effect upon the behaviour of students unless the personal conduct of a teacher is such as to place before them the living illustration of the truths involved therein. But the want of such a specified book has been well supplied by the present reading series, which is replete with prose lessons and poetic selections conveying beautiful ethical sentiments and illustrating the general principles of right conduct. When examining the boys I generally take care to see whether such passages have been fully explained to them and properly grasped by them."

The Principal, Training College, says:—

"An institution like this college, imparting secular and moral instruction, and segregating to a great extent its inmates from contagion with the outside world by confining them within its limits and giving them food and shelter within its premises, is highly calculated to develop the moral nature of the youth and to preserve its purity for ameliorating operations before unhealthy influences begin to act upon it. Before, however, the admission of the students into

the college, their moral physique has already been subjected to evil influences, and as a complete segregation is impossible, all that the college can do is to do its best and effect such reform as it can. Not only is moral education given to the boys in theory in the course of general instruction, but its practical effect on their conduct is also watched. The text book on school discipline, which is placed in the hands of students, and which is read and explained, gives ample opportunity to the teacher to dwell at length on ethics, and trace every case in hand to its very cause. Such teaching assumes the form of an interesting conversation with the students, whose faces brighten as they enter into it. Such continued exercise for a period of three years must bear its own fruit."

Moral text-books.

75. I have to add nothing to what has been said on the subject in previous reports. Every opportunity is availed of to add lessons or sentences bearing on principles of morality. The Berar series was revised during the year, and a few lessons having good morals have been inserted in it

Drawing.

76. The following table shows the results of the 1st grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola high school ...	27	17	20	7	11	11	2
Amraoti do	21	12	11	11	6	6	...
Akola Training College ...	24	7	10	9	8	8	...
Total ...	72	36	41	27	25	25	2
Total for 1895-96 ...	79	22	27	34	28	28	...
Do. 1894-95 ...	86	20	42	38	18	18	1
Do. 1893-94	68	24	26	17	9	9	...
Do. 1892-93 ...	77	12	4	9	4	4	...

Besides the above, 2 boys from the Akola high school passed the 2nd grade Art Examination and obtained certificates.

The results of the Akola high school and the Training College are slightly better; and though the Amraoti high school shows falling-off in the number of certificates obtained, its results in free-hand drawing, geometry, and model drawing are decidedly better than last year.

Industrial training, Amraoti Industrial School.

77. On the 31st March 1897 the number on rolls was 17 against 9 on the same date of the previous year distributed as under :—

		On 31st March 1896.	On 31st March 1897.
Carpentry class	...	4	7
Smithing do	...	3	3
Tailoring do	...	2	7

The *mochi* class still remains unopened owing to want of qualified candidates. The average monthly number on rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were 14·5 and 12 respectively. Of the 17 students, 8 are Brahmins, 2 Parbhus, 1 Telugu, 1 Vidur, 1 Gurava, 1 Sutar, 1 Burud, 1 Bedar, and 1 Muhammadan. Eight of these students hold scholarships, and the rest are free students.

Staff.

Mr. Talvalkar, Head Master, High School, continues to look after the school as Superintendent. Mr. R. R. Chinchore, L.M.E. & D.Ag., Deputy Superintendent and Head Master, went on six months' leave from the 25th December 1896, and his work of management has been temporarily entrusted to the teacher of carpentry, Ramchandra Vinayak Bhalerao.

The total cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 1,867-9-1, while net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 576-4-0. This is satisfactory considering that the school has been in existence for fifteen months only. The school has

made marked advance during the year, and will, it is hoped, show further development and progress as it gains more experience.

Akola Industrial School.

78. As usual, the Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of pupils on the 31st March 1897 was 12 against 13 of last year. The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were equal, *viz.*, 10·5. Of the 12 pupils, 7 are Christians, 3 Mussulmans, 1 Mahar, and 1 Brahmin.

Mr. Rogers says :—

"In regard to the general interest of the work, we have been enabled to add to our machinery so as to give some instruction in fitter's work. The work has upon the whole been by far the most satisfactory of any since the beginning of the work. One young man who finished his course with us has gone out to serve in a carpentry shop, and is giving excellent satisfaction. We are looking to much enlarged usefulness in our work, as there are a number of boys in the orphanage who will be coming into the work before long."

Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak's Practical Engineering Class at Akola.

79. This class is attended by 18 pupils against 14 in the previous year. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance were 15 and 14 respectively. Of the 18 pupils, 11 are Brahmins, 4 other Hindus, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 Christian.

Instruction is imparted in the following branches of industry :—

(1) Engineering, (2) Fitting, (3) Carpentry, and (4) Smithing.

As regards the success of the class, Mr. Deorao says :—

"The class has been, I am glad to inform you, gaining ground, and the pupils attending it seem to have been well contented. I have in my last year's report stated fully the objects with which I opened it, and I am in a position now to say with confidence that I shall be able to continue it usefully. Nine out of 18 pupils are the oldest; 7 of them have gained knowledge enough to make them good fitters. They had an independent charge of a few gins each during the cotton season, and their work was as fair as could be expected. I am sure most of them will find suitable employment as fitters and engine-drivers next season. Some of them have higher ambition, and also means to satisfy it. I have therefore made up my mind to send them to Bombay after the city shall have regained its normal health. They have got intelligence and capacity to grasp things, and I believe an year's stay in Bombay will make them good engineers, provided they are admitted to the examination hall. The new students who joined the class since my last report have shown their firm desire and readiness for the work, and all I can with confidence say with regard to them is, that they will make themselves in course of time respectable members of society, and will be able to live independently and upon their own means."

"I have not yet made any hard and fast rules regarding the class, but I shall do so when the class makes a firmer footing. Up to this time the class has been managed by its Superintendent, Mr. Yadneshwar Anant Vaidya, without any rules, and he found no difficulty in managing the same to the satisfaction of the parties concerned."

Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land measuring.

80. On the 31st March 1897 there were classes only in four of the primary schools in the Akola district with 55 pupils receiving instruction in land measuring.

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, writes :—

"The examination of these classes was entrusted to the Sub-Deputy Inspector, who reports that the boys had only committed to memory the Symond's tables. But no instruction in land measuring was given. These institutions do not attract many candidates, as there are no prospects open to them. Though these schools are supplied with survey rods and cross-staves, yet the progress does not go beyond the Symond's tables. Unless preference is given to the passed pupils and competent men are engaged in teaching them, it is useless to expect any good coming out of these classes."

Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, says :—

"I notice with regret that no practical field work was exacted from the pupils. The object of these classes is to teach would-be patwari's surveying, and unless pupils are actually taught measurement, that object is not fulfilled. Preference will doubtless be given to trained pupils by the revenue authorities when the Educational Department turns out men thoroughly competent to hold patwari's posts."

First class masters turned out from the Training College under the new scheme will, it is hoped, be able to do full justice to the subject.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

81. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, District Board, and Municipal female schools in the province:—

District.	No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average numbers on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola { District Board.	15	14	523	532	511	494	298	292	96 3 0	88 9 0	2,475 10 2	5 0 2
Akola { Municipal ...	5	5	291	296	293	288	198	203	36 10 9	37 8 6	2,341 5 8	8 2 0
Buldana District Board.	6	6	225	219	210	209	130	139	38 13 0	37 13 6	1,479 10 9	7 1 3
Basim District Board ...	2	2	100	90	90	89	66	59	14 9 3	13 8 0	523 10 5	5 14 1
Amraoti { District Board.	6	4	250	152	246	176	157	112	41 15 0	25 5 3	630 11 1	3 9 4
Amraoti { Municipal ...	3	5	167	301	168	243	109	159	34 8 9	49 8 6	1,955 5 0	8 0 8
Wun { District Board.	4	2	101	49	97	44	61	29	19 7 0	8 7	294 5 1	6 11 0
Wun { Municipal ...	...	1	...	48	...	32	...	23	...	8 2 0	159 3 1	4 15 7
Ellichpur District Board	6	7	174	222	164	196	104	127	29 9 9	32 9 0	1,586 6 9	8 1 6
Total ...	47	46	1,831	1,909	1,779	1,771	1,123	1,143	311 12 6	301 7 3	11,446 4 0	6 7 7
Total for 1895-96 ...	47	47	1,889	1,831	1,732	1,779	1,138	1,123	308 13 9	311 12 6	11,677 4 2	6 9 0
Do. 1894-95 ...	46	47	1,773	1,809	1,714	1,732	1,119	1,138	303 5 0	308 13 9	12,100 9 0	6 15 9
Do. 1893-94 ...	45	46	1,685	1,773	1,629	1,714	1,072	1,119	281 12 9	303 5 0	10,754 5 7	6 4 4
Do. 1892-93 ...	44	45	1,653	1,685	1,654	1,629	994	1,072	281 14 0	281 12 9	9,804 4 7	6 0 3

The above table shows a decrease of two schools—one in Akola and one in Wun, and an increase of one school in Ellichpur, and thus the total number of schools has decreased by one. The Marathi and Hindustani schools at Karinja and the Marathi school at Yeotmal were transferred to the local municipalities, and consequently there is an increase of three in municipal schools and a corresponding decrease in district board schools. The number of pupils has increased in all municipal schools and in district board schools in Akola and Ellichpur, but decreased in district board schools in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Wun. The decrease in Amraoti and Wun is owing to the transfer of schools at Karinja and Yeotmal to the local municipalities, and is nominal. It will be observed that, though the aggregate number of pupils as well as the average daily attendance have slightly increased, the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil have slightly decreased. The fee receipts show a slight falling-off.

In the Akola district, the Municipal Marathi school at Akola continues to be efficiently managed by a trained mistress from Poona; but thinking that her services were not recognized, she has gone on a year's furlough, and perhaps will not return if she secures better prospects elsewhere. The school at Khamgaon was placed under a competent 1st class trained mistress from the Female Training College, Poona; but as the municipality refused to pay her according to her certificate, she went back to the Bombay Presidency at the close of the year. A competent and experienced trained master was secured from the Central Provinces for the Marwadi girls' school at Khamgaon, but the municipality refused to sanction an increase in the pay of the post as previously promised, and consequently his services could not be secured. The school-house at Patur was destroyed by fire, and the school had to be removed to the upper story of the patel's *chowdi*; but the people did not like the place, and as no other house was available, the school considerably suffered both in attendance and progress. The schools at Paturda, Jalgaon, and Akot have slightly improved under the present masters, but the Hindustani schools at Akola, Khamgaon, and Akot have lost both in numbers and efficiency. The remaining schools continue to be in an indifferent state.

In the Buldana district the school at Deulgaon Raja is the best attended school in the district, but it did not cut a good figure in the examination. The school at Buldana did well in the examination on the whole, but continues to be poorly attended. The schools at Malkapur and Fatehkhelda show no improvement both in number and efficiency, and require to be placed under better masters. The attendance at Sindkhed is pretty fair, but the work turned out was on the whole poor. The Hindustani school at Malkapur has on the whole lost during the year both in number and efficiency.

In the Basim district, the Marathi school at Basim has not still advanced beyond standard I, though the attendance continues to be fair. The Hindustani school at Mangrul Pir still shows want of life. It has recently been placed under a competent master, and is expected to improve before long. The aided Mission school at Basim is attended by 8 girls and 2 boys, and is not well reported on.

The District Board Marathi school at Murtizapur has slightly improved in efficiency, but continues to be poorly attended. The Marathi school at Kholapur shows no improvement both in attendance and progress, but the Hindustani school there continues to be well managed. The Hindustani school at Talegaon Dashasahasra is reported to be in an indifferent state. The Municipal Marathi school No. I at Amraoti showed no improvement during the year though presided over by a 1st class trained mistress. She left in March last to take up an appointment in the Bombay Presidency. The No. II Marathi school at Amraoti has considerably improved in number, and is doing fairly well on the whole. The Hindustani school at Amraoti continues to be in a fair state of efficiency. The Marathi and Hindustani schools at Karinja have been recently placed under new masters, and are expected to improve before long.

In the Wun district, the Municipal Marathi school at Yeotmal is reported to be doing well. The school at Wun has recently been placed under a careful and competent master, and is likely to show improvement soon. The Hindustani school at Ner Parsopant continues to be in a fair state of efficiency.

The Marathi school at Ellichpur Cantonment has under the able and efficient management of the present trained mistress achieved a considerable degree of popularity, and is doing excellent work. The Marathi school at Daryapur is well attended, and is doing a fair sort of work under an untrained mistress. The Marathi school at Anjangaon was placed under a trained mistress from Poona, but she fell sick shortly after her arrival, and the school suffered both in number and efficiency owing to her long absence on leave. The new school at Sirasgaon Kusba had 26 girls on rolls at the close of the year. The Hindustani schools at Ellichpur Cantonment, Karajgaon, and Anjangaon still continue to be in a very backward state.

The schoolmistress at Akola received no promotion during her service of about ten years, although her work was found to be quite satisfactory. The schoolmistress at Amraoti left in March last to take up an appointment in the Bombay Presidency. The schoolmistress at Khamgaon also did the same, as she could not get pay according to her certificate. These trained mistresses from the Female Training College, Poona, accepted service in Berar at considerable inconvenience to themselves in the hope of getting better pay, but when they found that they were not adequately remunerated, they naturally thought of getting themselves employed in their own province, which is to be regretted.

The present state of female education.

82. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province:—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average number on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No. of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Government Anglo-Vernacular schools.	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board schools ...	35	1,263	1,634	2,897	1,208	1,160	2,368	758	686	1,444	220	97	46	33	3	...	399
Municipal schools ...	11	645	24	669	563	19	582	385	12	397	73	52	31	14	4	4	178
Aided schools ...	3	90	45	135	99	35	134	81	25	106	9	12	3	4	3	1	32
Unaided schools ...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	1,998	1,709	3,707	1,870	1,220	3,090	1,224	729	1,953	302	161	80	51	10	5	*609
Total for 1895-96 ...	51	1,933	1,508	3,441	1,897	1,152	3,049	1,218	633	1,851	355	142	101	50	19	2	669
Do. 1894-95 ...	52	1,915	1,042	2,957	1,858	746	2,604	1,236	431	1,667	254	138	84	53	17	2	548
Do. 1893-94 ...	51	1,903	352	2,255	1,859	265	2,124	1,223	169	1,392	268	169	103	60	21	8	629
Do. 1892-93 ...	52	1,854	270	2,124	1,798	163	1,961	1,198	106	1,304	268	173	107	53	18	6	625

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

Though the total number of schools has decreased by 2, the number of pupils on rolls has risen by 266, the average monthly number on rolls by 41, and the average daily attendance by 102. It is gratifying to observe that the number of girls attending boys' schools has increased by 201. A comparison of the figures during the last five years shows that though the number of schools has decreased by 3, the attendance of girls at schools has increased from 2,124 to 3,707, or by more than 75 per cent. This clearly indicates that female education is year by year gaining ground and becoming more and more popular. The number of passes has increased under standards II, IV, and VI, but decreased in standards I, III, and V, the total for the year showing a decrease of 60. As regards the attendance of girls in boys' schools, Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, says:—

"I have to note with satisfaction that the practice introduced by the Director of allowing girls to attend boys' schools is succeeding, as would appear from an increase in the number of such girls from year to year."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says:—

"It is very gratifying to note that this important movement initiated and developed by the Director of Public Instruction during the course of the past two years has done an immense good to the cause of female education. It is admitted that the limited funds at the disposal of the district board and municipal bodies has been a serious impediment to the promotion of female education in the province. But the difficulty has been very wisely obviated by the enlightened and economical policy pursued by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in this respect."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim, says:—

"Taking the statistics of the three girls' schools as given above, it cannot be said that the proper machinery at command for the diffusion of knowledge among females was in any way doing satisfactory work. We have, however, an auxiliary system to supplement the efforts of this machinery. Our boys' schools are perhaps doing more useful work in this direction than our girls' schools. At the end of 1895-96 there were 150 girls attending boys' schools, while the number of such girls was 182 at the close of the year reported on, or an increase of 32, of which the Hindustani boys' school at Basim alone contributes 20. The girls were distributed over the first three boys' standards, and were receiving better education than their sisters in the girls' schools, for the standards for boys' schools are many times more difficult than those for girls' schools. So taking the total number of girls under instruction in the district, which was 280 against 257, female education may be said to have received some impetus during the year owing to the continued efforts of masters of boys' schools to attract more girls to attend them."

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians.

83. There is only one school in the province for Europeans and Eurasians, *viz.*, the Catholic School at Amraoti. On the 31st March 1897 it had a roll of 20 boys and 38 girls against 17 boys and 39 girls on the same date in the previous year. Of the 20 boys, 17 were Christians and 3 Parsis, and of the 38 girls, 28 were Christians, 7 Parsis, and 3 Brahmins. The average number on the rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 16 boys and 33 girls and 14 boys and 30 girls respectively. As mentioned in the last year's report, the school was examined in September last. The highest standard taught to the girls was the seventh, and to the boys the fourth. Eleven boys and 17 girls were presented for examination, of whom 8 and 13 respectively passed. The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, says:—

"Kindergarten toys and songs, drawing, paper-folding exercises, needle-work, and singing form and continue to be an excellent feature of the school. The boys and girls are cheerful and happy. Since the boys' department has been again looked after by the sisters, its discipline has improved; and although their number is still much below that of girls, their studies are nearly on a par. Altogether the school continues to be excellently managed."

(b) Mussalmans—Statistics of Hindustani schools.

84. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board, and Municipal schools:—

District.	No. of schools on 31st March						Number of scholars on 31st March						Number of pupils examined and passed under — Primary Urdu standards														Secondary Anglo-Urdu standards										Grand Total.	
	1896.			1897.			1896.			1897.			I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Total.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akola ... Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	37	...	37	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	8	5	8	2	...	...	36	15	36	15
Akola ... District Board ...	16	1	17	15	1	16	715	96	811	719	137	856	142	107	89	52	77	52	38	25	12	3	5	3	363	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	242
Akola ... Municipal ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	282	124	406	330	120	450	68	35	41	24	43	32	26	13	3	2	...	...	181	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	106
Buldana District Board ...	15	1	16	15	1	16	649	72	721	666	73	739	118	74	87	34	60	28	43	19	25	5	...	...	333	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	160
Basim District Board ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	265	106	371	271	124	395	71	37	41	19	38	16	16	3	4	1	...	...	170	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	76
Amraoti ... Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	36	...	36	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	8	4	7	1	...	...	28	11	28	11
Amraoti ... District Board ...	14	3	17	13	2	15	696	198	894	560	134	694	153	100	106	66	62	45	39	20	13	5	..	...	373	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	236
Amraoti ... Municipal ...	2	1	3	3	2	5	185	55	240	282	100	382	76	55	62	34	37	23	33	17	6	2	...	...	214	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	131
Wun District Board ...	5	1	6	6	1	7	197	57	254	237	22	259	48	35	28	17	25	16	21	11	5	2	...	...	127	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	81
Ellichpur ... Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	50	...	50	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	11	6	7	5	9	1	42	18	42	18
Ellichpur ... District Board ...	11	3	14	11	3	14	470	95	565	484	99	583	80	44	67	29	49	26	38	17	12	3	...	...	246	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	119
Ellichpur ... Municipal ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	159	...	159	162	...	162	22	15	25	18	19	13	12	9	...	...	...	...	78	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	55
Total ...	75	13	88	75	13	88	3,741	803	4,544	3,836	809	4,645	778	502	546	293	410	251	266	134	80	23	5	3	2,085	1,206	48	20	27	15	22	8	9	1	106	44	2,191	1,250
Total for 1895-96 ...	74	13	87	75	13	88	3,687	718	4,405	3,741	803	4,544	701	509	502	299	410	220	265	151	48	25	5	1	1,931	1,205	45	17	31	12	26	7	...	...	102	36	2,033	1,241
Do. 1894-95 ...	73	13	86	74	13	87	3,714	637	4,351	3,687	718	4,405	671	442	511	345	426	239	236	135	35	15	5	2	1,884	1,178	46	20	29	14	22	13	...	...	97	47	1,981	1,225
Do. 1893-94 ...	73	13	86	73	13	86	3,986	564	4,550	3,714	637	4,351	712	540	503	381	369	236	221	161	38	24	2	...	1,845	1,342	41	24	28	20	23	11	6	5	98	60	1,943	1,402
Do. 1892-93 ...	72	12	84	73	13	86	3,930	492	4,422	3,986	564	4,450	736	562	521	376	353	191	225	152	23	16	8	8	1,866	1,305	32	18	27	15	18	15	...	...	77	48	1,943	1,353

The above table has been slightly altered to suit the nomenclature of the revised standards which came into force during the year under report, and the figures representing the results of examination under several standards for the last five years have been adjusted accordingly.

The total number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls has remained unchanged, but the number of boys and girls under instruction has increased by 95 and 6 respectively. In this table, Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 35 Muhammadan boys attending the high schools, 12 attending the Training College, 1 attending the Industrial School at Amraoti, and 2,240 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 180 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,753 against 6,618 of the last year.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on the 31st March 1897 was 708 against 615 in the previous year. Thus, the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year under report was 7,461 against 7,233 on the last day of the previous year.

The number examined and passed have both increased during the year. The numbers passed under vernacular standards III and VI and Anglo-Vernacular standards I, II and III have increased, while under other standards they have decreased. The class under standard IV in the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur City, is now attended by 9 pupils.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

85. Mr. Ghulam Husain, Special Magistrate of Akot, continues to accommodate the Hindustani girls' school at that place in his own house. Mr. Daood Khan, Nawab of Ellichpur, continues to accommodate the City Anglo-Urdu school in a portion of his palace. Mr. Fatteh Ali Khan, Special Magistrate of Amraoti, has lent his *imambara* for the use of the local Municipal Hindustani boys' school No. I. The boys' school at Panaz, Ner Pinglai, Chandur Bazar, Surji, Kasadpura, and Digras, and the girls' schools at Kholapur, Anjangaon, and Karajgaon, are held in houses belonging to Muhammadans who charge no rent. The Muhammadans of Nandgaon Peth continue to pay for the services of an English teacher in the local Hindustani school. In addition to this, there were, as usual, subscriptions and donations for the fees and books of poor boys. Mr. Saiyid Nur-ud-din, Kazi of Akot, continues to render help to the local Hindustani schools. The members of the school committee at Pimpalgaon Raja deserve special mention for their providing 18 poor boys and girls with food, clothing, and school fees during the present days of scarcity. The Ellichpur municipality gives a contribution of Rs. 300 for the maintenance of the fourth standard class in the Anglo-Urdu school there.

(c) Aborigines.

86. There are now two schools for the aboriginal races—one at Chikalda and the other at Dharni, which latter was opened in November 1896. On the 31st March 1897 the total number of aboriginal pupils was 213 against 166 at the close of the previous year. During the year under report 61 pupils were examined, of whom 20 passed in the first standard, 7 in the second, 5 in the third, 1 in the fourth, and 4 in the fifth. The boy who was studying the standard IV in the Amraoti high school has left the school, and is now attending the private high school there.

Low-castes.

87. The following statement shows the number of low-caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	Number of low-caste pupils on 31st March				
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Akola	802	800	702	679	708
Buldana	276	257	209	264	239
Basim	98	88	83	108	155
Amraoti	313	325	361	322	376
Wun	80	100	107	128	149
Ellichpur	241	228	205	280	343
Total ...	1,810	1,798	1,667	1,781	1,970

The number of low-caste pupils has increased in all districts except Buldana, the total for the year showing an increase of 189. The statement shows only pupils in schools under public management; and if to the total number in the statement, *viz.*, 1,970, be added 252 low-caste pupils attending schools under private management, the aggregate number of low-caste pupils under instruction in public and private schools on 31st March 1897 comes to 2,222 against 1,956 at the close of the previous year. Thus it will be seen that the total number of low-caste children under instruction in the province has increased by 266.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

88. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following table:—

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under

Schools.	Primary standards. Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. passed.	Standard V. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. passed.	Standard VI. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Secondary standards. Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Grand Total. No. examined.	Grand Total. No. passed.	Grand Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	5	5	47	15	10	9	9	8	16	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	82	12	5	14	5	3	11	2	...	3	19	8	28	51	33	110
District Board. Primary schools Boys.	268	186	1,070	165	88	265	141	68	199	83	32	147	20	7	36	5	1	6	682	382	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	382	1,723
District Board. Primary schools Girls.	4	2	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	17
Municipal. Primary schools. Boys.	30	24	55	22	12	34	20	8	17	8	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	49	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	49	117
Municipal. Primary schools. Girls.	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total ...	308	217	1,185	202	110	312	170	84	232	94	39	170	20	7	36	5	1	6	799	458	1,941	12	5	14	5	3	11	2	...	3	19	8	28	818	466	*1,969
Total for 1895-96...	264	176	1,081	206	132	274	133	64	231	69	22	140	10	5	22	2	1	5	684	400	1,753	14	6	15	5	3	8	1	...	4	20	9	27	704	409	1,780
Do. 1894-95...	209	141	1,036	173	90	274	143	63	208	52	17	100	12	3	19	1	1	3	590	315	1,640	10	3	18	2	...	5	...	...	1	12	3	24	602	318	1,664
Do. 1893-94...	245	164	1,215	133	81	233	95	38	199	43	22	102	6	3	22	2	...	2	524	308	1,773	10	2	16	1	...	6	3	2	...	14	4	22	538	312	1,795
Do. 1892-93...	202	137	1,242	140	71	240	66	34	175	48	24	95	9	4	24	3	1	4	468	291	1,780	4	3	21	4	2	6	1	1	2	9	6	29	477	297	1,809

* Besides this there was 1 low-caste pupil studying under standard V in the Akola high school.

The above table has been slightly changed owing to the change in the nomenclature of the standards of study. It will be observed that the number of pupils under instruction, the number examined, and the number passed show a satisfactory increase in all standards from I to VI. One low-caste pupil is studying under standard V in the Akola high school.

The number of special schools for low-castes continues to be the same.

Janu Mahar of Parus maintains a small boarding-school at Akola for the boys of his caste, and gives free boarding to those who are unable to pay for their food and clothing. During the year under report he has constructed a suitable building for the accommodation of the boarding-school at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. His example will serve as a model for imitation to the people of other castes.

VIII.—Private Schools.

89. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools and are not examined by Government officers. On 31st March 1897 there were, as reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, 5 schools attended by 157 scholars against 7 schools with 156 scholars at the close of the previous year.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-book Committee.

90. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had 12 books on hand for review, and 4 books were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 6 books, and the remaining 10 books are under consideration of the members of the Committee.

Book depôts.

91. There has been no change in the book depôts during the year under report. We have one central book depôt at Akola and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or local board schools in towns and villages in all districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

92. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1896-97 is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1896	136,458	15,483	9	7
Books and maps purchased during the year...	190,124	23,674	11	9
Total ...	326,582	39,158	5	4

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year ...	128,026	17,558	0	0
Balance on 31st March 1897	198,556	21,600	5	4
Total ...	326,582	39,158	5	4

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below:—

Language.	Balance on 31st March 1896.				Books and maps purchased during the year.				Total.				Books and maps sold during the year.				Balance on 31st March 1897.			
	Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
English ...	15,771	5,223	5	1	18,458	2,976	2	9	34,229	8,199	7	10	8,447	2,572	3	6	25,782	5,627	4	4
Marathi ...	109,534	7,705	4	6	163,538	19,642	15	0	273,072	27,348	3	6	111,740	13,699	11	1	161,332	13,648	8	5
Sanskrit ...	1,454	630	13	0	210	138	12	0	1,664	799	9	0	868	318	14	6	796	480	10	6
Persian ...	400	63	4	0	20	7	8	0	420	70	12	0	60	12	4	3	360	58	7	9
Urdu ...	9,299	1,830	15	0	7,898	908	6	0	17,197	2,740	5	0	6,911	954	14	8	10,286	1,785	6	4
Total ...	136,458	15,483	9	7	190,124	23,674	11	9	326,582	39,158	5	4	128,026	17,558	0	0	198,556	21,600	5	4

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being less than that of books purchased and printed by Rs. 6,116-11-9, the balance of stock has increased by the same amount. The departmental series, *viz.*, the First, Second, and Third Books and the Geography of Berar, were revised and printed during the year, and the printing charges on their account enhanced the value of books purchased.

93. Books of the selling price of Rs. 23,674-11-9 were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,734-15-1. The difference of Rs. 5,939-12-8 would have been considered as gross profits if the books purchased during the year only had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 17,558, and therefore the profit, *viz.*, Rs. 4,405, is proportionately less. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of establishment	1,634	2	5
Contingencies	358	2	3
Commission to branch book depôt keepers ...	556	14	3
Total ...	2,549	2	11
Profit ...	4,405	0	0
Gain to Government ...	1,855	13	1

If the last year's loss to Government be taken into account, there will still be a net gain to Government of more than Rs. 1,650.

Cash account of the depôt.

94. The cash account of the depôt is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1896	18	2	7
Sale-proceeds of books	17,558	0	0
Do of broken boxes ...	13	0	0
Do of *Berar School Paper* ...	4	11	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
Total ...	17,595	13	7

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	17,015	1	10
Amount paid into treasury on account of broken boxes	13	0	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of *Berar School Paper*	4	11	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	556	14	3
Cash in hand	4	2	6
Total ...	17,595	13	7

Literature.

95. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 11 against 17 in the preceding year. Ten of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper*, which were printed at the *Shuddha Varhadi* Press at Akola, and the remaining one was a publication in Urdu entitled *Divan Amjad*, which was printed at the *Chaodhwin Saddi* Press at Rawalpindi (Punjab) and published at Ellichpur. It has been registered for copyright.

Public libraries.

96. The number of libraries or reading-rooms opened during the year was 4, and the number closed was 6. Consequently the number of public libraries on 31st March 1897 was 37 against 39 of the preceding year. Three new libraries were opened in the Akola district and 1 in the Wun district, while 5 were closed in the Akola district and 1 in the Ellichpur district. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading-rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income. Subscriptions. Rs. a. p.	Average monthly income. Grants from Town and Municipal Funds. Rs. a. p.	No. of books in the library.	No. of books issued to subscribers during the year.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. English.	Remarks.
Akola.	Akola ...	149	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4, Re. 1, As 8, As 4, & As. 2.	52 7 0	15 0 0	1,058	1,950	26	10	
	Akot ...	26		7 12 0	8 5 4	314	400	8	1	
	Telhara ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	18 4 0	...	196	300	11	4	
	Kéliweli ...	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2, & anna 1.	4 0 0	...	123	1,332	20	..	
	Assegaon ...	10	As. 12, As. 6, As. 4, As. 2, & anna 1.	2 0 0	...	8	10	7	1	
	Kutasa ...	10	Anna 1 & pies 6 ...	0 14 0	...	5	5	6	...	
	Malegaon ...	4	As. 2	0 8 0	...	2	2	4	...	
	Oomra ...	44	As. 4 & As. 2 ...	5 0 0	...	300	50	8	...	
	Khamgaon ...	42	Rs 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	35 0 0	15 0 0	904	663	16	11	
	Do. students.	66	Pies 6	1 12 8	...	183	75	3	...	
	Mattergaon ...	20	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	7 0 0	...	8	7	14	..	
	Shegaon Reading Room.	4	As. 10, As. 6, As. 4, & As. 2.	1 6 0	...	...	...	3	1	
	Balapur Juvenile.	40	Pies 3	0 8 0	...	175	627	...	...	
	Patur ...	38	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As 4, & As. 2 ..	8 4 3	...	368	345	23	1	
	Allegaon ...	25	As. 2 & pies 9 ...	4 0 0	...	80	40	8	...	
	Yalla ...	6	Anna 1 & pies 6 ...	0 8 0	...	3	10	3	...	
	Jalgaon ...	56	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2.	13 2 0	...	280	268	10	2	
Buldana.	Buldana ...	45	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	45 0 0	...	146	80	9	7	
	Malkapur ...	22	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	18 0 0	4 0 0	113	62	11	3	
	Chikhli ...	9	Re. 1 & As. 8 ...	5 0 0	*60 0 0	123	...	10	3	*This was realized by renting a portion of the library building for the office of the Taluk Board, Chikhli.
	Mehkar ...	25	Re. 1 & As. 8 ...	13 0 0	...	20	...	8	2	
	Deulgaon Raja.	10	As. 4 & As. 2 ...	1 10 0	...	45	14	5	...	
Basim.	Basim ...	46	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As 4.	24 0 5	10 0 0	575	1,108	20	6	
	Pusad ...	44	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	16 0 4	...	97	21	6	5	
Amraoti.	Amraoti City...	102	Rs 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	46 11 0	25 0 0	1,330	2,613	17	10	
	Murtizapur ...	47	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2.	22 8 0	...	100	85	12	2	
	Karinja ...	40	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	26 6 4	...	532	670	17	5	
	Morsi ...	68	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4	23 1 8	2 0 0	264	284	12	4	
Wun.	Yeotmal ...	41	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	20 0 0	10 0 0	615	105	6	8	
	Wun ...	58	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2.	18 0 0	10 0 0	207	150	8	3	
	Pandarkowra.	60	Rs. 1-4, Re. 1, As. 10, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2	19 8 0	...	16	10	11	2	
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	51	Rs. 2 Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	26 4 0	...	877	432	10	3	
	Ellichpur City.	32	Rs. 2, Re 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	16 4 0	72 0 0	221	550	7	2	
	Daryapur ...	53	Re. 1, As. 8, & As. 4.	24 5 0	...	668	725	8	4	
	Anjangaon ...	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2, & As. 1.	4 12 0	...	125	200	5	...	
	Nanded ...	8	As. 4 & As. 3 ...	1 12 0	...	90	121	8	...	
	Karajgaon ...	8	As. 4, As. 3, & As. 2.	2 4 0	...	115	30	4	...	

Printing presses.

97. The following table gives the usual information about the printing presses in the province:—

District.	Locality.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar.	Narayan Khanderao, B.A., LL.B.	Varhad Samachar.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Do ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra.	Shuddha Varhadi.	"Berar School Paper."	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2.
	Do ...	Vaidarbha ...	Vyankatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 4.
	Telhara ...	Gun Sindhu ...	Baijanath Abhyankaran.	Sutjan Sudhapan.	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2-13-0.
	Khamgaon ..	Chandra Kant.	Mahomed Ali Tyab Ali.	None.	Do ...	The press does only job work.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	Pramod Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu.	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 3.
	Do ...	Albion ...	Bapurao Vithal.	None ...	Do ...	The press does only job work.
	Do ...	Someshwar Prasadik.	Krishnaji Ramchandra.	Do ...	Do ...	Do do.
	Do ...	Imperial ...	D. Ramprasad.	Do ...	Do ...	Do do.
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment	Suryakant ...	Waman Narayan.	Do ...	Do ...	Do do.
	Ellichpur City.	Varhad Bhagyodaya.	Govind Sitaram.	Prabhat ...	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Re. 1.

Educational Conference.

98. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Akola on the 18th November 1896 and following days. In my letter No. 3557, dated the 5th January 1897, I have given a full account of the proceedings, and it is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. In my concluding speech I explained to those assembled how some of the subjects, such as translation, parsing, English reading, &c., should be taught to students, and insisted upon them the necessity of having as little recourse to cramming as possible.

The proceedings of the teachers' body were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly.

99. Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters. The following extracts will show what is done at these gatherings:—

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says:—

"Educational topics of greater or less importance were discussed and resolutions passed thereon. Classes were taught in different subjects by well-qualified masters. Essays on very useful subjects were read and discussed. Another important advantage that results from these meetings is that the masters of various intellectual capacities compare their systems of instruction, exchange their personal experiences and ideas in regard to various educational matters, put forth the difficulties that occur to them in the course of their teaching, and the inconveniences they experience in the management of their schools. Thus these periodical meetings, if properly utilized for the intended object, are calculated to do great service to village schoolmasters in improving the scanty stock of their information, correcting their faulty methods of instruction, and promoting their mutual social relations."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, says:—

"The masters as a rule attend with great willingness; teach classes or read essays bearing on education and morality. They compare their modes of teaching the different subjects; make such improvements as are suitable to the proper working of the schools. They particularly see how the Director of Public Instruction's circular orders regarding handwriting can be acted upon. Those who have had the advantage of his personal instructions communicate them to the rest with their own remarks thereon. The intelligent and zealous masters pick them up and follow them as much as possible. There are many who are yet slow in adopting them. No improvement will take place unless such masters cease to be borne on the establishment. Finding that such teachers as could not go to the great conference or circle-gatherings, or having gone are shy

enough to get their difficulties solved, I have, as stated before, appointed such circles for their benefit, where all teachers living within five miles from big schools go. In such circles young teachers read Professor Kathwate's *Discipline and Instruction* and the Director's circulars, and request the experienced masters to solve their difficulties. These institutions are very useful and conducive to the improvement of the teaching power of the masters."

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

100. During the year under report (1) the Training College was re-organized with a view to improve the quality and status of trained men; 2) an impetus was given to private indigenous agency by more sympathetic treatment; (3) standards of study were revised so as to have complete and separate courses of instruction for secondary and primary schools; and (4) the number of girls under instruction has considerably increased.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. V. PATWARDHAN,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

B-313—14—[G.C.F.]

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1896-97.*

(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions — For males...	...	...	28	1,275	1	3	1,307	2	2	1,311	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 225	
			Institutions — For females	...	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	1	50	·9	
			Total ...	...	...	28	1,324	1	3	1,356	2	3	1,361	23·4	
17,717	Towns... 39 Villages 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males... 1,491,500 Females 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Scholars ... Males ...	...	...	3,991	46,379	60	47	50,477	85	59	50,621	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22 6	
			Scholars ... Females...	...	...	1	3,706	2	...	3,709	3	10	3,722	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·8	
			Total ...	...	...	3,992	50,085	62	47	54,186	88	69	54,343	12·5	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1896-97.*

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	75,204	2,45,224	8,444	1,868	3,30,740	...	19,817	35,980	9,423	23,964	6,957	14,648	1,10,289	4,54,962	
For females ...	...	...	...	13,933	...	...	13,933										
Total ...	...	...	75,204	2,59,157	8,444	1,868	3,44,673	...	19,317	35,980	9,423	23,964	6,957	14,648	1,10,289	4,54,962	
2-*a*—Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	21·3	43·8	3·5	·7	69·4	...	8·1	14·6	3·9	2·4	...	1·3	30·5	...	
b—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	...	77·7	...	...	77·7	...	...	·9	·05	10·6	·4	6·6	22·2	...	
c—Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·8	75·1	...	...	76·9	...	...	·1	·4	11·7	·9	9·8	23·	...	
d—Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	16·5	56·9	1·8	·4	75·7	...	4·2	7·9	·2	5·2	1·5	3·2	24·2	...	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																	
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	13 12 2	...	140 11 8	133 6 10	16 4 8										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	6 1 5	...	...	...	0 1 5										
Total cost ...	...	...	19 13 8	...	140 11 8	133 6 10	22 3 8										
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 11 2	...	...	2 11 2										
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	3 1 7	...	...	3 1 7										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	5 15 10	...	...	5 15 10										
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	3 13 0										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	5 14 7	...	...	5 14 7										
Institutions in Native States ... Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institution ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	1 7 5	...	...	1 7 5										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	0 1 8	...	...	0 1 8										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	3 15 11	...	...	3 15 11										
Unaided institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	21 11 6	3 0 1	...	...	5 2 1										
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	13 0 9	2 3 2	140 11 8	133 6 10	3 3 6										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 5	2 9 6	...	...	2 6 4										
Total Cost ...	...	...	18 13 1	5 7 11	140 11 8	133 6 10	7 7 1										

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1896-97.*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																	
Secondary Schools.																																	
For boys ... High schools ...	2	419	377	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	128	91	3	556	556	256	300	...	3	508	42	3	...	...	
Middle schools ...	24	3,376	3,270	2,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	52	50	25	3,436	2,161	115	3,436	...	2	3,095	324	15	1	...	
Total ...	26	3,795	3,647	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	197	180	141	28	3,992	3,717	371	3,736	...	5	3,603	366	18	1	...	
Primary Schools.																																	
For boys ...	...	...	...	...	640	36,501	34,259	24,383	...	...	...	...	561	10,526	10,071	8,160	74	1,037	965	761	1,275	48,064	324	...	48,064	...	25	41,496	6,443	100	1,708	...	
„ girls ...	...	...	...	...	46	1,909	1,771	1,143	...	...	...	...	3	112	99	81	...	...	...	...	49	2,021	58	...	1,963	45	20	1,400	540	16	...	23	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	686	38,410	36,030	25,526	...	...	...	...	564	10,638	10,170	8,241	74	1,037	965	761	1,324	50,085	382	...	50,027	45	45	42,896	6,983	116	1,708	23	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																	
Training schools for masters ...	1	62	62	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	...	60	62	...	...	50	12	...	2	...	
Industrial schools ...	1	17	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	25	24	3	47	...	...	...	...	8	33	6	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	79	76	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	25	24	4	109	...	60	62	...	8	83	18	...	2	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	28	3,874	3,723	3,092	686	38,410	36,030	25,526	...	...	...	...	564	10,638	10,170	8,241	78	1,264	1,170	926	1,356	54,186	4,099	431	53,825	45	58	46,582	7,367	134	1,711	23	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...																					2	88	...	40	48	...	...	...	88	...	3	...	
2. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... For boys...																					1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
2. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... „ girls...																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards „ boys...																					1	53	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards „ girls...																					1	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...																					5	157	...	46	111	...	63	...	94	...	3	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...																					1,361	54,343	4,099	477	53,936	45	121	46,582	7,461	134	1,714	23	

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained Sta		
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General. For boys. High schools ...	15,859	...	...	5,684	...	...	21,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General. For boys. Middle schools. English.	34,665	...	341	12,769	3,106	...	50,881	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,524	...	341	18,453	3,106	...	72,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,942	1,00,672	9,476	...	5,045	...	2,04,135	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,972	3,380	...	94	...	11,446	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,942	1,08,644	12,856	...	5,139	...	2,15,581	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
School Education—Special. Training schools for masters.	8,444	...	...	...	...	...	8,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—Special. Industrial schools	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,312	...	...	...	...	...	10,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	5,866	...	...	...	...	...	5,866	...	14,862	2,183	...	1,053	...	18,098	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ..	...	...	...	840	...		840	...	5,620	184	...	313	...	6,117	...	...	...
Total ...	5,866	...	...	840	...	...	6,707	...	20,482	2,367	...	1,366	...	24,215	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special schools other than training schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ..	66,702	...	341	19,293	3,106	...	89,442	88,942	1,29,126	15,223	..	6,505	...	2,39,796	...	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1896-97.

institutions.																				
by Native tes.				Under private management.										Total expenditure from					
				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2,380	400	...	2,780	15,859	...	...	8,064	400	24,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,665	...	341	12,769	3,106	50,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380	400	...	2,780	50,524	...	341	20,833	3,506	75,204
...	...	...	..	13,108	...	474	23,877	730	...	38,189	2,803	97	...	2,900	1,02,050	1,00,672	9,950	26,680	5,872	2,45,224
...	...	...	...	1,790	...	600	97	...	...	2,487	...	....	...	...	1,790	7,972	3,980	97	94	13,933
...	...	..	...	14,898	...	1,074	23,974	730	...	40,676	2,803	97	...	2,900	1,03,840	1,08,644	13,930	26,777	5,966	2,59,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,444	...	...	...	...	8,444
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,868	...	...	...	...	1,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,312	...	...	...	...	10,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,866	14,862	2,183	...	1,053	23,964
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620	184	840	313	6,957
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,866	20,482	2,367	840	1,366	30,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,317	...	...	...	...	19,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,723	1,257	...	...	...	35,980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	...	...	...	...	1,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,393	...	...	...	...	7,393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3,111	9,246	1,823	246	222	14,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,424	10,578	1,898	246	222	79,368
..	...	..	...	14,898	...	1,074	23,974	730	...	40,676	5,183	497	...	5,680	2,36,966	1,39,704	18,536	48,696	11,060	4,54,962

* Includes—

				Rs.
Printing, &c.	...	...	..	418
Book Depôt	...	...	...	2,693
			Total ...	3,111

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1896-97.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary middle stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,795	546	...	546	1,973	1	1,974	528	...	528	301	...	301	446	...	446	3,794	1	3,795
For boys—Unaided—English.	2	197	137	...	137	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	197
Total ...	28	3,992	683	..	683	2,033	1	2,034	528	...	528	301	...	301	446	...	446	3,991	1	3,992
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Local Fund ...	619	33,656	...	...	...	2,599	3	2,602	9,475	18	9,493	6,545	118	6,663	13,403	1,495	14,898	32,022	1,634	33,656
For boys. Municipal ...	21	2,845	...	...	...	15	...	15	933	2	935	604	6	610	1,269	16	1,285	2,821	24	2,845
For boys. Aided ...	561	10,526	...	...	...	116	...	116	2,932	4	2,936	2,199	4	2,203	5,234	37	5,271	10,481	45	10,526
For boys. Unaided ...	74	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58	74	...	74	900	5	905	1,032	5	1,037
Total ...	1,275	48,064	...	...	...	2,730	3	2,733	13,398	24	13,422	9,422	128	9,550	20,806	1,553	22,359	46,356	1,708	48,064
For girls. Local Fund ...	35	1,264	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	162	162	...	187	187	1	898	899	1	1,263	1,264
For girls. Municipal ...	11	645	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	103	103	...	96	96	...	435	435	...	645	645
For girls. Aided ...	3	112	...	1	1	...	3	3	5	15	20	5	20	25	12	51	63	22	90	112
Total ...	49	2,021	...	1	1	...	30	30	5	280	285	5	303	308	13	1,384	1,397	23	1,998	2,021
Total primary schools ...	1,324	50,085	...	1	1	2,730	33	2,763	13,403	304	13,707	9,427	431	9,858	20,819	2,937	23,756	46,379	3,706	50,085
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,352	54,077	683	1	684	4,763	34	4,797	13,931	304	14,235	9,728	431	10,159	21,265	2,937	24,202	50,370	3,707	54,077

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' school or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1896-97.*

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Schools for General Education.																					
Matriculation—Boys ...		2	...	1	3	46	...	16	1	63	28	...	1	1	30	...	...	27	3	...	
Middle School Examination.	Boys ...	26	...	...	26	354	..	...	...	354	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	127	9	...	
	Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary Examination.	Boys ..	531	220	...	751	3,844	742	...	...	4,586	1,805	273	...	...	2,078	1	...	1,849	228	...	
	Girls ...	24	1	...	25	78	1	...	...	79	47	4	...	...	51	2	...	41	8	...	
Lower Primary Examination.	Boys ...	628	384	...	1,012	5,882	1,615	...	...	7,497	3,294	734	...	...	4,028	3	2	3,502	508	13	
	Girls ...	45	2	...	47	246	14	...	...	260	149	12	...	...	161	3	...	118	40	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination.	English	5	...	...	5	106	...	...	...	106	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	28	4	...	
	Vernacular. Boys ...	75	1	...	76	503	8	...	...	511	266	4	...	...	270	...	...	259	11	...	
	Vernacular. Girls ...	3	1	...	4	5	3	...	...	8	4	1	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																					
Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	12	3	...	
	Lower ...					36	...	...	...	36	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	
Schools of Arts Examination ...		3*	...	...	3	87	...	...	...	87	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	24	3	...	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1896-97.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction														Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction													Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by				In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by					
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																															
School education, general. — For boys—Middle school—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	341	341
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	341	341
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	619	33,656	31,738	22,437	88,942	95,543	861	...	5,001	...	1,90,347	...	5,129	...	1,00,672	21	2,845	2,521	1,946	...	8,615	5,129	...	44	...	13,788	...	861	474	9,950	1,10,622
For girls	35	1,264	1,208	758	...	6,671	237	...	82	...	6,990	...	1,301	...	7,972	11	645	563	385	...	3,143	1,301	...	12	...	4,456	...	237	600	3,980	11,952
Total ...	654	34,920	32,946	23,195	88,942	1,02,214	1,098	...	5,083	...	1,97,337	...	6,430	...	1,08,644	32	3,490	3,084	2,331	...	11,758	6,430	...	56	...	18,244	...	1,098	1,074	13,930	1,22,574
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	14,862	2,126	...	1,053	...	18,041	...	...	...	14,862	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	57	...	2,126	...	2,183	14,919
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620	...	...	313	...	5,933	...	...	...	5,620	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	184	5,804
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,482	2,126	...	1,366	...	23,974	...	...	...	20,482	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	241	...	2,126	...	2,367	20,723
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
Scholarships held in primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	150
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,823	11,069
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	12,476
GRAND TOTAL ...	654	34,920	32,946	23,195	88,942	1,22,696	3,224	...	6,449	...	2,21,311	...	6,430	...	1,39,704	32	3,490	3,084	2,331	...	11,999	6,430	...	56	...	18,485	341	3,224	1,074	18,536	1,56,114

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1896-97.*

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	No. of		No. of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	11	12	13
1. Managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	6	143	...	83	15	45	114	48	* 6,922	...	7,084	
4. Unaided ...	3	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	351	...	351	

* This represents the money paid by the boarders themselves.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97.*

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.						Remarks.
Aided by Government.						
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1897.	Average No. on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	
1	58	50	44	20	38	

GENERAL TABLE X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97.*

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management.			Remarks.
	Aided by Government.			
	General revenues.	Municipal fund.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1896-97 ...	1,338 0 0	600 0 0	1,938 0 0	

GENERAL TABLE XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97.*

(As per Education General Table No. V.)

No. of scho	No. of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1897.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
											Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
		Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	58	...	1	1	...	3	3	4	6	10	5	6	11	11	22	33	20	38	58	

Appendix A.

Extract from a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 1818, dated 26th August 1896, to the address of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

* * * * * *

(1) Subject to the following provisos and subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, every municipality in the province be entrusted with the entire management of its primary schools :—

(*a*) That municipal schools shall be open to all castes and classes of the community, and shall be open to inspection and examination at all times by the Government inspecting staff.

(*b*) That the principles and system of school management, the course of instruction to be followed, the scale of fees to be levied, and the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of masters in municipal schools shall be those prescribed in local board schools.

(*c*) That the rules relating to pension, leave, and pay and acting allowances from time to time in force for the Government uncovenanted services shall be applicable to every member of municipal school establishments who has been or may be transferred from the Educational Department, and who was permanently employed by that department on a salary of more than Rs. 10.

(*d*) That in municipal schools so long as persons who hold certificates recognized by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government are procurable, no person not so qualified shall be employed on a salary of more than Rs. 10.

(*e*) That in filling up places of non-pensionable pay the municipality shall give preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the public service or who have been useful teachers.

(*f*) That every municipality shall arrange for the timely payment of its school establishment, and shall furnish without delay all returns and statistics and any other information relating to municipal schools which may be called for by the Educational Department.

Appendix B.

The following revised standards of study for all classes of schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are hereby published for information :—

No. 125-A.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, *the 15th April 1896.*

Primary Schools.

(BOYS—MARATHI.)

Standard I.

Maximum of marks.

100 *First Head*—Anks up to 100; multiplication table up to 30 × 10; and Paoki and Nimki. Use of arithmeticon. Addition and subtraction of numbers less than 12 to be done mentally.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Berar First Book, with the explanation of words. Recitation of easy verses and singing in unison. Easy object lessons.

100 *Third Head*—Balbodha and Modi alphabet and Barakhadya complete. Writing on black-board or slate words of simple letters in Balbodha and Modi in a bold round hand as in the Bombay Ujalnichen Pustak.

Standard II.

100 *First Head*—

75 (*a*) In addition to Standard I, Paunki, Sawaki, Didki, and Adichki. Notation and numeration up to 1,000,000. Addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than five figures. Multiplication and division of similar numbers by numbers of not more than three figures.

25 (*b*) Easy mental arithmetic involving questions in Ujalni prescribed for Standard I.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Berar Second Book with understanding of the part read and meaning of words. Poetry to be recited and sung in unison.

100 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) Writing to dictation in Modi and Balbodha two lines from the book read. The words to be neatly and separately written and in a bold style.

50 (*b*) Modi large hand. Pustees containing at least 15 letters according to the Kitta to be produced.

Standard III.

100 *First Head*—

75 (*a*) In addition to Standard II, seers, maunds, payalis, and annas. Four simple rules—harder examples. Reduction and four compound rules according to the English system and the first two compound rules according to the native system. Native tables of money, weight, measure, and capacity.

25 (*b*) Mental arithmetic involving questions in Ujalni prescribed for Standards I and II.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Berar Third Book with understanding of the part read and meaning of words. The poetry in the reading book to be repeated and understood. Parts of speech to be defined and distinguished.

100 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) Writing to dictation in Balbodha and Modi three lines from the book read.

50 (*b*) Modi medium hand pustees containing at least 20 letters according to the Kitta to be produced. (The pustees of the previous 12 months.)

100 *Fourth Head*—Knowledge of what a map is. Map of Berar complete. The directions, the boundaries, mountrins, rivers, zillas, talukas, chief towns, and railways of Berar, and made roads of the district to be pointed out on the map. Chief products of the province.

Standard IV.

(To be passed before commencing the study of English.)

100 *First Head*—

75 (*a*) In addition to previous standards, compound rules according to the native system, complete. Simple proportion and simple interest. English tables of money, weight, measure, and time.

25 (*b*) Easy mental arithmetic involving the use of native tables in Standard III.

100 *Second Head*—

75 (*a*) Reading the Fourth Bombay Departmental Book with understanding of the part read, and meaning of words. Elementary grammar and simple parsing. 150 lines of poetry to be repeated and understood—"Way to Health" (knowledge of simple facts).

Maximum of marks.

25 (*b*) Reading with fluency plain Modi manuscripts.

100 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) Writing to dictation in Balbodha and Modi. Four lines from the book read.

50 (*b*) Modi small hand. Full copy books to be produced. (The pustees of the previous 12 months.)

100 *Fourth Head*—

50 (*a*) History of Maharashtra.

50 (*b*) Definitions of geography to be learnt and understood. Knowledge of the map of India; boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, principal rivers, chief towns, ports, main lines of railways to be pointed out on the map. Principal exports and imports of India.

Optional subject.

50 *—Knowledge of Kird and Khatawni and the writing of ordinary letters, petitions, and bonds.

Standard V.

100 *First Head*—

75 (*a*) In addition to Standard IV, vulgar fractions, compound proportion, and discount.

25 (*b*) Mental arithmetic—harder examples.

100 *Second Head*—

75 (*a*) Reading the Bombay Departmental Fifth Book and "Way to Health" first half with understanding of the subject-matter and meaning of words. Knowledge of prefixes and affixes. Laghu Vyakarna and parsing, 200 lines of poetry to be repeated and explained.

25 (*b*) Reading ordinary Modi papers with fluency.

100 *Third Head*—

40 (*a*) Writing to dictation in Balbodha and Modi five lines from the book read.

60 (*b*) Writing Modi current hand. A full copy book to be shown. Modes of writing private letters, bonds, &c., to be known.

100 *Fourth Head*—

50 (*a*) Outlines of History of India up to A. D. 1761.

50 (*b*) In addition to Standard IV, general knowledge of the maps of Asia and Europe, and some acquaintance with the physical and political geography of the countries contained in them.

* Those who take up this subject need not be examined in Grammar and History, but the candidates for entrance into the Middle Schools and the Training College must study these subjects.

Maximum of marks.

Standard VI.

(Qualifies for Second Class certificate for entrance to lower grades of Public Service.)

100 *First Head*—

40 (*a*) Arithmetic complete with square and cubic measures and explanation of rules.

30 (*b*) Euclid, Book I.

30 (*c*) Native accounts.

100 *Second Head*—

40 (*a*) Reading and explaining the Bombay Departmental Sixth Book and "Way to Health."

30 (*b*) Laghu Vyakarna and advanced parsing. Recitation of 300 lines of poetry. Explanation of the poetry. Easy questions in Prosody and Etymology.

30 (*c*) Reading Modi papers with fluency (papers to be brought by the Examiner).

100 *Third Head*—

60 (*a*) Writing in current Modi an abstract or report or letter on some story or incident read or told by the Examiner or an essay.

40 (*b*) Handwriting in the above (separation of words and punctuation to be considered).

100 *Fourth Head*—

50 (*a*) History of India, complete, with some information about the system of Government.

50 (*b*) In addition to the previous standards, general geography and elementry physical geography of the world, inclusive of terms used in relation to the terrestrial globe, such as equator, poles, tropics, latitude and longitude, and of natural phenomena, *e g.*, seasons, night and day, eclipses, tides, climate, rain, dew, &c. An outline map of India with any presidency, large province, or native State defined, or with mountains, large rivers, or towns marked as named by the Examiner.

Optional subject.†

100 *Fifth Head*—Land measuring with knowledge of Symond's tables.

N.B.—The whole amount of reading book appointed need not be required if the Inspector is satisfied that the amount offered is, considering the manner in which it has been prepared, a sufficient year's work.

Primary Schools.

(Boys—Urdu.)

Standard I.

Maximum of marks.

100 *First Head*—Anks up to 100; tables up to 20 × 10; Paoki and Nimki up to

† Those who pass in this subject will be considered eligible for patwariship.

Maximum of marks.

80. Use of arithmeticon. Addition and subtraction of numbers less than 12 to be done mentally.

100 *Second Head*—Urdu alphabet and Mufidul Mubtadi, Part II, except letters given in the end.

100 *Third Head*—Writing on black-board or slate letters of the alphabet and words of not more than five letters from the book read.

Standard II.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard I Paunki, Sawaki, and Didki up to 30. Notation and numeration up to 1,000,000. Addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than five figures. Easy mental arithmetic involving the use of tables learnt in Standard I.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Talimul Mubtadi, Part I, with explanation.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation two lines from the book read. Urdu copy books, large hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Balbodha and Modi alphabets and Barakhadya complete. Reading and writing in Modi and Balbodha words of simple letters as in the Berar First Book.

Standard III.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard II simple multiplication and division and reduction; native tables of money, weight, measures, and capacity. Easy mental arithmetic involving the use of tables learnt in Standards I and II.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Talimul Mubtadi, Part II, lessons 1—44, pp. 1—48, with understanding of the part read.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation three lines from the book read. Urdu copy books, large hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Reading Berar First Book, the whole. Writing to dictation in Modi and Balbodha two lines from the book read slowly dictated word by word.

Standard IV.

(To be passed before commencing the study of English.)

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard III the four compound rules, including English tables of money, weight, and time, simple proportion. Easy mental arithmetic involving the use of Ujalni learnt in the previous standards.

100 *Second Head*—

80 (*a*) Reading Urdu Fourth Book by Moulvi Zakaulla with understanding of the part read, 50 verses of the poetry to be repeated—"Way to Health." Simple facts to be explained.

20 (*b*) Grammar Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part I, distinguishing parts of speech.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation five lines from the book read. Urdu copy books, middle hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Geography. Knowledge of what a map is. Map of Berar complete. The directions, the boundaries, mountains, rivers, zillas, talukas, chief towns, railways of Berar and made roads of the district to be pointed out on the map. Chief products of the province.

100 *Fifth Head*—

50 (*a*) Berar Second Book (prose lessons only) with explanation of the part read and meaning of words.

50 (*b*) Writing to dictation in Modi and Balbodha three lines from the book read. Modi large hand.

Standard V.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard IV vulgar fractions, compound proportion, and simple interest; mental arithmetic.

100. *Second Head*—

75 (*a*) Reading Urdu Fifth Book by Moulvi Zakaulla and "Way to Health," first half, with understanding of the part read. 100 verses of the poetry to be repeated.

25 (*b*) Grammar—Kawaid-i-Urdu Part II. Simple parsing.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation five lines from the book read. Urdu copy books, small hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Geography—Definitions of geography to be learnt and understood. Knowledge of the map of India. Boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, principal rivers, chief towns, ports, main lines of railway to be pointed out on the map. Principal exports and imports of India.

100 *Fifth Head*—

50 (*a*) Reading Berar Third Book (prose lessons only), with explanation of the part read and meaning of words. Reading clearly written Modi papers.

50 (*b*) Writing to dictation in Modi and Balbodha four lines from the book read. Modi middle hand.

Translation into Marathi of five easy sentences.

Maximum of marks.

Standard VI.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard V decimal fractions, compound interest, and square and cubic measures; mental arithmetic.

100 *Second Head*—

75 (*a*) Reading Taubatun Nasuh, first half, and "Way to Health," with explanation of the part read and meaning of words. Majmua Sukhan, Part I, first half, with explanation. 100 verses to be repeated.

25 (*b*) Grammar—Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part III, first half. Advanced parsing.

100 *Third Head*—Writing an abstract or report or letter on some story or incident read or told by the Examiner. Urdu copy books—current hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—

50 (*a*) History of India, Muhammadan period, as given in Lethbridge's smaller work.

50 (*b*) Geography—General Geography of Asia.

100 *Fifth Head*—

50 (*a*) Marathi Fourth Book, first half, with understanding of the part read and meaning of words. Reading Modi papers with fluency. Writing to dictation in Modi and Balbodha five lines from the book read. Modi small hand.

50 (*b*) Writing a letter on a given subject in Modi. Knowledge of ordinary modes of writing petitions, bonds, &c., in Marathi.

Standards of Study for Secondary Schools.

Middle School Course.

Standard I.

(Succeeding Vernacular Standard IV).

Maximum of marks.

100 *First Head—Arithmetic*—Add to the arithmetic of vernacular standard IV vulgar fractions, simple interest, and compound proportion. Easy mental arithmetic.

100 *Second Head*—Venacular—Marathi.

50 (*a*) Reading the Fifth Book of the Bombay Departmental series, 1st half, with understanding of the part read, and meaning of words. 100 lines of the poetry to be repeated. Laghu Vyakarna and simple parsing.

Maximum of marks.

20 (*b*) Reading ordinary Modi papers with fluency.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation in fair Balbodha five lines from the book read: full writing book to be shown (Modi small hand);

or

Urdu.

50 (*a*) Reading Urdu Fifth Book by Moulvi Zakaulla with understanding of the part read. Fifty verses of the poetry to be repeated. Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part II, simple parsing.

20 (*b*) Writing to dictation five lines from the book read: full writing book to be shown, Urdu small hand.

30 (*c*) Revision of Marathi studies in Standard IV.

100 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) History of India, Muhammadan Period.

50 (*b*) General Geography of Asia with particular knowledge of India.

100 *Fourth Head*—

40 (*a*) Reading Howard's Primer with meaning of words and sentences.

30 (*b*) Translation into English of easy sentences, similar to those given in Bashantar Pathamala, Book I, Part I.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation in a bold round hand five easy small sentences from the book read. Filled copy books, large hand, and word books to be shown.

Standard II.

200 *First Head—Arithmetic*—Add to the arithmetic of Standard I decimal fractions. Mental arithmetic.

100 *Second Head*—Vernacular—Marathi.

50 (*a*) Reading the Fifth Book of the Bombay Departmental series, second half, with understanding of the part read, and meaning of words. 100 lines of poetry to be repeated.

20 (*b*) Revision of Grammar learnt in the previous standards, with advanced parsing and knowledge of ordinary metres occurring in poetry in the book read.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation in fair Balbodha five lines from the book read. Modi writing to be shown (good small hand);

or

Urdu.

50 (*a*) Reading Taubatun Nasuh, first half, with explanation

Maximum of marks.

of the part read and meaning of words. Majmua Sukhan, Part I, first half, with explanation. 50 verses to be repeated. Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part III, first half. Simple parsing.

20 (*b*) Writing a letter on a subject given by the Examiner.

30 (*c*) *Marathi*—Reading Berar Third Book, first half, with explanation.
Modi writing, small hand.

100 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) History of India up to 1799.

50 (*b*) Add to previous standards, General Geography of Europe.

100 *Fourth Head*—Englsh—

40 (*a*) Reading Howard's Second Book with oral translation into the vernacular, giving meaning of words and distinguishing parts of speech.

30 (*b*) Translation into English of sentences similar to those given in Bhashantar Pathamala, Book I, Part II.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation five lines from the book read; writing half text hand. Filled copy books and word books to be shown.

Standard III.

(To be passed before entering a high school.)

100 *First Head*—Arithmetic—Add to the arithmetic of previous standards, practice and discount. Explanation of principal rules in arithmetic.

100 *Second Head*—Vernacular—
Marathi.

50 (*a*) Reading with understanding 100 pages of prose from the Sixth Book of Bombay Departmental series and 150 verses of Rughunath Pandit or a similar poet. 100 lines of poetry to be learnt by heart.

20 (*b*) Dadoba's Large Grammar up to verb, pp. 154, with advanced parsing and knowledge of metres occurring in the poetry in the book.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation from the book read five lines in good Balbodha. Writing a letter or report on a simple subject in Modi current hand;

or

Urdu.

50 (*a*) Reading Taubatun Nasuh, the whole, with explanation. Majmua Sukhan, Part I, the whole, Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part III, the whole. Advanced parsing.

20 (*b*) Writing a letter on a subject given by the Examiner.

30 (*c*)—*Marathi.*
Berar Third Book with explanation. Writing a letter or an application in Modi.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography—

50 (*a*) History of India, complete.

50 (*b*) Add to the previous standard, the General Geography of Africa and America.

100 *Fourth Head*—English—

40 (*a*) Reading Howard's Third Book, pp. 80, with oral explanation in the vernacular, and simple parsing in English.

30 (*b*) Translation into English of sentences similar to those given in Bhashantar Pathamala, Book II.

30 (*c*) Writing to dictation five lines from the Book read; writing small text hand. Filled copy books and word books to be shown.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

Standard IV.

(Questions and answers to be in English.)

100 *First Head*—Mathematics—

60 (*a*) Add to the arithmetic of previous standards, compound interest, square and cube measures.

40 (*b*) Algebra—Four integral rules including the use of brackets; definitions to be understood.

100 *Second Head*—Vernacular or classics.

Vernacular.

I.—Marathi.

75 A prose book of about 100 pages with explanation and advanced parsing.
Poetry—Moropant and Waman (250 lines in all). Recitation, 100 lines.
Prosody—Vritta Darpana, all shloka metres.
Dadoba's Larger Grammar, pages 1—272.

25 Composition—A narrative essay in current Modi hand, about 20 lines;

or

II.—Urdu.

25 Prose—Ajaibati Mehunut Shaari, the whole.

25 Poetry—Majmoo-i-Sukhan, Part II, the whole.

Maximum of marks.

25 Grammar—Kawaid-i-Urdu; revision of Parts I, II and III, and the whole of Part IV.

25 Composition—A narrative essay;

or

Classics.

I.—Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) Translation of exercises from Bhandarkar's First, or a similar book; 15 shlokas in the last lesson of the same book to be learnt by heart.

40 (*b*) Knowledge of rules in the same;

or

II.—Persian.

50 (*a*) Prose—Gulzari Dabistan with understanding.
Poetry—Karima with understanding.

25 (*b*) Translation of Urdu easy sentences into Persian.

25 (*c*) Grammar—Safatul Masadir.

90 *Third Head*—

50 (*a*) History of India in English.

50 (*b*) Geography—General Geography of the World in English. Map drawing of India.

150 *Fourth Head*—English.

80 Prose—Reading of a standard prose book or reader 80 pages. Explanation of the part read in vernacular; advance parsing, and explanation of difficult words in English.
Poetry—Explanation of 300 lines; recitation of prose and poetry (150 lines).
Grammar—Howard's Rudimentary (whole) with knowledge of Latin and Greek affixes and prefixes.

20 Dictation and copy writing, small hand. Filled copy books, word books, and exercise books to be shown.

50 Translation into Marathi or Urdu of 10 lines from the book read, and translation into English of five sentences from Balbodha, Third Book.

Fifth Head—Drawing.

Standard V.

100 *First Head*—Mathematics.

40 (*a*) Arithmetic—Add to the previous standards, profit and loss and square and cube roots. Explanation of rules in English.

30 (*b*) Algebra—Factors, G. C. M., and L. C. M.

Maximum of marks.

30 (*c*) Euclid—Book I—32 propositions with definitions and simple deductions.

100 *Second Head*—Vernacular or Classics.

Vernacular.

I.—Marathi.

75 A prose book 100 pages; poetry 300 lines; recitation 100 lines. Grammar—Dadoba's large, the whole.

25 Composition—A descriptive essay in current Modi hand, not less than 20 lines;

or

II.—Urdu.

25 Prose—Bostan Hikmat, first half.

25 Poetry—Dewanizauk Ghazliat.

25 Grammar—Risalai Arooz and Qawafi, first half, by Moulvi Mahomed Ahsun.

25 Composition—A descriptive essay.

or

Classics.

I.—Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) Translation from exercises in Bhandarkar's Second Book, lessons I to XIV.

30 Shlokas from Niti Shataka as given in the same book to be explained and repeated.

40 (*b*) Knowledge of rules in the same; or

II.—Persian.

50 (*a*) Prose—Gulistan, Chapter VIII, Poetry—Bostan, Chapter V.

25 (*b*) Translation of Urdu sentences into Persian.

25 (*c*) Grammar—Zawabit-i-Farsi.

100 *Third Head*—

50 History of England up to 1485 A.D., and revision of History of India.

50 Geography—Add to the previous standard British foreign possessions and particular Geography of the British Isles and India, with map drawing of the same.

150 *Fourth Head*—English—

80 (*a*) Reading English classics, 80 pages of prose, and 400 lines of poetry, with explanation and parsing. Recitation of prose and poetry, 200 lines.
Dr. Roberts' Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, pages 58 to 80. Easy questions in analysis of sentences as in Morell's Part I, and easy etymology of words in the book.
Grammar—Sheppard's, pages 1—50.

Maximum of marks.

50 (*b*) Translation ito Marathi or Urdu of ten lines from the book read, and translation into English of 10 lines from Balbodha Fourth Book.

20 (*c*) Composition—A letter or an abstract of a story read. Spelling and handwriting to be considered. Exercise and note books to be shown.

* *Fifth Head*—Drawing.

Standard VI.

100 *First Head*—Mathematics—

40 (*a*) Arithmetic—Stocks, proportional parts and elementary mensuration.

30 (*b*) Algebra—Fractions and simple equations of one unknown quantity. Square and cube roots.

30 (*c*) Euclid—Books I and II, with simple deductions.

100 *Second Head*—Vernacular or classics.

Vernacular.

I.—Marathi.

75 Prose, 150 pages.
Poetry, 300 lines. Kekavali or a similar poem. 100 lines to be learnt by heart.
Grammar—Kher's Anglo-Marathi Grammar, first half.

25 Composition—A social or moral essay in good Modi hand;

or

II.—Urdu.

25 Prose—Bostan Hikmat, the whole.
Poetry—Dewani Galib, first half.
Grammar—Revision of the previous standards, Risalai Arroz Qawafi (Prosody, whole) by Moulvi Mahomed Ahanu.
Forbes' Urdu Grammar.

25 Composition.—A social or moral essay;

or

Classics.

I.—Sanskrit.

60 (*a*) Translation from Apte's Kusumamala, pp. 40, or a similar book, Apte's Progressive Exercises, Part I.
Recitation—40 shlokas from the book read.

* *N.B.*—The boys under this standard are to appear for the 1st grade Art Examination.

Maximum of marks.

40 (*b*) Dr. Kielhorn's Grammar revision up to Perfect; Aorist and compounds; Sanskrit, Syntax; or

II.—Persian.

50 (*a*) Prose — Akhlak-i-Mohsani, Chapters XI—XVII.
Ruquat-i-Alamgiri, Epistles X—XL.
Poetry—Bostan, Chapters VI and VIII.

25 (*b*) Translation into Persian from Talimul Mubtadi, first half, and of easy English sentences.

25 (*c*) Grammar — Anglo-Persian Grammar by Munshi, pp. 1—70.

100 *Third Head*—

50 History of England up to the end of the reign of George II.
History of India, revision.

50 Geography—Add to the previous standard particular geography of Australia, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, China, and Japan.
Physical Geography—Atmosphere, rain, dew, mist, clouds, snow, motions of earth, day and night, seasons, land and sea.
Map drawing of the countries above mentioned.

150 *Fourth Head*—English :—

80 Reading English classics, 100 pages of prose and 450 lines of poetry, 250 lines of prose and poetry to be learnt by heart; and etymology.
Dr. Roberts' Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, pp. 88 to 118.
Grammar, Sheppard's, pp. 50—110 analysis of complex and compound sentences as in Morell.

50 Translation—
Translation into Marathi or Urdu of ten lines from the book read.
Translation into English of ten lines from Marathi Fifth Book.

20 Composition—A short theme on a simple subject, spelling and hand-writing to be considered. Exercise and note books to be shown.

Fifth Head—
Drawing up to the 2nd grade of the Bombay School of Art.

Standard VII.

Martriculation.

N.B.—*I.*—Gymnastics should be considered as a compulsory subject under high school standards and optional under all other standards.

Maximum of marks.

II.—The text books for these standards may be changed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction after consulting the Text Book Committee if necessary.

Girls—Marathi

Standard I.

100 *First Head*—Anks up to 100; multiplication table up to 20 × 10; use of arithmeticon; addition and subtraction of numbers not more than 12 to be done mentally.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Balbodha First Book, Bombay series; easy object lessons; singing easy pieces of poetry in unison.

100 *Third Head*—Writing in Balbodha on slate or black-board letters of the alphabet, Barakhadya, and words of two letters in a bold round hand as in the Bombay Ujalnichen Pustak.

Standard II.

100 *First Head*—Artithmetic. In addition to Standard I, paoki, nimki, and paunki up to 20: notation and numeration up to 10,000, and addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures; easy mental arithmetic involving questions in the multiplication table up to 20 × 10.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Balbodha Second Book, Bombay series, with explanation of the part read and meaning of words; singing easy pieces of poetry in unison.

100 *Third Head*—Writing Modi alphabet and Barakhadya, and easy words in Balbodha and Modi on slate as in the Bombay Ujalnichen Pustak.

Standard III.

100 *First Head*—Add to previous standard sawaki, didki, adichki up to 20, and annas; multiplication and division of numbers less than 100,000 by numbers less than 1,000; reduction involving the use of the native table of money; mental arithmetic involving questions in Ujalni prescribed for Standards I and II.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Balbodha Third and Modi First Books of the Bombay series, first half, with explanation of the part read and meaning of words; easy poetry to be recited and sung in unison.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation two lines in Balbodha and Modi, words to be neatly and separately written and in a bold style.

Maximum of marks.

100 *Fourth Head*—Plain needle work, running and hemming.

Standard IV.

100 *First Head*—Arithmetic. Add to previous standards reduction involving the use of native tables of money and weight; the four compound rules; mental arithmetic involving questions in Ujalni prescribed for previous standards.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Balbodha Third and Modi First Books of the Bombay series complete, with understanding of the part read and meaning of words; poetry to be understood and repeated; grammar, parts of speech to be distinguished.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation three lines in Balbodha and Modi from the reading book—words to be written neatly and separately and in a bold hand; Modi large hand; twelve letters according to the kitta; pustees for 12 months to be shown.

100 *Fourth Head*—Geography: knowledge of what a map is; the directions, boundaries, mountains, rivers, zillas, taluks, chief towns of the district, to be pointed out on the map.

100 *Fifth Head*—Plain needle work—seaming and stitching.

Standard V.

100 *First Head*—

75 (*a*) Arithmetic—Add to previous standards English tables of money and time; simple proportion.

25 (*b*) Mental arithmetic, involving questions in Ujalni and tables previously learnt.

100 *Second Head*—Reading 100 pages of Balbodha Fourth Book, and History of Maharashtra, with understanding of the part read and meaning of words; recitation of 100 lines of poetry; grammar, definitions of parts of speech to be understood; elementary grammar up to verb; reading Modi Second Book, Bombay series.

103 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation four lines in Balbodha and Modi from the book read—words to be neatly and separately written; Modi, medium hand; pustees for 12 months to be shown.

100 *Fourth Head*—Definitions of geography to be illustrated on the map; map of Berar complete.

100 *Fifth Head*—Needle work—neat patch work consisting of hemming, back-stitching, and overcasting.

Maximum of marks.

Standard VI.

100 *First Head*—
75 (*a*) Arithmetic—Add to previous standards English tables of weight and length, compound proportion and simple interest.
25 (*b*) Mental arithmetic involving easy questions in native tables and Ujalni.

100 *Second Head*—Reading the whole of the Balbodha Fourth Book (Bombay series) with understanding of the part read and meaning of words; elementary grammar and simple parsing; recitation of 150 lines of poetry. "Way to Health" (knowledge of simple facts); reading plainly written Modi manuscripts.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation five lines from the book read in Balbodha and Modi, words to be neatly and separately written; Modi small hand; pustees for 12 months to be shown.

100 *Fourth Head*—History of Maharashtra complete. In addition to previous standards geography of India, political divisions, with their capitals, mountains, rivers, chief towns, ports, main lines of railways, to be shown on the map of India.

100 *Fifth Head*—Needle work—In addition to previous standards simple articles of native dress, such as choli, parkar, &c., knitting and fancy work.

Girls—Urdu.

Standard I.

100 *First Head*—Anks up to 100; multiplication table up to 20 × 10; use of arithmeticon; addition and subtraction of numbers less than 12 to be done mentally.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Urdu alphabet and Mufidul Mubtadi, Part II, pages 1—10.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation words of not more than three letters from the part read.

Standard II.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard I, paoki, nimki, and paunki up to 20; notation and numeration up to 10,000; addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures; easy mental arithmetic involving questions in the multiplication table up to 20 × 10.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Mufidul Mubtadi, Part II, the whole.

Maximum of marks.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation in a bold hand words of not more than five letters from the book read.

Standard III.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard II, sawaki, didki, and adichki up to 20, and annas; multiplication and division of numbers less than 10,000 by numbers less than 100; native tables of money and weight; easy mental arithmetic involving the use of the tables learnt in Standard II.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Talimul Mubtadi, Part I, with understanding.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation two lines from the book read; copy books—large hand.

Fourth Head—Plain needle work—running and hemming.

Standard IV.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard III reduction involving the use of native tables of money and weight the four compound rules; easy mental arithmetic involving the use of tables learnt in Standards II and III.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Talimul Mubtadi, Part II, lessons 1—44, with understanding.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation three lines from the book read; copy books, medium hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Plain needle work—seaming and stitching.

Standard V.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard IV English tables of money and time; simple proportion; mental arithmetic involving questions in Ujalni and tables previously learnt.

100 *Second Head*—Reading Prose: Miratul Urus, first half, with explanation; poetry: Majmua Sukhan, Part I, pages 1—20.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation four lines from the book read; copy-books small hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Geography; knowledge of what a map is; the directions, the boundaries, mountains, rivers, zillas, taluks, chief towns, and railways of Berar and made roads of the district to be pointed out on the map.

100 *Fifth Head*—Needle work: neat patch-work consisting of hemming, back-stitching, and over-casting.

Standard VI.

100 *First Head*—Add to arithmetic of Standard V compound proportion

Maximum of marks.

and simple interest, English tables of weight and length.

100 *Second Head*—Reading—Prose: Miratul Urus, the whole, with understanding of the part read and meaning of words.
Poetry: Majmua Sukhan, Part I, pages 1—50.
Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part I, distinguishing parts of speech.

100 *Third Head*—Writing to dictation five lines from the book read; copy books, current hand.

100 *Fourth Head*—Geography: definition of geography to be learnt and understood; knowledge of the map of India; boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, principal rivers, chief towns, ports, main lines of railway to be pointed out on the map.

100 *Fifth Head*—Needle work. In addition to previous standards, a simple article of native dress, such as *choli*, *kurti*, &c., knitting and fancy work.

(By order.)

A. WILLIAMS,

Secretary for Berar.

Appendix C.

Revised Akola Training College Code to be substituted for the one on pages 15 to 18 of the revised edition of the Berar Educational Manual.

1. The Training College at Akola is maintained with the object of providing the primary schools and classes of Berar with qualified masters and assistant masters.

2. There shall be 60 stipends of Rs. 6 each distributed as under :—

10 third year students }
15 second „ } Marathi.
25 first „ }

Ten Muhammadan students to be admitted every alternate year, and to remain two years in the college.

In addition to the stipendiary students, paying students will be admitted to the college on the same conditions as are applicable to the stipendiary students, the rates of fees for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year's courses being annas 4, annas 8, and rupee 1 per mensem respectively.

3. The training shall consist of three courses, each of one y ear's duration, and shall be denominated the 1st year's course, the 2nd year's course, and the 3rd year's course. The subjects of study shall be the same as laid down in the standards annexed to this Code.

Entrance.

4. Every year in the month of October or November an entrance examination shall be held at Akola by the Director of Public Instruction aided by the Training College staff. Candidates for the entrance examination must have passed Vernacular standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular standard III, must be *bonâ fide* natives of Berar or must have resided in Berar for three consecutive years before the date of examination, must be above 17 and below 22 years of age, and must be strong in body and without any bodily deformity.

5. Every stipendiary student must pass an agreement on joining the college in the form attached (see Appendix A).

Examinations.

6. The year is divided into two terms, the first commencing on the *11th of Kartick* Shudha and ending on the 26th of April, and the second commencing on the 11th of June and ending on the *12th of Ashwin Vadya*. At the end of the first term of each year there will be a terminal examination held by the college staff summing up and testing the progress made in the term. Stipendiary students who fail at the examination will be liable to lose their stipends at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction.

7. Examination for certificates will be held at the end of the second term in each year by a committee presided over by the Director of Public Instruction. The subjects of examination shall be the same as laid down in the courses of study prescribed for the three classes.

8. Every 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year student in order to pass his examination, must secure a minimum of 40 per cent. of the total number of marks and not less than one-third of the maximum marks allotted to each subject, and not less than one-fourth of the maximum of each sub-head.

Subject to this proviso, 2nd and 3rd year students who obtain—

(*a*) not less than 60 per cent. of the total marks allotted to the subjects will be placed in the first class;

(*b*) less than 60 per cent., but not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks will be placed in the second class;

(*c*) less than 40 per cent. of the total marks will be held to have failed in their examinations.

9. Students who fail to pass the examination at the end of the first year will be dismissed from the college. Students of the 2nd and 3rd year failing to pass the final examination will be granted the certificates of the 1st and 2nd year to which they may be entitled, but will not be retained in the college. Passed students of the 1st and 2nd year's classes shall be allowed to proceed to the 2nd and 3rd year's courses only if they are specially selected by the Director of Public Instruction.

10. Passed students will be granted certificates signed by the Director of Public Instruction in the form appended (see Appendix B), and will have the choice of vacant appointments in the order of merit.

Classification of appointments.

11. Passed students shall be eligible for places with the following rates of pay:—

3rd year men ...	1st class,	Rs.	25	per mensem.
	2nd	„	20	„
2nd year men ...	1st	„	15	„
	2nd	„	12	„
1st year men ...	...	Rs.	10	„

12. A certificate of any class does not entitle the holder to claim immediately the pay of his class, but merely qualifies him for such a place when it falls vacant. Passed 3rd, 2nd, and 1st year students shall be entitled at once to a minimum salary of Rs. 15, 12, and 10 respecetively. They will be on probation for one year, and will then be promoted to their certificate pay as early as possible.

Special Rules.

13. Untrained teachers in local board or municipal schools in receipt of non-pensionable pay may appear for the 1st year's certificate examination without previous residence at the Training College, provided they have passed under Vernacular standard VI and served satisfactorily for a period of five years. The special sanction of the Director of Public Instruction will be necessary in all such cases. Such untrained teachers passing the 1st year's examination may, with the special sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, appear for the 2nd year's certificate examination, but no such teacher shall be allowed to present himself for the 3rd year's certificate examination unless he attends the 3rd year's class in the college thoughout the year.

14. Untrained teachers who have passed the matriculation with Sanskrit as their second language may, with the special sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, be admitted to the college as students of the 3rd year class, preference being given to those who have already served in the department.

15. Untrained teachers now in receipt of pensionable pay, who may be permitted to reside at the Training College with or without stipends, count the time so spent as service towards pension.

APPENDIX A.

AGREEMENT MADE THIS DAY OF BETWEEN OT THE FIRST PART AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, OF THE SECOND PART.

I , in consideration of a stipend awarded to me in accordance with the rules and scale of stipends prescribed for the Akola Training College, do hereby agree to observe the Training College rules and remain in the Training College so long as I may be permitted by the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or until such time as I shall pass the requisite certificate examination, and then to serve in the Educational Department as a master for a period not less than the time I may have remained in the Training College. In the event of my committing any breach of this agreement, I further agree to refund all and any moneys which may have been paid to me by Government in the form of stipend during the period of my tuition.

(Signed) _____

And I hereby declare myself security for the aforesaid that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform, and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to pay the sum received by to Government.

Surety (Signed) _____

And I , Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, do hereby agree on behalf of Government to pay monthly to the said such sums of money as shall be due to him on account of his stipend as student or salary as master, provided that nothing in this agreement shall bar my right to withhold any portion, or all, of the stipend or salary of the said during any one or more months or to dismiss him from the Akola Training College or from the employ of the Berar Educational Department should I consider such a step necessary.

(Signed) _____,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Witness—

(1) *(Signed)*

(2) *(Signed)*

APPENDIX B.

BERAR TRAINING COLLEGE.

CERTIFICATE.

No. *of 189* .

CERTIFIED that _____, a student of the Training College at Akola, having passed successfully an examination held in 189 , in the year's course of the College, is qualified for the post of a Teacher in the Educational Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on a salary of *per mensem.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Akola, *189* .

Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

REVISED STANDARDS OF STUDY FOR THE AKOLA TRAINING COLLEGE.

MARATHI SIDE.

First year's course.

Maximum of marks.

150 *First Head*—Mathematics :—
- 75 (*a*) Arithmetic with explanation and proofs of rules (excluding Stocks, Insurance, Involution and Evolution, and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions) and Simple Mensuration of Lines and Surfaces. Knowledge of Kirda and Khatawani.
- 50 (*b*) Euclid, book I ; Propositions 32.
- 25 (*c*) Mental Arithmetic, complete.

150 *Second Head*—Vernacular :—
- 50 (*a*) Marathi Series, books I to V inclusive, with knowledge of subject matter, meaning of words and phrases, paraphrase of poetical pieces, and parsing. 150 lines of poetry from the 5th book to be repeated by heart.
- 25 (*b*) Reading Modi papers with fluency.
- 25 (*c*) Elementary Grammar complete, and Bapat's Etymology, first half.
- 50 (*d*) Writing a letter on a given subject in Modi small hand. Penmanship and copy setting.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography :—
- 50 (*a*) History of India as given in Hunter's Smaller History of India or similar book.
- 50 (*b*) General Geography of the World and particular Geography of India, outline map of Berar.

200 *Fourth Head*—School management :—
- 100 (*a*) General principles of school management and discipline as given in Kathavate's Shikishan and Adhyapan. Methods of teaching, reading, writing, and arithmetic so as to develop intelligence. School system, official forms, and returns.
- 100 (*b*) *Vivá voce*—Giving a lesson to a class in standards I to IV in reading, writing, arithmetic, or geography at the option of the Examiner.

50 *Fifth Head*—Sanskrit :—
- Rupawali and Sanskrit Primer, lessons I to XX.

50 *Sixth Head*—Sanitary Primer (Way to Health).

50 *Seventh Head*—Drawing and Gymnastics (including Drill).

Second year's course.

150 *First Head*—Mathematics :—
- 75 (*a*) Arithmetic complete with explanations and proofs of rules. Mensuration of Solids and Book-keeping.
- 35 (*b*) Algebra, first four rules, and simple Equations with easy problems.
- 40 (*c*) Euclid, books I and II.

150 *Second Head*—Vernacular :—
- 50 (*a*) Marathi sixth book, with knowledge of subject matter, explanation of words and phrases, and paraphrase of poetry and parsing. 200 lines of poetry from the book to be repeated by heart.
- 50 (*b*) Dadoba's large Grammar up to Syntax. Bapat's Etymology, complete. Knowledge of ordinary metres as occurring in poetry in the Marathi reading books.
- 50 (*c*) Writing a report in Modi on a given subject or an account of an incident. Penmanship and copy setting.

Maximum of marks.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography :—

50 (*a*) History of India complete as given in Hunter's Smaller History of India or a similar book with some information of the system of Government.

50 (*b*) General Geography and Elementary Physical Geography of the World, inclusive of the terms used in relation to the terrestrial globe, such as equator, poles, tropics, latitude and longitude, and of natural phenomena, *i.e.*, seasons, night and day, eclipses, tides, climate, rain, dew, &c. Exports and imports of India. Map drawing of India.

200 *Fourth Head*—School management :—

100 (*a*) More advanced knowledge of subjects of 1st year's course. Training of senses and memory, and the order in which the faculties of children are developed.

100 (*b*) *Vivâ voce*—Giving a lesson to a class in standards I to V on any subject of school course.

50 *Fifth Head.*—Sanskrit :—

First book complete, and second book, lessons I to XIV.

50 *Sixth Head*—Science :—

Keropant's Primer. Modak's translation of Dr. Roberts' Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, Chapters 2 to 6.

50 *Seventh Head*—Drawing up to 1st grade Art Examination and Gymnastics (including Drill).

Third year's course.

150 *First Head*—Mathematics :—

50 (*a*) Arithmetic complete, with theory and practice. Mensuration complete.

50 (*b*) Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.

50 (*c*) Euclid, books I to III, with simple deductions.

150 *Second Head*—Vernacular :—

50 (*a*) Prose—Chiploonkar's Rasselas or a similar book.

Poetry— Moropant, 30 pages from Navanit.
Wamon, 30 pages from Navanit.
Raghoonath, 30 pages from Navanit.

With knowledge of subject matter, explanation of words and phrases, and paraphrase of the poetry. 300 lines of the poetry to be repeated by heart.

50 (*b*) Dadoba's large Grammar, whole Etymology and Prosody and advanced parsing.

50 (*c*) Composition with due attention to handwriting.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography :—

50 (*a*) Elementary History of England with special knowledge of connection with India.

50 (*b*) Geography of the British Isles with special reference to the history. Physical Geography. Map drawing of Great Britain and Ireland and India.

200 *Fourth Head*—School management :—

100 (*a*) Thorough knowledge of theory and practice of teaching. Formation of habits and characters and principles of moral discipline. Practical details of school management.

100 (*b*) *Vivâ voce*—Giving a lesson to any class on any subject, including object lesson.

50 *Fifth Head*—Sanskrit :—

Second book to lesson XXI inclusive, and three cantos of Raghoo or an equal quantity from some other classical poet.

50 *Sixth Head*—Science.

Elementary Natural Philosophy and Astronomy as in Science primer.

50 *Seventh Head*—Drawing up to second grade Art Examination and Gymnastics (including Drill).

HINDUSTANI SIDE.

First year's course.

100 *First Head*—Mathematics :—

75 (*a*) Arithmetic with explanation and proofs of rules (excluding Stocks, Insurance, Involution and Evolution, and Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression); Simple Mensuration of Lines and Surfaces. Knowledge of Kirda and Khatawani.

25 (*b*) Mental Arithmetic, complete.

150 *Second Head*—Vernacular :—

50 (*a*) Taubatan Nasuh, first half, Way to Health, and Majmua Sakun, Part I, with knowledge of subject matter, meaning of words and phrases, and

Maximum of marks.

paraphrase of the poetry. 150 lines of the poetry to be repeated by heart.

30 (*b*) Grammar—Kawaidi Urdu, Part III, pages 1 to 96, and parsing.

20 (*c*) Reading of ordinary written papers with fluency.

50 (*d*) Writing a letter on a given subject in Urdu small hand. Penmanship and copy setting.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography :—

50 (*a*) History of India as given in Hunter's Smaller History of India or similar book.

50 (*b*) General Geography of the World and particular Geography of India, Outline map of Berar.

200 *Fourth Head*—School management :—

100 (*a*) General principles of school management and discipline as given in Kathavate's Shikshan and Adhyapan. Methods of teaching, reading, writing, and arithmetic so as to develop intelligence, school system, official forms, and returns.

100 (*b*) *Vivâ voce*—Giving a lesson to a class in standards I to IV in reading, writing, arithmetic, or geography, at the option of the Examiner.

50 *Fifth Head*—Persian :—

30 (*a*) Sad-Hikayat, the first 52 stories.

20 (*b*) Grammar, Zawbit Farsi.

100 *Sixth Head*—Marathi :—

50 (*a*) Reading prose, 100 pages from Marathi fourth book with understanding of the part read and meaning of words. Reading easy Modi manuscripts.

25 (*b*) Writing a letter in Modi small hand.

25 (*c*) Translation of Marathi into Urdu, and *vice versâ*.

50 *Seventh Head*—Drawing and Gymnastics (including Drill).

Second year's course.

100 *First Head*—Mathematics :—

75 (*a*) Arithmetic complete, with explanations and proofs of rules. Mensuration of Solids and Book-keeping.

25 (*b*) Euclid, book I.

150 *Second Head*—Vernacular :—

50 (*a*) Taubatan Nasuh, whole, Way to Health, and Dewani Zouk, 50 pages with understanding of the subject matter, meaning of words and phrases, and paraphrase of the poetry. 250 lines of the poetry by heart.

50 (*b*) Grammar, Kawaidi Urdu, Part III, complete, and part IV, pages 1 to 96 with advanced parsing. Knowledge of ordinary metres as occurring in the poetry learnt.

50 (*c*) Writing a report in Urdu on a given subject or an account of an incident. Penmanship and copy setting.

100 *Third Head*—History and Geography :—

50 (*a*) History of India complete, as given in Hunter's Smaller History of India or a similar book with some information of the system of Government.

50 (*b*) General Geography and Elementary Physical Geography of the World, inclusive of the terms used in relation to the terrestrial globe, such as equator, poles, tropics, latitude and longitude, and of natural phenomena, *i.e.*, seasons, night and day, eclipses, tides, climate, rain, dew, &c. Exports and imports of India. Map drawing of India.

200 *Fourth Head*—School management :—

100 (*a*) More advanced knowledge of subjects of 1st year's course. Training of senses and memory, and the order in which the faculties of children are developed.

100 (*b*) *Vivâ voce*—Giving a lesson to a class in standards I to V on any subject of school course.

50 *Fifth Head*—Persian :—

30 (*a*) Gulistan, Chapters I and VIII.

20 (*b*) Grammar, Ayrul Kawaid.

100 *Sixth Head*—Marathi :—

50 (*a*) Reading prose portions only of the fourth Marathi book and Modi manuscripts with understanding of the part read, and meaning of words.

25 (*b*) Writing a report in Modi on a given subject.

25 (*c*) Translation of Marathi into Urdu and *vice versâ*.

50 *Seventh Head*—Drawing up to 1st grade Art Examination and Gymnastics (including Drill).

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3836, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 23rd November 1897.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.

The Report on Education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1896-97 now under review includes a retrospect of the preceding four years 1892-93 to 1895-96, being the first quinquennial report prepared under the orders conveyed in the Government of India letter No. $\frac{9\text{-Education}}{280}$, dated the 18th July 1895. The Resident observes that the arrangement of matter and sub-division of the report according to subjects does not correspond exactly with that adopted by Mr. Nash in the second quinquennial review of the progress of education in India from 1887-88 to 1891-92, but trusts that the correspondence and the information supplied will be sufficient for all practical purposes. As observed by the Commissioner, the report abounds in detail, and considering that the quinquennial period will separately receive exhaustive treatment, Mr. Chichele-Plowden does not propose in this review to do much more than examine the principal features of the administration of the department for the year 1896-97.

2. The most striking feature of the year's administration is that, in spite of severe scarcity during the last six months, there was an increase of 181 schools and 5,100 pupils on the 31st March 1897, the number of schools increasing from 1,180 to 1,361 and of scholars from 49,243 to 54,343. This increase occurred in all districts, and is chiefly confined to indigenous schools, the explanation being that the prevalence of high prices compelled private schoolmasters to teach on nominal salaries: closer attention following on the Resident's remarks last year may, however, had something to do with this change for the better, and now that the Grant-in-aid Code has been recently revised on the Bombay scale, there is reason to hope that with systematic encouragement the increase may prove permanent. It may be observed that since the *beginning* of 1892-93, that is, during the full quinquennial period, the number of schools under public management has risen from 651 to 714 and the pupils attending them from 38,127 to 42,284, the corresponding figures for schools under private management having fallen from 663 and 13,212 respectively to 642 and 11,902, while private institutions have during the same period varied from 8 with 144 pupils to 5 with 157. Of the 1,361 schools open on the 31st March 1897, 3 were high schools with 556 pupils, 25 middle schools with 3,436 pupils, and 1,324 primary schools (1,275 for boys and 49 for girls) with 50,085 pupils (46,379 boys and 3,706 girls), the remaining 9 schools consisting of 5 institutions for instruction in Oriental classics, 3 industrial schools, and one training college, with 157, 47, and 62 pupils respectively. The average number of square miles to each boy's school in 1896-97 was 13·5 as compared with 15·8 in 1895-96, and the percentage of male pupils to the male population of a school-going age 22·2 as compared with 20·2: in 1892-93 the corresponding figures were 13·4 and 22·8. The Resident believes that the improvement actually effected in school discipline and teaching amply compensates for the apparent want of progress during the quinquennial period. Inspections have been

very fully carried out by the Director of Public Instruction and his staff; the interest taken in the subject by local bodies has grown steadily greater, and revenue officers have paid as many visits to institutions within their divisions as the exigencies of a year of distress would permit. The Resident notes with satisfaction the names of the gentlemen mentioned by the Director in paragraphs 23, 25, 37, and 85 as having been of special assistance to the department during 1896-97.

3. The income of the department, which was Rs. 4,39,130 in 1892-93 and only Rs. 4,11,883 in 1895-96, was Rs. 4,24,577 in the year under report. The decrease since 1892-93 occurred mainly under contributions from Provincial and Local Funds: the fee income was almost stationary, but popular contributions in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 9,834, the highest sum contributed during the quinquennial period. At the same time municipal aid has risen from Rs. 16,150 in 1892-93 and Rs. 15,185 only in 1895-96 to Rs. 18,536 in 1896-97, the increase being due to the transfer to municipal management of primary schools within municipal limits, subject, of course, to the usual departmental control, and a further increase may be looked forward to.

The expenditure of the department has similarly fluctuated between Rs. 4,37,545 in 1892-93, Rs. 4,11,883 in 1895-96, and Rs. 4,24,578 in 1896-97. The decrease has occurred chiefly under "Buildings, Training and Secondary Schools, and Grants-in-aid," the result, the Resident agrees, of more careful management. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to pensionary contributions paid by District Boards for the first time in 1896-97 on behalf of their educational employés.

4. As for collegiate education, the Resident agrees with the Director that though the results for 1896-97 are the best on record in the last five years, it is far from satisfactory to find the possessors of Berar scholarships failing to hold their own against simple ex-students of Berar schools in the competition for University degrees and distinctions. The more careful selection of scholars may lead to some improvement, but the Resident would be glad to learn whether as provided by the rules periodical reports and proofs of progress are regularly and systematically required and stipends promptly forfeited in the event of failure or misconduct; he thinks that perhaps sureties for the refund in such cases of allowances already paid might be taken with advantage.

5. Secondary education exhibits better results. As in 1895-96, there were two high schools and 24 middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools under public management. In the high schools situated at Akola and Amraoti the average daily attendance was only 148 and 182 respectively as compared with 151 and 239 in 1895-96, but the number on the rolls at the end of the year had risen from 171 and 214 to 202 and 217, which affords some indication that these schools are about to recover from the depression caused by the imposition some three years ago of a limit of age on entrance and the consequent institution of a private high school at Amraoti, the continued success of which affords the Resident great satisfaction. In spite of these difficulties the cost per pupil in Government high schools has been steadily reduced during the last five years. The question how far the fees for high schools, and indeed all secondary instruction, might be raised to the further relief of Provincial revenues is one which the Director should carefully consider:

ample materials for a comparison with the rates adopted elsewhere will be made available in the next general quinquennial review; and in this connection his attention is invited to the Resident's remarks in paragraph 5 of the review for 1894-95. It is curious to find from the table in paragraph 33 of the report that the number of high school students passing their examinations should be less than in 1892-93, and that too in spite of an increase in the number examined. The decrease in the number of boarders also seems to call for explanation. High school classes were attached to 7 middle schools during the year as compared with 6 in 1895-96, but the results were less satisfactory. At the 24 middle schools in the province the number on the rolls increased during the year from 3,202 to 3,376 and the average daily attendance from 2,554 to 2,692, the total cost per pupil being at the same time reduced from Rs. 16-7-3 to Rs. 15-8-10, and the cost to Provincial revenues from Rs. 11-9-2 to Rs. 10-9-7. At the beginning of 1892-93 the number on the rolls was 4,259 and the average daily attendance was 3,258, the total cost and the cost to Provincial revenues being Rs. 13-6-5 and Rs. 9-11-7 respectively. These figures can hardly be regarded as satisfactory: nor are the results of middle school examinations more encouraging. In 1892-93 1,335 pupils were examined and 735 passed: in 1896-97 1,597 were examined and 723 passed. These results, however, compare favourably with those of 1895-96, when 1,560 were examined and only 627 passed; but how far they are due to the revision of the standards of study during the year it is difficult to gauge with any accuracy.

6. Primary education has shown some progress during the year, there being an increase of 12 schools from 628 to 640 under public management. The number of pupils on the rolls at the same time increased from 34,416 to 36,501 and the average daily attendance from 22,371 to 24,383, an increase of 2,012. At the beginning of 1892-93 there were only 580 such schools with 31,751 pupils and an attendance of 21,784. Of the 87 villages mentioned in 1895 as having a population of 1,000 and upwards but no school, 44 have now been provided for, and for the rest provision will be made as funds permit. It is satisfactory to note that the total cost of educating each pupil has fallen during the year from Rs. 6-3-7 to Rs. 5-15-3. In 1892-93 the cost was Rs. 6-3-3. The cost to Provincial revenues has fallen slightly from Rs. 2-9-7 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2-9-6, but the provincial contribution is larger, and this is not altogether as it should be. The results of examination show that 24,192 were examined as against 21,927 in 1895-96 and 18,894 in 1892-93, the number passed being respectively 13,654, 12,301, and 12,407. In the English teaching classes there was also some improvement, the number examined and passed being 224 and 121 as against 184 and 82 in the preceding year.

As for indigenous primary schools the number examined was 703 in 1892-93, 491 in 1895-96, and 623 in 1896-97, and the number earning grants and prizes 659, 467, and 584, the pupils examined being 10,326, 5,435, and 6,452 respectively, and the grants earned Rs. 19,960, Rs. 11,793, and Rs. 13,057.

7. Another important step taken in 1896-97 was the re-organization of the Training College at Akola and the revision of the Training College Code: the results of the new examination for admission are reported as promising; gymnastics and drill and moral training are receiving special attention, and all assistant masters, whether at the Training College or not, are being required to qualify in text-books on the art of teaching.

In the 1st grade examin ation of the Bombay School of Art the number of passes was 154 as compared with 139 last year and only 33 in 1892-93. At the Amraoti Industrial School, which was opened less than two years ago, but which already shows a net profit of Rs. 576 for the year, the number on rolls has risen from 9 to 17. The Akola Industrial School has not shown equal progress, but Rao Saheb Deo Rao Vinayak's Practical Engineering class appears to be doing really useful work in turning out fitters and engineers qualified for employment in connection witht he cotton industries of Berar.

8. Female education has developed but slightly during the year, there being in the 46 girls' schools under public management 1,909 pupils as against 1,831 in 1895-96 with an average attendance of 1,143 as against 1,123. The year 1892-93 began with 44 schools and 1,653 pupils and a daily attendance of only 994; but while the number of pupils passing examinations has fallen, the cost per pupil has risen during the quinquennial period from Rs. 6-0-3 to Rs. 6-7-7. These figures are exclusive of girls attending boys' schools, who numbered 1,709 in 1896-97 as against 270 in 1892-93—a very satisfactory increase. The importance of employing trained mistresses requires fuller recognition.

9. As before, there was only one school for Europeans and Eurasians, the average daily attendance at which was 14 boys and 30 girls.

The number of Hindustani schools under public management was 88, as in 1895-96, 13 for girls and 75 for boys. The number of Muhammadan pupils, including those attending Marathi schools of all kinds, was 7,461 as against 7,233 last year. The corresponding figures at the beginning of 1892-93 were 84 and 7,275.

For aboriginal races there are now two schools with 213 pupils against one with 166 in the previous year.

Low-caste pupils have increased from 1,956 in 1895-96 to 2,222 in the year under report, an increase of 266. It is satisfactory to find that the number examined and passed has also increased steadily during the last five years. The Resident agrees that the example set by Janu Mahar in erecting a boarding house for low-caste pupils at Akola is a remarkable instance of public spirit.

10. In conclusion the Resident has to thank Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan for a careful though lengthy report; his services in Berar have been extended for another year, and Mr. Chichele-Plowden hopes that during that time the administration of his department will continue to receive the careful attention which has been given to it hitherto.

(By order)

C. H. HILL,

Secretary for Berar.

REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1898.

No. 999-R. OF 1898.

FROM

R. D. HARE, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated Amraoti, the 12th August 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with a very few remarks, the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1897-98.

2. The salient facts are (1) the decrease of Rs. 15,011 in expenditure due principally to a much smaller outlay in buildings, to decreased grants-in-aid to indigenous schools, and to savings consequent on the place of one of the Educational Inspectors remaining vacant for several months; and (2) the falling off in indigenous schools. Aided schools decreased by 126, unaided ones increased by 44, so that there was a net decrease of 82. There is no difference between aided and unaided schools; the latter are those that fail to earn grants, and the increase in their number is due to fewer of them having come up to the requirements of the rules. The Resident in his review of last year's report hoped that the adaptation of the Code to the Bombay scale would lead to the further encouragement of indigenous schools. The result has this year been otherwise. The new rules were brought into force without warning, and the schools that were examined after their promulgation were unable to earn grants for results: so that the amount distributed in this way fell by over 33 per cent., though I am informed that in consideration of all the circumstances capitation grants were given even when they were not strictly due under the rules. The object of the alteration was to raise the standard of teaching to the same level as in board schools; but it seems probable that most of the indigenous schools will disappear in the process. The old fashioned "Pantoji" must go, and it is doubtful whether at the price paid for education in Berar a school can earn enough in any but a few of the larger villages to remunerate sufficiently a man capable of teaching up to the revised standards. Whether the closing of a number of inefficient schools is cause for much regret is doubtful. The reports show that many of them were opened by indigent men during the stress of famine and high prices, and closed again as soon as things became easier and other employment could be found; and such ephemeral schools can serve no useful purpose. They supply no real education, and had better be kept out of our figures altogether; and I understand that the new rules were introduced partly with this object. But the fact that indigenous schools are teaching altogether well or badly about 10,000 boys at present makes the matter one for serious consideration. If a large decrease in their number is to be avoided, then it seems clear that a very liberal interpretation will have to be given to the proviso that the rule that capitation grants are to be given only when the average attendance is over 15 may be relaxed in backward localities. The average attendance is something under 19 per school.

3. *Secondary education.*—There has been a satisfactory improvement in the Amraoti High School notwithstanding the fact that the private high school there has been continuing to gain ground steadily, and now has 150 students on its rolls.

Anglo-Vernacular schools have fallen off everywhere except at Basim, and the cost to Provincial revenues of educating each boy has increased from Rs. 10-9-7 to Rs. 11-8-2. But this was the natural outcome of the circumstances of the year; and the results of the examinations were satisfactory: more boys went up and more passed under the first three standards, though very few qualified under standard IV.

There are now two private Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province, and it is to be hoped that the newly established one at Darwha may flourish.

High prices sent up the cost of the boarders' keep at both the Amraoti and Akola High School boarding houses. The Director writes strongly as to the necessity of making provision for the accommodation of resident masters, and I agree with him in thinking that it is a very serious matter indeed to collect boys of all ages from 13 to 20 together in this way without any one to look after them.

4. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools under public management has increased by 11, but the number of pupils has fallen by 1,789. The long period of high prices was followed by an abundant harvest, and the difficulty of getting labourers to gather it in is said to have kept many boys out of the schools. Under these circumstances it is not clear why the average attendance should have gone up.

That there should have been an increase in the number on the rolls in Basim seems to show that the pressure of famine did not touch the agriculturists of that district, but only the labouring classes.

The cost of educating a boy in the primary schools rose from Rs. 5-15-3 to Rs. 6-2-1. Of the total number on the rolls (34,445) about 7 per cent. had learnt up to the IVth standard, which is the modest qualification demanded for a village patel: so that, it may be calculated roughly, each boy who receives a sufficient education for an agriculturist must cost the District and Municipal Boards about Rs. 85.

I think with Mr. Mahajani that irregular attendance is at the bottom of the ill success of our schools, though the Director is of opinion that the fault lies with the underpaid and incompetent masters. It seems to me that masters will be helpless to improve matters till the parents learn to act more sensibly towards their boys. "Marriages and feasts have attractions that no Berari can forego" according to Mr. Mahajani, and the fact is that low as the standard of living among our cultivators may be, it makes no great call for continuous labour; and holiday making and the attending of all the neighbouring bazars are regarded as part of the business of life, and the boys are brought up with the same ideas. Any method by which they could be compelled to attend school regularly would be the greatest reform that could be made in lower class education; and it seems to me that something might be effected by masters refusing to have anything to do with boys who continue to absent themselves from the classes. I think that there is a good deal of pretence and make believe about our primary schools that ought to be got rid of; and that harm and not good is done by masters and school committees trying to persuade parents to allow the names of their boys to swell the number on the rolls if they do not mean them to get all the benefit they can out of the teaching. It seems to me that until we have compulsory education and can make the boys attend regularly, less attention should be paid to the nominal strength of the school, and that results, and results only, should be looked at.

The Director attaches great importance to the inspection of schools by Deputy Commissioners; and some officers take a good deal of trouble over this duty. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola visited 36 schools, and the Deputy Commissioner of Basim almost as many. The Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti only visited 4 (and I note that he had no remarks to offer on the report of his district). The duty is not altogether an agreeable one, and the officer feels that the examination he makes of the classes in accordance with the

custom of the country is a farce, and that every one else present knows it to be so. But a little kindly interest shown in the success of the school and a few encouraging words to the master and the committee are more appreciated and have more effect than is sometimes believed; and there is a word always in season to be said about regular attendance, and the Deputy Commissioner is the right man to say it.

There was a serious falling off in the number of low caste boys, but a natural one considering also the circumstances of the year; and it is to be hoped that it is only temporary. The boarding house established and maintained by Mr. Janu Mahar was noticed in last year's report. Two of the boarders are learning English, and one is in the highest class of the Akola High School. Employment will be found for this boy in a Government office if he cannot do better for himself.

5. *Education among Muhammadans.*—There were about the same number of lads receiving education as in the previous year, and there was some improvement in those who were examined and who passed under the different standards. But things are not in a satisfactory state with Hindustani schools chiefly because the supply of efficient masters is so very limited; and it is a question whether this fact alone would not justify some of them being closed or amalgamated with Marathi schools—a question that is before the Resident.

6. *Industrial Schools.*—I have no personal knowledge of the Amraoti school, but it seems clear from the Director's remarks that it is not in a state to do much good work. Mr. Rogers' school, which I hope will soon be much enlarged, is in my opinion one of the most important educational institutions in the province, for he is showing people how machinery can be applied to common handicrafts in a way to make an opening for capital, to afford remunerative occupation, and to improve the quality of articles in common use. Rao Saheb Deo Rao Venayek's engineering class is attracting more pupils, especially Brahmins, and is turning them out with qualifications to obtain well-paid appointments as fitters in factories, for which class of skilled labour there is great demand in Berar. Signs are not wanting of an awakening on the subject of technical education. The matter is engaging the attention of some of the more thoughtful of the leaders of the community, and I have every hope that the movement will gather strength before long.

7. *Female education.*—Mr. Patwardhan is unable to say much for the progress of female education. He finds it still clearly indicated that people do not as yet see any benefit in having their daughters educated, and if they leave school at an early age, and their education is altogether dropped from that point, it is not clear what the benefit can be. Of the 3,588 girls in the schools, only one passed in the VIth standard, and only girls in that standard learn enough to be able to read an ordinary Marathi letter: so there is little practical use in the schooling received by all these girls unless it lies in the plain needlework they learn and any habits of order and regularity that they may pick up. However, 91 girls passed by the IIIrd standard against 80 last year, so it is hoped that the number educated up to the higher standard may increase in time. But what I said about boys seems to me to apply to a great extent to girls also. I do not see much object in persuading parents to send their girls to school just to oblige and please us, if they do not want them taught to read and write; and I think that we are educating the people in quite the wrong direction in inducing them to join in bringing about sham results.

8. Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan deserves sympathy for the fact that the seasons have again worked against the success of his measures to spread education. It was during the first half of the year under report that the effects of the distress were felt in a greater degree than at any other period, and the results that he has to show have no doubt been deprived thereby of some of the promise they would have shown. But we know him to be an earnest,

practical, and clearsighted officer, and know that his aim has been to bring about real improvement in the teaching in our schools; and I have no doubt that the Resident will recognize the worth of his administrative work during an unfavourable year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. HARE,

Officiating Commissioner,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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No. 1722 OF 1898-99.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR S. V. PATWARDHAN, B.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ., I.C.S.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 16th July 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year under report was on the whole marked by circumstances most unfavourable to the progress of education. The famine, which continued to rage from April to September, seriously affected the condition of the people, particularly of the agricultural and labouring classes, and retarded the progress of education in all classes of schools. Numbers of boys' and girls' schools and their pupils have fallen off, but it is satisfactory that the average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year have improved. The district officers, as usual, have continued to take interest in the well-being of the schools, and the Taluka officers and Tahsildars have rendered cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspectors. The inspecting officers of the department have on the whole carefully supervised the schools in their charge, and district and municipal boards and school committees have performed their duties satisfactorily. The results of the matriculation examination were on the whole satisfactory, and the middle and primary schools have acquitted themselves very fairly at the annual examinations. Although the number of indigenous schools and the numbers on their rolls have fallen, the total number of pupils examined has increased. A greater number of Muhammadan pupils has passed at the annual examinations than in the previous year, though the number of Muhammadan boys and girls attending schools has slightly decreased. The total number of low-caste pupils under instruction in the province has decreased, and the number of passes also shows a small falling off. The amounts of popular contributions and fees realized in high, middle, and primary schools as well as the total income of the department have decreased during the year. Revised rules for giving grants to indigenous schools have been sanctioned during the year.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1896-97 ...	17,717	5,824	Males ... 1,491,500	1,311	50	1,361	50,621	3,722	54,343	22·62	1·76
1897-98 ...			Females ... 1,405,540	1,240	49	1,289	48,500	3,665	52,165	21·68	1·74
			Difference ...	—71	—1	—72	—2,121	—57	—2,178	— ·94	— ·02

The above table shows a net decrease of 72 schools and 2,178 scholars as detailed in the margin. The falling off in school and scholars has occurred more or less in all districts except Basim, which shows an increase of 11 schools and 462 scholars. The decrease in schools, as will be seen from the next table, is confined to indigenous schools, the existence of which chiefly depends upon the support of the people, while that in scholars has occurred in all classes of schools except the municipal schools. The distress which prevailed throughout the province after the failure of crops in 1896 gradually grew in intensity, and became very acute in the early part of the year under report. The prices of food-grains became extremely high, and even the people who had stood the pinch in the commencement began to suffer from the dire effects of the famine. The intense heat that set in, coupled with the scanty water-supply, began to affect the health of the people. Cholera of a severe type began in several places, but it disappeared quickly and gave little trouble. Later on, when the rains set in, dysentery, diarrhœa of a severe type, and other diseases of an epidemic character began to affect the public health, and increased the death-roll of the province in serious proportions, and, coming as they did at a time when the people had become exhausted by a trying season and insufficient food, the results were most disastrous. The rainfall, though late, was indeed seasonable, and the kharif crops were very abundant throughout the province. Tur, juwari, and cotton were so plentiful that fields remained uncut and cotton ungathered for some time for want of labourers. Wages rose as high as annas 8 to 12 per day, and the poor people took away their children from school to work in the field. All these adverse circumstances have contributed to bring about a fall in the number of schools and scholars, and all classes of schools have suffered, the Government as well as District Board, but the indigenous schools, which mainly depend on the support of the people, suffered the most. Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola district, says :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Akola ...	— 36	—1,239
Buldana ...	— 8	— 374
Basim ...	+ 11	+ 462
Amraoti ...	— 32	— 954
Wun ...	— 6	— 42
Ellichpur ...	— 1	— 31
	—72	—2,178

"The high wages received by labourers at the last harvest have to some extent diminished attendance, as the children of the poor were withdrawn from school to labour in the fields."

4. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, and of scholars attending them, with the numbers on the last day of the previous year :—

Public and private schools with scholars.

Year.	Public schools.												Private institutions.		Total	
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1896-97 ...	28	3,874	654	34,920	32	3,490	564	10,638	78	1,264	1,356	54,186	5	157	1,361	54,343
1897-98 ...	28	3,757	654	32,969	42	4,526	438	9,018	122	1,727	1,284	51,997	5	168	1,289	52,165
Difference ..	...	—117	...	—1,951	+ 10	+1,036	—126	—1,620	+ 44	+ 463	— 72	—2,189	...	+ 11	— 72	—2,178

Compared with the last year, the number of Government schools has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them has decreased by 117.

The number of district board schools appears to have remained stationary, but has in reality increased by 11, as the same number of district board schools —5 at Akot, 2 at Shegaon, 2 at Buldana, and 2 at Yeotmal—were transferred to the management of local municipalities at the beginning of the year under report. The decrease of 1,951 in the number of scholars in district board schools is due partly to the transfer of 11 schools to municipal management and partly to the adverse circumstances of the year.

The increase in municipal schools and in scholars attending them is nominal, as 11 district board schools for boys and girls have, as mentioned above, been transferred to municipal management with effect from 1st April 1897, while the Marwari girl's school at Khamgaon has been closed.

The number of aided indigenous schools has decreased by 126 and of scholars attending them by 1,620. But the number of unaided schools has, on the contrary, increased by 44 and of scholars attending them by 463. Thus the indigenous schools or schools under private management show a net decrease of 82 schools and of 1,157 scholars. When the harvest season was over, many new schools were started during the last two or three months of the year; but as they were of short standing at the time of annual examinations, they could not earn any grants under the rules in force.

The number of private schools has remained the same, but the number of scholars in them has increased by 11.

Schools of different classes.

5. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools on the 31st March last and on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
School Education—General.							
Public institutions.	Secondary	Government—High	Boys	2	2	419	396
		Do. Middle	Boys	24	24	3,375	3,292
			Girls	...	...	1	...
		Unaided—High	Boys	1	1	137	150
		Do. Middle	Boys	1	2	60	72
	Primary	District Board	Boys	619	622	32,023	30,360
			Girls	35	32	2,897	2,609
		Municipal	Boys	21	29	2,821	3,732
			Girls	11	13	669	794
		Aided	Boys	561	435	10,503	8,853
			Girls	3	3	135	165
		Unaided	Boys	74	117	1,032	1,445
			Girls	...	...	5	20
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit).	Boys	2	2	85	19
			Girls	...	...	3	...
		Elementary	Boys	2	2	59	74
			Girls	1	1	10	75
School Education—Special.							
Training schools for masters				1	1	62	*51
Industrial school				1	1	17	18
Do. unaided				2	2	30	40
			Total	1,361	1,289	54,343	52,165

* This includes two girls who are trained in the Municipal Marathi girls' schools at Khamgaon and Akola as pupil-teachers.

The number of Government, high, and middle schools has remained the same as in the previous year, but the numbers on rolls in both have decreased by 23 and 84 respectively.

The number of district board and municipal schools for boys and girls taken together has increased by 19, but the number of pupils attending them has decreased by 915. The decrease in the number of girls is 163.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	Number of schools for boys. Public insitutions. Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Number of boys in Public institutions. Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
Akola ...	2,659	297,011	7	144	12	96	...	1	260	701	7,207	1,578	1,789	...	59	11,334	10·2	25·4
Buldana ...	2,809	244,799	4	110	1	91	...	1	207	833	4,546	171	1,550	...	15	7,115	13·5	19·4
Basim ...	2,956	204,798	1	64	...	64	...	...	129	135	3,369	...	1,032	...	...	4,536	22·9	14·8
Amraoti ...	2,759	340,235	6	139	8	172	2	...	327	805	7,634	1,094	3,509	19	...	13,061	8·4	25·5
Wun ...	3,911	241,688	2	78	2	68	...	...	150	151	3,305	254	1,053	...	...	4,763	26·07	13·1
Ellichpur ..	2,623	162,969	4	87	6	61	...	...	158	667	4,299	635	1,343	...	...	6,944	16·6	28·4
Do. excluding Melghat.	(975)	(138,609)	(4)	(85)	(6)	(61)	(...)	(...)	(156)	(667)	(4,264)	(635)	(1,346)	(...)	(...)	(6,912)	(6·24)	(33·25)
Total ...	17,717	1,491,500	24	622	29	552	2	2	1,231	3,292	30,360	3,732	10,276	19	74	*47,753	14·4	21·3

* This excludes 1,627 girls attending boys' schools.

Schools for boys have more or less decreased in all districts except Basim, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has increased, and the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age decreased in all of them in proportion, Basim alone showing improvement in both. Amraoti is the most prosperous district in the whole province, and stands first in the list as regards the number of schools, the number of scholars, and the average number of square miles to every school. Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur come next. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, however, continues to be the highest in Ellichpur; and if Melghat, which has only two schools, be excluded from it, that district will have the smallest average number of square miles to each school. The districts of Basim and Wun still continue to be most backward in every respect. As regards the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, Basim has slightly improved during the year under report, but as regards the number of schools and the number of scholars, it still stands at the bottom of the list.

Income of the department.

7. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years :—

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial revenues ...	1896-97 ...		...			2,36,964	7	3
	1897-98 ...		...			2,28,640	13	10
Revenues from local sources. District funds ...	1896-97 ...		1,39,704	0	5			
	1897-98 ...		1,33,940	13	6			
Fees realized in high and middle schools ...	1896-97 ...		19,538	6	0			
	1897-98 ...		19,538	9	6			
Municipal contributions.	1896-97 ...		18,536	11	9			
	1897-98 ...		17,722	8	5			
Popular contributions ...	1896-97 ...		9,834	5	3			
	1897-98 ...		9,723	8	5			
	1896-97 ...		...			1,87,613	7	5
	1897-98 ...		...			1,80,925	7	10
Total ...	1896-97 ...		...			4,24,577	14	8
	1897-98 ...		...			4,09,566	5	8

With the exception of the fees realized in high and middle schools, the income from all other sources has more or less decreased, the total decrease being Rs. 15,011-9-0. The falling off in the number of aided indigenous schools has led to the large decrease in the income from provincial funds, while the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees, except those at Basim and Ellichpur Cantonment, on the system of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Resident and brought into force from the beginning of the year under report has set free the local fund grants hitherto spent on them by district boards, and led to the decrease in the income from local funds.

Receipts from the educational cess.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years :—

—		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand	1896-97 ...	30,320 5 11	17,178 10 7	10,103 8 3	27,577 15 3	7,624 10 9	14,854 13 3	1,07,660 0 0
	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,808 12 0	25,779 4 0	9,396 7 6	14,795 3 9	1,10,315 4 6
Assignments from Land Revenue.	1896-97 ...	30,320 5 11	17,178 11 10	10,103 8 3	25,068 0 3	7,624 10 9	14,616 4 3	1,04,911 9 3
	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,436 13 0	25,102 13 9	9,722 1 5	14,588 3 9	1,09,355 9 2

The demand and assignments have increased in Akola, Buldana, and Wun, and decreased in Basim and Ellichpur; but in Amraoti the demand has decreased, and assignments have slightly increased, the net totals for the province showing increase of Rs. 2,655-4-6 and Rs. 4,443-15-11 respectively. The demand for 1896-97 does not appear to have been realized in full.

Receipts from fees.

9. The following statement shows the amounts of fees realized in all classes of Government schools and in local board primary schools during the last five years :—

Schools.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	6,712 8 0	7,418 8 0	7,677 8 0	6,100 8 0	6,451 10 0
Middle do ...	14,921 8 6	14,248 7 0	13,740 0 0	13,437 14 0	13,086 15 6
Primary do ...	36,558 14 6	36,474 3 0	37,200 13 9	38,411 13 9	35,904 7 6
Total ...	58,192 15 0	58,141 2 0	58,618 5 9	57,950 3 9	55,443 1 0

The total of the fees levied has decreased by Rs. 2,507-2-9. The fees levied in high schools show an increase, while those levied in Anglo-Vernacular and vernacular schools have decreased owing partly to the decrease in attendance, and partly to the collection of fees in primary schools at old rates in some of the districts, as the people were unable to pay at new rates on account of the scarcity and famine.

Municipal contributions.

10. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amounts spent by them on schools during the last year :—

Municipality.	Total income of the municipality.	Provincial grant.	Local Fund subsidy.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to the Municipal Board schools.	Total income.	Expenditure.															Per centage of municipal contributions to the municipal income.
							School establishments, grants-in-aid.															
							Government Anglo-Vernacular schools.	Boys' schools.				Girls' schools.				Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
								Primary.				Primary.									
								Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Total.	Government	Municipal.	Aided.	Total.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	42,550 14 7	1,592	...	887 3 3	24 0 0	45,054 1 10	...	...	2,628 8 5	8 0 0	2,636 8 5	...	788 12 3	...	788 12 3	34 0	191 8 9	24 0	788 11 6	4,463 8 11	4·6
Akot ...	11,064 3 4	1,069	531	567 15 9	5 12 0	13,237 15 1	...	...	2,276 15 1	...	2,276 15 1	...	575 12 0	...	575 12 0	...	295 6 3	40 12	334 7 9	3,523 5 1	12·1
Khamgaon ...	52,311 12 10	1,259	...	485 7 3	37 8 0	54,093 12 1	...	...	1,870 8 1	105 3 6	1,975 11 7	...	934 6 4	...	934 6 4	18 14	23 11 9	48 13	578 1 6	3,579 10 2	3·4
Shegaon ..	8,885 7 5	252	110	145 5 3	13 0 0	9,405 12 8	99	...	598 11 6	...	598 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 0	11 8	112 2 7	842 6 1	3·6
Buldana ...	13,892 15 8	468	...	149 8 7	491 7 11	15,002 0 2	...	...	1,073 4 1	...	1,073 4 1	...	220 8 10	...	220 8 10	...	56 11 1	...	100 10 1	1,451 2 1	2·4
Basim ...	14,867 15 10	...	...	...	...	14,867 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	1·
Amraoti ...	55,813 11 6	1,955	...	742 15 3	1 0 0	58,512 10 9	...	...	3,177 12 7	337 11 0	3,515 7 7	...	1,288 12 9	...	1,288 12 9	58 0	77 12 7	...	1,024 10 8	5,964 11 7	5·8
Karanja ...	9,595 7 7	882	...	574 10 0	...	11,052 1 7	...	...	1,585 12 4	38 3 6	1,623 15 10	...	593 7 2	...	593 7 2	16 0	115 7 5	...	404 2 8	2,753 1 1	13·5
Yeotmal ...	7,446 3 3	504	284	232 2 9	...	8,466 6 0	...	...	1,173 1 5	...	1,173 1 5	..	144 8 11	...	144 8 11	3 0	79 1 6	...	119 11 0	1,519 6 10	6·7
Ellichpur City ...	18,657 13 2	1,229	...	854 11 3	...	20,741 8 5	300	...	2,601 8 8	...	2,601 8 8	...	...	...	...	54 0	23 7 0	...	718 4 11	3,697 4 7	8·6
Total ...	2,35,086 9 2	9,220	925	4,639 15 4	572 11 11	2,50,434 4 5	399	...	16,986 2 2	489 2 0	17,475 4 2	150	4,546 4 3	...	4,696 4 3	183 14	884 2 4	125 1	4,180 14 8	27,944 8 5	5·3

The income of all the municipalities, except those at Khamgaon, Basim, and Ellichpur City, has decreased, while the total expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 10,007-12-7 owing to the transfer of 11 district board primary schools within municipal limits to the management of local municipalities on the system of grant-in-aid from 1st April 1897. The percentage of municipal contribution to the municipal income is the highest at Karanja, *viz.*, 13·5, and the lowest at Buldana, *viz.*, 2·4; Akot, Ellichpur, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Akola, Shegaon, and Khamgaon coming after Karanja in order. Basim is left out of consideration, as it did not conform to the grant-in-aid system during the year under report. The percentage of total expenditure to total municipal income has risen from 8·1 to 11·1.

Popular contributions.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table :—

Districts.	School houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ..	...	...	1,117 0 0	21 8 0	...	68 3 0	...	333 4 0	60 0 0	1,599 15 0
Buldana ...	...	73 10 4	1,872 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0	46 2 6	0 10 0	201 7 9	...	2,202 6 7
Basim ...	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	10 14 0	...	21 12 0	...	61 15 9	...	494 9 9
Amraoti ...	224 4 0	34 15 0	1,481 6 1	58 5 0	2 0 0	63 1 3	...	425 2 3	146 8 0	2,435 9 7
Wun ...	...	25 12 0	700 0 0	29 5 0	...	24 2 0	...	69 1 0	9 0 0	857 4 0
Ellichpur ...	...	2 2 0	1,800 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	41 5 6	...	271 4 0	4 0 0	2,153 11 6
Total ...	324 4 0	136 7 4	7,270 6 1	138 0 0	7 8 0	264 10 3	0 10 0	1,362 2 9	219 8 0	9,723 8 5
Total for 1896-97.	1,053 0 0	762 8 3	5,726 12 0	277 0 0	36 0 0	342 4 6	8 7 0	1,495 15 3	222 6 3	9,834 5 3

The contributions of the people show a net decrease of Rs. 110-12-10. Akola, Basim, and Amraoti show a large decrease, while Buldana, Wun, and Ellichpur show a considerable increase over the preceding year.

Expenditure of the department.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the last two years is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,286 6 2	...	...	...	...	19,286 6 2
Inspection	33,087 14 8	1,257 8 11	...	...	...	34,345 7 7
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High For boys	15,750 11 2	...	6,034 0 9	...	...	21,784 11 11
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. Middle For boys	36,412 6 7	...	12,062 7 0	399 0 0	3,901 6 0	52,775 3 7
District Board schools ... For boys	83,897 0 0	1,04,294 7 9	...	...	3,127 6 1	1,91,318 13 10
District Board schools ... For girls	...	7,139 10 11	...	150 0 0	99 15 9	7,389 10 8
Municipal Board schools ... For boys	9,210 0 0	1,192 0 0	...	(a) 8,931 13 0	470 11 6	(b) 19,804 8 6
Municipal Board schools ... For girls	...	37 0 0	...	5,506 2 0	1 0 0	5,544 2 0
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	9,650 2 3	...	...	1,089 2 0	...	10,739 4 3
Training schools	8,566 0 5	...	...	...	...	8,566 0 5
Industrial schools	1,740 14 7	...	...	...	...	1,740 14 7
Scholarships	9,493 1 6	4 0 0	...	82 2 2	...	9,579 3 8
Government Book Depôt	741 5 4	...	...	...	...	741 5 4
Buildings	128 4 2	4,880 4 10	...	...	395 14 4	5,404 7 4
Furniture	...	4,716 9 8	1,188 11 6	183 14 0	145 8 0	6,234 12 2
Miscellaneous	676 11 0	10,419 3 5	253 6 3	1,380 7 3	1,581 10 9	14,311 6 8
Total ...	2,28,640 13 10	1,33,940 13 6	19,538 9 6	(c) 17,722 8 5	9,723 8 5	(d) 4,09,566 5 8
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,36,964 7 3	1,39,704 0 5	19,538 6 0	18,536 11 9	9,834 5 3	4,24,577 14 8
Difference ...	—8,323 9 5	—5,763 2 11	+0 3 6	(e) —814 3 4	—110 12 10	(f) 15,011 9 0

N.B.—In general table IV the total expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4,33,688 against Rs. 4,09,566 shown in this statement, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 24,122, representing the amount of fees and subscriptions returned as collected by indigenous schoolmasters.

There has been a decrease in the total expenditure of Rs. 15,011-9-0 against the increase of Rs. 12,694-8-7 in the previous year. Expenditure from general revenues on municipal schools appears for the first time in this statement owing to the introduction of the grant-in-aid system during the year. This system has relieved the district boards of the expenditure they hitherto used to make on municipal schools.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,411 0 0	19,286 6 2	...	124 9 10
Inspection	36,110 0 0	33,087 14 8	...	3,022 1 4
Government schools—General. High	22,477 0 0	20,954 7 2	...	1,522 8 10
Middle... ...	51,743 0 0	47,328 7 1	...	4,414 8 11
Primary ...	84,380 0 0	83,897 0 0	...	483 0 0
Government schools—Special ..	15,559 0 0	9,754 0 11	...	5,804 15 1
Scholarships	11,880 0 0	9,493 1 6	...	2,386 14 6
Miscellaneous—Government Book Depôt	17,111 0 0	16,975 15 3	...	135 0 9
Grants-in-aid	18,088 0 0	9,650 2 3	...	8,437 13 9
Stationery and Printing	800 0 0	676 11 0	...	123 5 0
Contribution towards education within municipal limits	...	9,210 0 0	9,210 0 0	...
Total ...	2,77,559 0 0	2,60,314 2 0	9,210 0 0	26,454 14 0
Deduct departmental receipts ...	34,600 0 0	35,773 3 5	1,173 3 5	...
	2,42,959 0 0	2,24,540 14 7	8,036 12 7	26,454 14 0
Deduct	...	...	...	8,036 12 7
Total savings ...	...	...	...	18,418 1 5
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts	...	4,099 15 3	...	...
Total ...	..	2,28,640 13 10	...	...

District Funds.

Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspector's offices	1,200 0 0	1,217 11 11	17 11 11	...
Masters and teachers	1,94,520 0 0	1,69,174 9 5	...	25,345 6 7
Rewards to successful masters ...	2,250 0 0	2,064 0 0	...	186 0 0
Travelling allowance	630 0 0	434 13 0	...	195 3 0
House rent do.	2,096 0 0	1,316 4 4	...	779 11 8
Purchase and repair of apparatus ...	5,650 0 0	4,716 9 8	...	933 6 4
Library books and maps	1,600 0 0	1,474 0 0	...	126 0 0
Prizes in schools	2,435 0 0	1,687 4 3	...	747 11 9
Fixed contingencies	8,350 0 0	7,734 2 9	...	615 13 3
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	455 0 0	300 10 5	...	154 5 7
Scholarships	360 0 0	8 0 0	...	352 0 0
Original works	19,878 0 0	4,880 4 10	...	14,997 11 2
Repairs	12,697 0 0	14,867 14 4	2,170 14 4	...
Superannuation allowance ...	1,934 0 0	10,051 14 8	8,117 14 8	...
Local Fund subsidies	...	951 0 0	951 0 0	...
Total ...	2,54,055 0 0	2,20,879 3 7	11,257 8 11	44,433 5 4
Deduct increase ...	...	...	...	11,257 8 11
Net savings ...	...	...	...	33,175 12 5

The savings under *Inspection* are due to one of the senior Deputy Educational Inspectorships having remained vacant for more than three months during the year, and also to smaller sums than were proposed having been spent on account of travelling allowances and tour-charges.

The savings under *High* and *Middle* schools are due to some appointments having remained vacant for some time, and to some of the masters having drawn less than the sanctioned salaries; also to smaller sums than those allotted having been spent on account of contingencies.

The savings under *Primary* schools are owing to the sum of Rs. 483 that was re-appropriated from the contributions to the District Board, Basim, and that was again set free with the Resident's sanction not having been drawn before the close of the year.

The savings under *Government schools—Special* and *Scholarships* can be attributed to some of the masters' places and exhibitions having remained vacant for some time during the year, and to the abolition of the pupil-teachers' class attached to the Akola high school.

The heading *Contributions towards education within municipal limits* has been newly introduced to meet the expenditure of municipal schools under grant-in-aid system. This item appears for the first time in the statement.

The savings under *Grant-in-aid* are due to the large falling off in the number of aided indigenous schools and to the payment of grants to some of the schools after the close of the year owing to delay in their examinations.

The large savings from district funds under *Masters* and *Teachers* and *Scholarships* are owing to the transfer of some of the district board schools to the local municipalities under a grant-in-aid system from the beginning of the year under report.

The savings under *Original Works* are due to smaller sums than were provided for having been spent on constructing new school houses, and the excess under *Repairs* is due to a larger number of school houses having required repairs during the year.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

14. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year :—

Heads.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction ...	19,316 10 1	4·5	19,286 6 2	4·7	...	30 3 11
Inspection ...	35,979 9 6	8·4	34,345 7 7	8·3	...	1,634 1 11
Government schools—General. Secondary schools, High—For boys ...	21,543 2 9	5·	21,784 11 11	5·3	241 9 2	...
Government schools—General. Secondary schools, Middle—For boys ...	50,881 5 11	11·9	52,775 3 7	12·8	1,893 13 8	...
District Board schools ... For boys ...	1,90,347 4 7	44·8	1,91,318 13 10	46·7	971 9 3	...
District Board schools ... For girls ...	6,990 6 3	1·6	7,389 10 8	1·8	399 4 5	...
Municipal Board schools. For boys ..	13,788 5 11	3·2	19,804 8 6	4·8	6,016 2 7	...
Municipal Board schools. For girls ...	4,455 13 9	1·	5,544 2 0	1·3	1,088 4 3	...
Grant-in-aid to public schools under private management. ...	15,971 15 0	3·7	10,739 4 3	2·6	...	5,232 10 9
Government schools—Special—Training schools ...	8,443 9 7	1·9	8,566 0 5	·2	122 6 10	...
Do. do —Industrial schools ...	1,867 9 1	·4	1,740 14 7	·4	...	126 10 6
Scholarships ...	9,423 1 0	2·2	9,579 3 8	2·3	156 2 8	...
Government Book Depôt ...	2,692 6 11	·6	741 5 4	·2	...	1,951 1 7
Buildings ...	23,964 1 1	5·6	5,404 7 4	1·3	...	18,559 9 9
Schools furniture ...	6,956 8 4	1·6	6,234 11 2	1·5	...	721 13 2
Miscellaneous ...	11,956 0 11	2·8	14,311 6 8	3·4	2,355 5 9	...
Total ...	4,24,577 14 8	...	409,566 5 8	...	13,244 10 7	28,256 3 7

The decrease under *Inspection* is due to one of the senior Deputy Educational Inspectorships having remained vacant for more than three months and one Deputy Educational Inspector not having been able to do inspection work for nearly four months owing to ill-health, and hence the savings of pay and travelling allowance.

The increase under *High* and *Middle* schools is chiefly due to larger amounts having been spent on repairs to school buildings and purchase of furniture.

The increase under *District Board* primary schools is due partly to the increase of district board schools, and partly to larger amounts having been spent on compensation for dearness of grain.

The increase under *Municipal schools* is due to the transfer of 11 schools within municipal limits to the municipal bodies and to the increased expenditure from municipal funds under the new grant-in-aid system during the year.

The decrease under *Grant-in-aid* is due to the decrease in the number of indigenous schools which earned grants and to the payment of grants to some of the schools after the close of the year owing to delay in their examinations.

The decrease under *Government Book Depôt* is owing to smaller amounts having been spent on purchase and publication of books.

The larger decrease under *Buildings* is due to a smaller number of school buildings having been constructed during the year under report.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* is to be attributed chiefly to the increase in the pensionary contributions paid by the district boards.

Other variations do not call for any explanation.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

15. I was in charge of the office throughout the year. In the course of the year I moved through portions of all the six districts, conducted the examinations of the high schools and the training college, and inspected all the Anglo-Vernacular schools, 344 primary schools, and 11 indigenous schools. I had also to superintend the matriculation examination specially held this year at Amraoti owing to the prevalence of the plague at Bombay and Poona. I travelled 1,810 miles by road and 918 by rail.

16. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, continues as usual to perform his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He examined thoroughly 21 Anglo-Marathi and 3 Anglo-Urdu schools and the Catholic Mission school at Amraoti Camp. He also paid second visits to 13 Anglo-Vernacular schools and inspected 212 primary schools. He assisted me in examining the high schools and the training college and in supervising the matriculation examination. He also examined candidates for vernacular scholarships. He travelled 1,275 miles by road and 967 by rail.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

17. By the death of Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Inspector, Akola district, and by the retirement of Mr. Balkrishna Laxman Bapat, Deputy Inspector, Amraoti district, two senior Deputy Inspectorships fell vacant during the year under report. Considering this to be a convenient opportunity for revising the existing inspecting establishment and placing it on a less expensive basis, the Resident has been pleased to order that the office of the Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, be abolished when the present incumbent retires; that Mr. Mahajani be relieved of his special duty of inspecting the Anglo-Vernacular schools and given charge of Akola and Buldana districts; that Messrs. Rishi and Bhat be promoted to the grade of Rs. 200, and placed in charge of Ellichpur and Amraoti districts; that Messrs. Pitke and Joshi be promoted to the grade of Rs. 150 and placed in charge of Basim and Wun districts; and that the last two Deputy Inspectorships on Rs. 125 be left unfilled until Mr. Mahajani goes ultimately. Thus there will be a Director of Public Instruction, a Hindustani Deputy Inspector, and six Deputy Inspectors, and no Inspector. Mr. Mahajani took charge of the Buldana district on 24th March 1898, and of the Akola district on 26th idem.

Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district, was on three months' privilege leave from 17th June 1897, and Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Kale, B.A., was appointed to act during his absence. Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, was granted three months' privilege leave from 9th December 1897, and Mr. Gangadhur Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola district, was appointed to be in charge of the current duties of his office. But Mr. Paranspe died on 22nd December 1897, and Mr. Sohoni continued to be in charge of the current duties of the office until relieved by Mr. Mahajani on 26th March 1898. Mr. Shaikh Jaffer Mahomed, Deputy Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of the Sholapur district in the Bombay Presidency, and was relieved of his duties on 31st July 1897. Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., Officiating Head Clerk to the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, was selected to succeed Mr. Jaffer, and took charge of his appointment on 1st September 1897. By the death of Mr. Paranspe and by the retirement of Mr. Baput, the department has lost the services of two of its most valued and experienced officers.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

18. The following table shows the work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors during the year :—

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1898.	No. of schools inspected. Once.	No. of schools inspected. Twice and more than twice.	Total number of visits to schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1898.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled. By rail.	No. of miles travelled. By road.	No. of miles travelled. Total.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	2,660	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	7	4	...	4	701	...	78	328	245	573	4·8
		District Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	155	34	...	34	7,929	1,507					
		Jail schools ...	1	1	...	1	7	5					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	18	8	1	10	1,949	309					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	96	7	...	7	1,799	85					
		Total ...	277	54	1	56	12,385	1,906	78	328	245	573	4·8
Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana District.	2,805	Government Middle school—Boys ...	4	2	...	2	833	...	149	...	741	741	8·2
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls.	115	55	2	59	5,009	1,263					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do ...	2	...	4	8	199	139					
		Under private management—Primary—do ...	91	23	...	23	1,558	314					
		Total ...	212	80	6	92	7,599	1,716	149	...	741	741	8·2
Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim Districts.	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys...	1	...	1	3	135	..	152	...	1,404	1,404	8·8
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls.	66	40	25	99	3,667	2,193					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls.	65	56	1	58	1,069	189					
		Total ...	132	96	27	160	4,871	2,382	152	...	1,404	1,404	8·8
Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti District.	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	6	1	...	1	805	...	69	66	381	447	4·3
		Under private management—Middle schools—Boys ...	1	1	...	1	61	...					
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	144	31	2	35	8,250	795					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	13	7	6	23	1,423	734					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	172	27	...	27	3,529	806					
		Total ...	336	67	8	87	14,068	2,335	69	66	381	447	4·3
Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun District.	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	2	1	1	4	151	...	173	154	1,380	1,534	7·7
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls.	80	61	18	100	3,459	2,191					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls ...	3	...	3	9	298	179					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	69	67	...	67	1,053	483					
		Total ...	154	129	22	180	4,961	2,853	173	154	1,380	1,534	7·7
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur District.	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	4	1	1	3	667	...	187	...	1,365	1,365	7·9
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	94	84	10	104	4,655	2,694					
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	6	4	2	9	659	348					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ...	61	56	...	56	1,377	810					
		Total ...	165	145	13	172	7,358	3,852	187	..	1,365	1,365	7·9
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,717	Government Middle schools—Boys ...	3	1	1	3	132	...	178	875	1,421	2,296	14·
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	69	67	2	71	3,193	1,484					
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	16	12	4	20	1,238	686					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	8	7	...	7	194	29					
		Total ...	96	87	7	101	4,757	2,199	178	875	1,421	2,296	14·
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	106	15	136	...	4,812	233	530	1,822	2,352	7·06
		Municipal Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	15	5	25	...	950					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	91	3	97	...	1,479					
		Total ...	...	212	23	258	..	7,241	233	530	1,822	2,352	7·06
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim Districts.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	104	2	108	...	1,524	206	...	1,231	1,231	7·8
		Municipal Board do do ...	...	...	1	2	...	...					
		Under private management—Primary—do ...	...	48	...	48	...	478					
		Total ...	...	152	3	158	...	2,002	206	...	1,231	1,231	7·8
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti District.	...	District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	107	24	159	...	4,481	229	99	1,361	1,460	4·07
		Municipal Board do do ...	...	9	1	11	...	...					
		Under private management do ...	...	152	6	164	...	1,974					
		Total ...	...	268	31	334	...	6,455	229	99	1,361	1,460	4·07
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,290	141	1,598	...	32,941	1,654	2,052	11,351	13,403	..
		Total for 1896-97 ...	...	1,521	196	1,956	...	33,109	1,813	2,444	13,026	15,[illegible]7	...

There has been a decrease in the number of visits to schools, in the number of boys examined, in the number of days in the districts, and in the number of miles travelled. The number of schools in the province has decreased by 72; the post of the Deputy Inspector, Akola, remained unfilled for more than three months owing to sickness and subsequent death of Mr. Paranspe. Mr. Bapat, Deputy Inspector, Amraoti, who expressed his willingness to retire at the commencement of the travelling season, but could not be relieved till its close, was not able to do sufficient out-door work during the year. All these circumstances, unavoidable as they were, brought about the decrease in the work of the subordinate inspecting staff. The work of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors, Akola and Amraoti, was very satisfactory and deserves mention, but that of the Deputy Inspector, Buldana, and Sub-Deputy Inspector, Buldana and Basim, was insufficient. The work of the remaining officers was on the whole very fair. All the Deputy Inspectors assisted me in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Inspectors of Akola and Amraoti and of the Hindustani schools took part in the certificate examination of the training college.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.

19. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below :—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1897-98.	1896-97.
Deputy Commissioners	36	18	32	4	21	16	127	144
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	32	33	24	50	43	7	189	201
Tahsildars ...	86	17	40	80	46	98	367	373
Total ...	154	68	96	134	110	121	683	718

The number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners has increased in Akola, Buldana, and Basim, and decreased in Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur. The increase in Akola and Basim is very gratifying, but the decrease in Amraoti is most marked. I attach very great importance to visits to schools by district officers, as they have a direct influence over village officials and members of school committees, and are productive of immense good to the cause of education. The number of visits paid to schools by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners has remained the same in Basim, and slightly fallen off in the remaining districts. The number of visits paid to schools by these officers in the Ellichpur district is remarkably small. I am glad to mention the names of Mr. G. Subrao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Buldana; Mr. Balkrishna Balwant Sule, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti; and Mr. Hyder Ali, Attaché, in charge of Wun and Kelapur talukas, who are reported to have shown considerable interest in the well-being of the schools in their charge. The visits paid to schools by Tahsildars show a satisfactory increase in Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur districts, but a considerable falling off in the other three districts. The decrease in Buldana and Basim is very great. Messrs. Laxman Gopal Deshpande, Vinayek Appaji Kane, Narayan Babhut Singh, Pandurang Wasudeo Bhagat, Mahomed Azim-ud-din, Vasudeo Vittal Chandekar, Laxman Narayan Gokhale, and Govind Gungadhar Damle, Tahsildars of Akola, Akot, Amraoti, Morsi, Ellichpur, Daryapur, Kelapur, and Wun respectively, are reported to have rendered cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspecting officers in looking after the interests of the schools in their talukas.

Municipal and district boards.

20. District and taluka boards and municipal committees continue to manage their schools in an able and intelligent manner, and their relations with the educational officers in matters educational continue to be very friendly. I am glad to mention that all district boards and municipal committees have fixed Rs. 8 as the

minimum pay of assistant masters in their schools. This is a step in the right direction, and will enable the department to secure better men for the posts of assistant masters.

As stated in paragraph 24 of my last report, the municipal committees of Basim and Ellichpur Civil Station have from 1st April 1898 undertaken the management of vernacular schools within their limits. This completes the transfer of vernacular schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees on the system of grant-in-aid, Government giving one-third of the total ordinary expenditure and the municipalities making up two-thirds from municipal funds, fee receipts, and local fund contributions.

During the year under report members of District and Taluka Boards of Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Amraoti paid respectively 12, 45, 17 and 65 visits to their schools. Members of the Municipal Committees of Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur paid respectively 34, 6 and 2 visits to their schools. No visits from other boards, rural or municipal, have been reported.

School committees.

21. The number of visits paid to schools by school committees during the last five years is shown below :—

Districts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Akola...	521	622	567	498	424
Buldana	148	125	135	152	131
Basim...	230	205	209	248	246
Amraoti	140	225	236	420	522
Wun	56	59	117	144	140
Ellichpur	389	402	398	337	316
Total ...	1,484	1,638	1,712	1,799	1,779

The total number of visits paid to schools by members of school committees have decreased by 20. The decrease has occurred more or less in all districts except Amraoti, which shows an increase of 102 over last year. From this I am not inclined to say that school committees have become more apathetic; kharif crops this year were so plentiful and labour so dear that harvesting operations continued almost till the close of the year, and it is no wonder that members of school committees who had to attend to their fields were not able to devote equal attention to their schools.

I give below the names of school committees or particular members reported to have rendered assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of school committees or individuals.
Akola	... The committees at Kutasa, Sawara, Assegaon, Argaon, Malegaon, Susti, Telhara, Wadegaon, Nimb, Andura, Oogwa, Pimpalgaon Kalia, Pathurdi, Sonalla, and Matergaon. Individuals—Messrs. Gabusingh Jemadar, Special Magistrate of Akot; Bapu Saheb, Jagirdar of Tunki; Amrit Rao Gopal Rao, Deshpande of Argaon; Vyankat Rao, Deshmukh of Paturda; Marutipunt Pandya of Danapur; Gidulal, Sahukar, and Sham Rao of Malegaon; Khushal Rao, Deshmukh of Andura; Ramrao, Deshmukh of Susti; Bal Kishendas Purushottamdas, President of Akolkhed; Mugut Rao, Deshmukh of Oogwa; Jagu, Patel of Mhatodi; Gungaram, Patel of Kutasa; Anant Vishnu Bhagvat, Pleader of Telhara Court; Manik Rao, Deshmukh of Matergaon; and Janu Mahar of Parus.
Buldana	... The committees at Malkapur, Pimpalgaon Raja, Dattala, Chandur Biswa, Nandura Buzruk, Buldana, Undri, Dhad, Mehkar, Sindkhed, Lonar, and Shelgaon Deshmukh. Individuals—Messrs. Mahadeo Kashinath of Chandur Biswa; Ahmad Khan of Pimpalgaon Raja; Khan Bahadur Salamulla Khan, Special Magistrate of Deulghat; Waman Renko and Annaji Ramchandra, Pleaders of Buldana; and Shamji Hariof Fatehkhelda.
Basim	... The committees at Pusad, Basim, Fulsaongi, Turhala, Kondoli, Rajura, Kinhi, Harrial, Risod, and Kanha. Individuals—Messrs. Shesh Rao Raghawa, Yeshwant Rao Waman, and Ramrao Appaji, Pleaders at Basim; and Narayan Rao Yeshwant Rao, Naik of Rajura.

District.	Names of School Committees or individuals.
Amraoti	... The school committees at Budner, Valgaon, Khar-Talegaon, Dhamori Kasba, Takarkhed, Chandur, Amla, Tiwsa, Kurha, Talegaon Thakur, Hirpur, Mana, Murtizapur, Bhamb, Kamargaon, Barrur, Morsi, Bilora, and Sendurjana.
Wun	... The committees at Babhulgaon, Watkhed, Dongar Kharda, Harsul, Nair (Hindustani side), Ramgaon, Papal, and Kayar.
Ellichpur	... The committees at Sirasgaon Kasba, Pathrot, Karajgaon, Kolha, Jowla, Bopapur, Dahigaon Purna, Kapustalni, Babbali, and Tuljapur Gudhi. Individuals—Messrs. Atmaram Sadashiv, Patwari of Sawlapur; Ramji, Deshmukh of Pimplod; Krishnaji Daryaji of Sirasgaon Kasba; Kadtaji, Patel of Kanholi; and Bhagwant Rao Deshmukh, Special Magistrate of Daryapur.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

22. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year:—

Name of College.	No. of scholars on 31st March		Number who passed during the year			
	1897.	1898.	Previous examination.	Intermediate.	B.A. examination.	Total.
Deccan College	2	1	...	1	...	1
Fergusson do.	5	3	...	...	...	...
Wilson do.	...	4	1	1		2
St. Xavier's do.	1	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	8	9	1	3	...	4
Total for 1896-97 ...			4	1	2	7

(1) Mr. Govind Krishna Parwate, who was a Berar scholar, and passed his final B.A. in December 1895, passed his second LL.B. in December 1897.

(2) Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, who was a Berar scholar, and passed his final B.A. in December 1896, passed his first LL.B. in November 1897.

(3) Mr. Waman Ganesh Ladkhedkar, who was awarded scholarship in 1893, passed his final B.A. in December 1897.

(4) Mr. Laxman Bhaskar Abhyankar, who was awarded scholarship in January 1895, failed in the intermediate examination in December 1897, and was deprived of his scholarship.

Of the nine scholars on 31st March 1898:—

(*a*) Three joined the colleges only in January 1898.

(*b*) Three were awarded scholarships in January 1897. Of these only one passed the P.E. and the rest failed. These students have been allowed to retain their scholarships as they were reported to be hard-working and diligent.

(*c*) Three who were awarded scholarships in January 1896 passed the intermediate examination in December 1897.

The plague did immense mischief during the year, and the above results may be considered as satisfactory.

Of the ex-students of the Akola high school, two passed the second LL.B. examination during the year. Of these one was a Berar scholar for some time. Of the ex-students of the Amraoti high school, three passed the intermediate, one passed the B.A., two the first LL.B., and one the second LL.B. examinations.

Of the sixteen students of the Berar high schools who passed the various university examinations, four were natives of Berar, eleven domiciled natives, and one non-Berari.

IV.—School Education—General.

A.—Secondary Schools.

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

23. The following table gives the particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years:—

No. of institutions on 31st March		Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March		Average number on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Direct expenditure from: Provincial revenues.		Direct expenditure from: Fees.		Direct expenditure from: Municipal fund and subscriptions.		Direct expenditure from: Total.		Total cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.		Total cost of educating each pupil: Cost to Provincial revenues.	
1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola high school ...	202	168	170	178	148	147	7,171 11 9	7,466 5 6	2,609 5 3	2,817 11 6	...	...	9,781 1 0	10,224 1 0	57 8 6	51 13 1	42 2 10	41 9 8
1	1	Amraoti high school ...	217	228	207	215	182	190	8,687 9 9	8,344 5 8	3,074 8 0	3,216 5 3	...	...	11,762 1 9	11,560 10 11	56 13 1	53 12 3	41 15 6	40 6 6
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools	3,376	3,292	3,270	3,163	2,692	2,594	34,664 10 3	36,412 6 7	12,769 2 11	12,062 7 0	3,427 8 9	4,300 6 0	50,861 5 11	52,775 3 7	15 8 10	16 10 11	10 9 7	11 8 2
		Total ...	3,795	3,688	3,647	3,556	3,022	2,931	50,523 15 9	52,163 1 9	18,453 0 2	18,096 7 9	3,427 8 9	4,300 6 0	72,404 8 8	74,559 15 6	19 13 7	20 15 5	13 13 7	14 10 8

Compared with last year, the Akola high school shows a decrease of 34 in the number on rolls on 31st March 1898; but the average number on rolls monthly has increased by 8, and its average daily attendance throughout the year is less only by one. Amraoti, however, shows improvement under all heads, and appears to be gradually regaining the ground it lost two years ago. Mr. Chiplunkar thinks that the decrease in the number on rolls at Akola is due to the effects of scarcity of the past year. The Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools show decrease under all heads. With a view to ascertain where the decrease has occurred, I give below statistics of the Anglo-Vernacular schools in each district at the close of 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

District.	No. on rolls during		Average number on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Akola ...	788	701	769	704	631	571
Buldana ...	892	833	879	821	735	684
Basim ...	116	135	117	122	99	104
Amraoti ...	808	805	788	771	628	612
Wun ...	133	151	125	132	109	114
Ellichpur ...	639	667	592	613	490	509
Total ...	3,376	3,292	3,270	3,163	2,692	2,594

It will be observed that the decrease has occurred mainly in Akola and Buldana, which suffered most from the effects of the famine.

The expenditure from provincial revenues has decreased in the Amraoti high school, but increased in the Akola high school and middle schools, the total expenditure under secondary schools being Rs. 74,559-15-6 against Rs. 72,404-8-8 in the previous year. The increase in the Akola high school is entirely due to larger expenditure on repairs to the school building, while that in the Anglo-Vernacular schools is due partly to larger expenditure on repairs, and partly to the payment of grain compensation to the low-paid masters. The total cost of educating each pupil as well as the cost to provincial revenues has decreased in both the high schools, but increased in the middle schools.

24. The private high school at Amraoti continues to be steadily gaining ground. It had on its rolls on 31st March 1898 150 students against 137 in the previous year distributed as under :—

Standard VII	... 47	Standard V	... 32
Do. VI	... 43	Do. IV	... 38

The school sent up eight students for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, of whom five passed. One more student who appeared for the examination privately also came out successful. These results are satisfactory and creditable to the institution.

The teaching staff consists of two graduates, two under-graduates, and one Sanskrit teacher. The rates of fees continue to be the same as in the Government high schools. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 2,369 against Rs. 2,379-12-0 in the previous year.

The private Anglo-Vernacular school at Amraoti had on its rolls 61 boys on 31st March 1898 against 60 on the same date in the previous year. Another private Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened at Darwha in the Wun district by Mr. Vinayak Hari Kale, a P. E., and is attended by 11 boys. I visited this school in February last, but found that it had just commenced work.

High schools.

25. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High schools.		Matriculation Class.					Standard VI.				Standard V.				Standard IV.				Total.				
		On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying in the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola ...	1896-97.	27	15	8	...	1	41	38	14	4	43	38	12	3	60	49	28	5	171	140	62	...	13
	1897-98.	30	15	11	...	3	36	31	13	3	70	63	31	4	66	51	13	4	202	160	68	...	14
Amraoti...	1896-97.	45	31	20	3	3	35	31	8	5	50	45	16	5	84	68	30	4	214	175	74	3	17
	1897-98.	37	22	13	3	3	37	33	14	5	68	59	27	5	75	67	16	4	217	181	70	3	17
Total ...	1896-97.	72	46	28	3	4	76	69	22	9	93	83	28	8	144	117	58	9	385	315	136	3	30
	1897-98.	67	37	24	3	6	73	64	27	8	138	122	58	9	141	118	29	8	419	341	138	3	31

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

26. The results of the matriculation examination are on the whole very fair, and compare favourably with those of the previous year. Mr. Chiplunkar's matriculation class had 30 boys in the beginning of the year. Of these 15 were sent up for the examination, and 11 or 73 per cent. passed, 5 obtaining more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks against 1 in the previous year, and one carrying the "Sinclair prize" for proficiency in Persian. These results clearly indicate that the quality of instruction in the high school has considerably improved. The matriculation class in the Amraoti high school had 37 boys at the beginning of the year. Of these 22 were sent up and 13 or 59 per cent. passed. The school appears to have deteriorated both as regards the number of pupils sent up and the number passed, but in other respects it has almost maintained its position. Seven of the passed students got more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks, and all the Berar University scholarships were gained by this high school as in the previous year.

Four of the passed students have joined the Arts colleges in the Bombay Presidency and one in the Central Provinces. Of these, two are natives of Berar.

27. As the plague was raging in Bombay and Poona, the Syndicate of the Bombay University was, on the representation of Berar candidates, pleased to allow the matriculation examination to be held at Amraoti as an experimental measure under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, assisted by the Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The number appeared for the examination at Amraoti was 103.

Results of the examination of the lower classes.

28. The results of the examination of the lower classes this year compare favourably with those of the previous year. The total number of boys passed in 1897-98 was 114 out of 304 examined against 108 out of 269 examined in 1896-97. The number of passes under standards VI and V has risen from 22 and 28 to 27 and 58 respectively, while that under standard IV has decreased from 58 to 29. The percentage of passed to examined has, however, slightly fallen off in both the high schools, being 39·3 and 35·2 against 40 and 37·5 in the Akola and Amraoti high schools respectively.

29. As stated in paragraph 35 of my last report, the first teachers' examination was held in October last. Ten assistant masters appeared for the examination. Mr. Mahajani set them a paper in the "Art of Teaching," and I made each of them teach a class in my presence. Four of them passed the test successfully, and I hope the rest will follow suit during the current year.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

30. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on 27th December 1897 and following days. Fourteen candidates appeared for the examination, seven on the Marathi side and as many on the

Hindustani side; and two on the Marathi side from Akola and one on the Urdu side from Amraoti came out successful and obtained scholarships. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the two high schools were filled up on 31st March 1898.

The Venkatesh Koner scholarship.

31. The Venkatesh Koner scholarship was bestowed on Narayan Pandurang Bullal of Pahur in the Wun district on 1st July 1897. The boy then belonged to standard IV class in the Amraoti high school. He passed creditably in the last annual examination, and was promoted to standard V, in which his progress is reported to be satisfactory. The amount of dividends received from the two mills was Rs. 89, and Rs. 7 has been fixed as the amount of the stipend for the year. The balance in the Postal Savings Bank at the credit of the Head Master, Amraoti High School, was Rs. 26 on the last day of the year under report.

Boarding houses.

32. The following statement gives particulars for the past two years of the boarding establishments attached to the two high schools:—

Locality.		Number of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
		1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	Hindus	31	31	23	32	6 5 3	6 7 3
Amraoti...	Hindus ...	39	37	35	33	6 5 4	6 11 2
	Muhammadans ...	9	10	11	9	4 4 5	5 6 10

The number of boarders continues to be almost the same as in the previous year, but the average monthly number has considerably increased at Akola and slightly fallen off at Amraoti. Average monthly cost has increased at both the places.

The management of a boarding house is by no means an easy task. It is here that a boy has to learn everything for himself; he has to work for himself, he has to think for himself, and he has to judge for himself. In short, it is here that he has to learn the important lessons of self denial and self help, which are so essential for the moulding of his future character. I therefore think that the responsibility of maintaining boarding houses without carefully selected resident masters to guide and control their inmates is, indeed, very great, and the Resident, it is hoped, will be pleased to accord his final sanction to the schemes prepared by the Public Works Department for providing additional accommodation with quarters for resident masters both at Akola and Amraoti. The expenditure can be met from the accumulated fee balance.

Middle class schools.

33. During the year under report the teaching of Anglo-Vernacular standard IV was introduced into the Anglo-Marathi schools at Yeotmal, Wun, and Ellichpur Cantonment on the people's paying the requisite contribution of Rs. 300 for each. Thus the number of Anglo-Vernacular schools to which high school classes are attached is now 10 against 7 in the previous year. Standards IV and V are now taught in the Anglo-Marathi schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar, and standard IV at Jalgaon, Basim, Wun, Yeotmal, Daryapur, Ellichpur Cantonment, and Ellichpur City (Anglo-Urdu). The usual contribution of Rs. 300 for each standard is paid by the people in advance, but that for the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City is paid by the local municipality as a special case in consideration of the backwardness and poverty of the Muhammadans for whose benefit the class has been maintained.

34. Pupils from the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akot, Malkapur, and Mehkar appeared for examination under standard V at Akola, and the results obtained were satisfactory in the case of Malkapur and Mehkar, but very unsatisfactory in the case of Akot; the numbers passed or allowed to be promoted being 4, 9 and 4 out of 10, 11 and 6 sent up respectively. The total number passed or promoted under standard V was 17 against 8 in 1896-97.

35. The classes under standard IV in the 7 Anglo-Vernacular schools were examined with the high school classes in October last, and the following statement gives the results for the past two years :—

Name of school.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Anglo-Vernacular school	19	3	19	1
Jalgaon do do	13	1	12	1
Malkapur do do	12	4	12	3
Mehkar do do	5	1	9	3
Basim do do	10	5	10	1
Daryapur do do	...	...	10	...
Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu school	9	1	6	...
Total ...	68	15	78	9

The results this year are worse than those in the preceding year. Failures in mathematics were found to be unusually large, and as many as 16 more boys who had done well in other subjects were considered eligible for promotion to the higher standard. The total number promoted was therefore 25.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

36. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all standards in the middlle course during the last two years :—

Year.	Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		Total.*	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1896-97	343	134	530	274	724	315	1,597	723
1897-98	352	173	504	231	765	380	1,621	784

*The total number of scholars studying in the Anglo-Vernacular or middle schools on 31st March 1898 was 3,292 against 3,376 at the close of the previous year.

Compared with last year, there is an aggregate increase both in the number examined and the number passed, though the number examined and the number passed under standard II were less by 26 and 43 respectively. The percentage of the total number passed to the number examined has improved from 45·2 to 48·4.

37. During the year under report I visited all the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province, and was glad to find that efforts were being made in almost all the schools to remedy the defects pointed out in paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95. Translation into English still continues to be taught by rote, and masters' "home work" still continues to be below the mark, but in all other respects I noticed decided improvement. Punctual attendance of boys and punctual commencement of school work by class masters are now strictly enforced in all schools.

Middle class school exhibitions.

38. The total number of middle school exhibitions continues to be 124, and all of them, except 6, were filled up on 31st March 1898.

High school entrance examination.

39. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools was conducted simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti exactly on the same plan as in the previous year by a committee presided over by the Director of Public Instruction, and consisting of the Educational Inspector, the Hindustani Deputy Inspector, the Head Masters of the two high schools, and their 1st and 2nd assistants as members. The classes under standard III in those schools to which high school classes are attached were allowed to be examined by the Educational Inspector or by the Hindustani Deputy Inspector at the time of the annual examination of the schools concerned, and the remaining 17 schools were asked to send up boys for this examination either at Akola or Amraoti as convenient. The examination commenced on Monday, the 18th October 1897. Ninety-two candidates appeared at Akola and 163 at Amraoti, of whom 50 and 102 respectively were found eligible for admission into the high schools. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Amraoti and Akola sent up the largest numbers for examination as usual, *viz.*, 54 and 42 respectively, of whom 31 and 21 were found qualified. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Wun comes next with 11 passed or promoted out of 14 examined. Ten boys were found eligible for admission from each of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Yeotmal, Karanja, and Khamgaon out of 12, 15 and 10 examined. Of the 11 boys examined from Ellichpur City Anglo-Marathi school, 8 were found qualified. Seven boys were selected from each of the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Ellichpur Cantonment, Morsi, and Talegaon Dashasahasra out of 14, 11 and 8 examined. Of the 7 remaining schools, Murtizapur, Balapur, and Shegaon did fairly and the rest indifferently, no boy being found fit for admission from the Anglo-Urdu school at Akola.

The English class at Sirasgaon Bund teaches up to Anglo-Vernacular standard III. It sent up 3 boys for the entrance examination of the high school, of whom two passed. The third standard class at Dhamori Kasba has been discontinued.

B.—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education.

40. During the year under report 16 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 5 closed, leaving an increase of 11. The Wun, Amraoti, and Basim District Boards respectively opened 8, 7 and 1 new schools, while the Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur District Boards respectively closed 2, 2 and 1. Eight district board primary schools for boys, *viz.*, 3 at Akot, 2 at Shegaon, 1 at Buldana, and 2 at Yeotmal, were transferred to the management of the local municipalities, and thus there was an increase of 3 primary schools for boys in district board schools and of 8 in municipal schools. Seven new schools have already been sanctioned for the Basim district, and they will be opened during the current year.

Schools for boys under public management.

41. The following statement gives the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on 31st March 1898 and at the close of the previous year:—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Akola ...	District Board ...	151	144	8,479	7,594	7,829	7,302	5,457	5,049
	Municipal ...	7	12	1,109	1,596	999	1,557	783	1,181
Buldana ...	District Board ...	113	110	5,142	4,821	4,959	4,585	3,513	3,231
	Municipal ...	...	1	...	171	...	152	...	120
Basim ...	District Board ...	63	64	3,410	3,563	3,181	3,300	2,161	2,340
Amraoti ...	District Board ...	132	139	8,404	8,081	7,879	8,039	5,676	5,647
	Municipal ...	8	8	1,075	1,094	901	1,028	701	777
Wun ...	District Board ...	72	78	3,692	3,396	3,402	3,328	2,473	2,443
	Municipal ...	...	2	...	254	...	248	...	197
Ellichpur ..	District Board ...	88	87	4,529	4,412	4,488	4,275	3,157	3,019
	Municipal ...	6	6	661	659	621	631	462	467
Total ...	District Board ...	619	622	33,656	31,867	31,738	30,829	22,437	21,729
	Municipal ...	21	29	2,845	3,774	2,521	3,616	1,946	2,742
	GRAND TOTAL ...	640	651	36,501	35,641	34,259	34,445	24,383	24,471

As mentioned above, the number of schools under public management has increased by 11. The number of pupils on rolls in district boards schools has decreased in all districts except Basim, the net decrease for the year being 1,789. The number of pupils on rolls in municipal schools has increased in all districts except Ellichpur, the net increase for the year being 929. The average number on rolls monthly in district board schools has decreased in all districts except Basim and Amraoti, but increased in all municipal schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year in district board schools has also decreased in all districts except Basim, but increased in all municipal schools. Most of the increase in the number on rolls, in the average number on rolls monthly, and in the average daily attendance throughout the year in municipal schools is owing to the transfer of 8 district board schools to the management of municipal committees, as stated in the preceding paragraph, and is therefore nominal. The district board and municipal schools taken together give for the year a net decrease of 860 in the number of pupils on rolls, but an increase of 186 in the average number on rolls monthly, and 88 in the average daily attendance throughout the year.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

42. The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools and the distance from the nearest schools of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own are shown in the following statement :—

District.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	No. of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola	306	219	167	139	3·7
Buldana	317	183	160	157	6·
Basim	247	120	100	147	4·2
Amraoti	343	271	234	109	5·1
Wun	278	139	94	184	6·2
Ellichpur	130	125	101	29	4·
Total ...	1,621	1,057	856	765	4·8
Total for 1896-97 ...	1,621	1,097	919	702	4·5

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has decreased in all districts except Basim, which shows an increase of 11, the total for the whole province being 1,057 against 1,097 last year.

The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 souls and more which have schools, public or private, has also decreased in all districts except Basim and Ellichpur, which show an increase of 5 each, the net decrease of the whole province being 63.

The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 souls and more having no schools of any kind has increased in all districts except Basim and Ellichpur, which show a decrease of 5 each, the net increase for the province being 63. The average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no school of their own has decreased in Basim and Amraoti, but increased in the remaining districts.

43. From the statement given above it will be observed that there are 765 villages with a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind. Of these as many as 67 contain a population varying from 1,002 to 2,942, and new schools can be opened in them if means are found. But since the receipt of the Resident's remarks contained in paragraph 3 of his review of the Report on the Administration of the Local Boards in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1896-97, some of the district boards—notably those at Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur—have shown great unwillingness to do anything towards the extension of primary education in their districts although considerable savings have been effected by the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the managenent of local municipalities. Mr. Dattatrya Vishnu Bhagwat, B.A.,LL.B., Vice-Chairman, District Board, Akola, says :—

" I am afraid that the larger funds which the board will have thus at its disposal have been already anticipated, and that they will be absorbed in making good the deficits caused by the payment of the capitalized values of pensions mentioned above and by the withholding in 1895-96 of the grant of some Rs. 20,000 which is usually made by the Government to the primary education in this district. I am afraid therefore that during the next thirty years (the currency of the present revised settlement of the land) there is little hope of being able to do anything in the direction of extending primary education."

It may be at least laid down as a rule that educational receipts be not spent on other than educational objects. I give below a list of the 67 villages, and hope that something will be done to satisfy their wants.

District.	Taluk.	No.	Name of village.	Population.
Akola.	Akola ...	1	Chikhalgaon ...	1,179
		2	Babbulgaon ...	1,172
		3	Mahispur ...	1,101
		4	Kansiwani ...	1,499
	Akot ...	5	Palsod	1,044
		6	Sawandal ...	1,174
	Balapur ...	7	Pimpulkhute ...	1,077
		8	Lohara	1,156
		9	Shiralla	1,242
		10	Hatrun	1,541
	Jalgaon ...	11	Kowthal ...	1,229
		12	Dhanora... ...	1,666
		13	Pulsi	1,089
	Khamgaon	14	Antruz	1,689
		15	Kinhi	1,071
		16	Tembhurna ...	1,421
		17	Rohona	1,025
		18	Lokhanda ...	1,079
		19	Shahapur ...	1,074
Buldana.	Malkapur..	1	Antri	1,307
		2	Kumbhephal ...	1,159
		3	Lanzud ...	1,431
	Chikhli ...	4	Kolvad	1,014
		5	Warwand ...	1,133
		6	Shirpur	1,042
		7	Shengaon ...	1,016
	Mehkar ...	8	Ukali	1,015
		9	Khalegaon ...	1,007
		10	Gohagaon ...	1,202
		11	Madni	1,300
		12	Veni	1,351
Basim.	Basim ...	1	Adoli	1,049
		2	Tondgaon Jahagir ...	1,289
		3	Nowli	1,253
Basim.—*contd.*	Basim ...	4	Mangrul Zanuk ...	1,404
		5	Yewati	1,088
		6	Yeota	1,130
		7	Ukali	1,254
		8	Rithad	1,341
		9	Mahagaon ..	1,042
	Mangrul...	10	Karanji	1,137
		11	Dighadi	1,007
		12	Pedgaon... ...	1,260
	Pusad ...	13	Bellora	1,294
		14	Brahmangaon ...	1,313
		15	Moodna	1,294
		16	Bellura	1,016
		17	Sakra	1,033
		18	Wakodi	1,046
Amraoti.	Amraoti...	1	Pimpulkhuta ...	1,307
		2	Haturna... ...	1,209
	Chandur...	3	Jowla	1,805
		4	Dhanodi ...	1,017
		5	Lohogaon ...	1,002
	Morsi ...	6	Dhamangaon ...	1,081
		7	Porgawhan ...	1,051
		8	Yekdara... ...	1,257
Wun.	Murtizapur	9	Poha	1,513
		10	Sirso	2,942
	Yeotmal...	1	Gharphal ...	1,038
		2	Weni	1,446
	Darwha ...	3	Talegaon ...	1,277
		4	Dahiphal ...	1,050
		5	Satephal... ...	1,177
	Wun ...	6	Nawargaon ...	1,043
		7	Mandar	1,112
		8	Sirpur	1,006

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

44. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in primary schools under public management in all districts for the year 1897-98 :—

District.		Fee receipt.	Expenditure. Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other local funds.	Total.	Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Provincial revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from Provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	District Board...	8,842 4 3	19,090	32,108 15 9	...	282 3 0	51,481 2 9	7 0 9	2 9 9	37·08
	Municipal ...	2,030 15 9	4,172	751 0 0	3,529 2 9	...	8,452 2 9	5 6 10	2 10 0	49·3
Buldana ..	District Board...	4,920 6 6	13,150	15,731 10 3	...	279 1 0	29,160 11 3	6 5 9	2 13 10	45·09
	Municipal ...	137 10 0	468	...	263 15 2	422 11 6	1,154 10 8	7 9 6	3 1 3	40·5
Basim ...	District Board..	3,297 9 0	13,200	6,685 11 1	...	18 8 0	19,904 3 1	6 0 6	4 0 0	66·3
Amraoti...	District Board...	9,662 4 9	15,350	28,042 14 9	...	1,562 12 1	44,955 10 10	5 9 5	1 14 6	34·1
	Municipal ...	1,437 15 6	2,837	...	2,922 9 6	...	5,759 9 6	5 9 7	2 12 1	49·2
Wun ...	District Board..	3,082 2 3	10,757	9,386 14 10	...	149 14 0	20,293 12 10	6 1 6	3 3 8	53·
	Municipal ...	223 0 0	504	310 0 0	493 2 11	...	1,307 2 11	5 5 4	2 0 6	38·5
Ellichpur	District Board...	5,915 12 6	12,360	12,338 5 1	...	835 0 0	25,523 5 1	5 15 6	2 14 2	48·3
	Municipal ...	779 12 3	1,229	131 0 0	1,722 14 8	48 0 0	3,139 14 8	4 5 7	1 15 1	39·1
Total ...		40,329 12 9	93,107	1,05,486 7 9	8,931 13 0	3,598 1 7	2,11,123 6 4	6 2 1	2 11 2	44·1
Total for 1896-97 ...		41,744 11 0	88,942	1,00,672 7 1	9,475 13 2	5,015 6 3	2,04,135 10 6	5 15 3	2 9 6	43·

The fee receipts show a decrease of Rs. 1,414-14-3, which is due partly to the falling off in the numbers on rolls of several schools during the year under report, and partly to the collection of fees in some districts at old rates during the famine. The expenditure from provincial revenues shows a considerable increase over that incurred during the preceding year, and the increase is due to the payment for the first time of grants-in-aid to municipalities for the management of primary schools within municipal limits equal to one-third of the total ordinary expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources also shows a considerable increase over last year. This is due partly to the transfer of primary schools within municipal limits to the management of municipal committees, and partly to the payment of compensation for dearness of grain. The total cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 5-15-3 to Rs. 6-2-1.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure has increased from 43 to 44·1, and the increase is to be attributed to the increase of expenditure on municipal schools from provincial funds. On comparing the figures entered against different districts with those of the preceding year, it will be observed that the total cost of educating each pupil in district board schools has increased in all districts except Wun, in which it has fallen from Rs. 6-5-8 to Rs. 6-1-6. In municipal schools the cost has increased in all districts except Amraoti.

Results of examinations.

45. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	Number passed under standards. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola	6,146	1,121	717	577	441	182	75	3,113	50·6
Buldana	3,456	721	535	393	245	75	36	2,005	58·
Basim	2,265	534	334	226	159	48	17	1,318	58·1
Amraoti	6,568	1,403	839	652	442	198	105	3,639	55·4
Wun	2,470	692	432	295	137	63	29	1,648	66·7
Ellichpur	3,404	674	477	351	208	67	24	1,801	52·9
Total ...	24,309	5,145	3,634	2,494	1,632	633	286	13,524	55·6
Total for 1896-97 ...	24,192	5,143	3,314	2,512	1,808	612	265	13,654	56·4
Total for 1895-96 ...	21,927	4,575	2,971	2,455	1,578	496	226	12,301	56·09

On comparing the figures in the above table, it will be observed that though the aggregate number of pupils examined has increased by 117, the total number of passes has decreased by 130, and the percentage of passed to examined fallen from 56·4 to 55·6. The percentage has increased in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Wun, but decreased in Akola and Ellichpur. This year the highest percentage is in Wun and the lowest in Akola; Basim, Buldana, Amraoti, and Ellichpur following Wun in order. The lowest percentage last year was 52·6 and the highest 59·7, while the lowest this year is 50·6 and the highest 66·7. The rise in the percentage from 59·7 to 66·7 in Wun and the falling off from 59 to 50·6 in Akola naturally lead one to infer that the schools have considerably improved in Wun and fallen off in efficiency in Akola during the year. But Mr. Rishi's remarks on the decrease in the percentage of passes in Ellichpur from 59·2 to 52·9 are pertinent and deserve attention. He says :—

"The results of examinations in the district board schools in all the talukas have been unsatisfactory more or less, but the schools in the Daryapur taluka appear to have cut a very bad figure. The percentages of passes under the first two standards have been fairly within the mark, though a little lower than last year, but those under the 3rd and 4th standards are the most unsatisfactory. Instruction in these standards was not given as required by the new standards, and it grieves me to find some of the subjects altogether neglected. Proper attention was not given to Modi manuscript paper reading, explanation of poetry, History, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, and Grammar, and the subject matter of the Sanitary primer was, with the exception of a very few schools, not taught at all in any of those that I inspected. Modi hand-writing in almost all the schools was horribly bad, though stringent orders from the head of the department in regard to this particular subject stand on the file of each school, and the sword of Democles hangs over the head of every master in the province. That Modi hand-writing is bad all over the district is proved by the fact that this district was singled out and thrown over board at the last Educational Conference in regard to the distribution of prizes for good Modi hand-writing. It is not that the standard of my examination was more difficult than that of my predecessor, or that I allowed no graee. On the contrary, many of the masters expressed their own opinion as to its comparatively easier nature, but I exacted a fair amount of proficiency in each subject, and left no subject unseen. It is this strict inclusion of the subjects prescribed under each standard in my examination and the exclusion of none from it that has gone hard with the masters of most of the schools in the district I inspected, and has brought about a percentage of passes much lower than in any of the previous years."

Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur district, considers the education at present given in primary schools in his district to be of a very defective nature. He says :—

"From the Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks it would appear, however, that some of the ill-success of the schools is due to the inefficiency and perfunctory working of schoolmasters. I regret especially to learn that *Modi* reading and writing has been so much neglected in this district, as, unless the education imparted in primary schools goes so far as to enable a Kunbi to read and write with facility, they are doing very little good indeed, and merely amount to a waste of money."

The above remarks lead me to the conclusion that the increase in the percentage of passes from 55·9 to 59·2 during 1896-97 in Ellichpur was due rather to imperfect examinations than to actual improvement. I hope the inspecting officers will bear this in mind and do their best to make their standards of examinations in the different grades of schools as uniform as possible.

The number of passes under standard VI has decreased in Akola and Basim, but increased in all other districts, the total for the year being an increase of 21. The number of passes under standard V has increased in Buldana, Basim, Wun, and Ellichpur, but decreased in the other districts, the total for the year showing an increase of 21. The number of passes under standard IV has increased in Basim and Wun, but fallen off considerably in the remaining districts, the total for the year being a decrease of 176. The number of passes under standard III shows a slight decrease of 18, and those under standards II and I a small increase of 22. Akola shows the largest decrease in the number of passes under all standards, and Mr. Mahajani in his report on the Akola district writes as under :—

"The poor results are not due to want of supervision by inspecting officers, for it is ample. Regular work has been insisted upon, and I do not think masters are irregular by choice. The habits of the people are not soon changed, and irregular attendance is in my humble opinion the bane of our primary schools. Masters are taken to task when boys are found to have made little progress in proportion to their standing in school. But this standing is

often nominal. Boys attend the school at pleasure, are detained at home on the slightest pretext, and sent to every bazar or fair in a neighbouring village. Marriages and feasts and the harvest season have attractions which the Berāris cannot forego, and no amount of pressure brought upon masters will easily cure these radical defects of the people. So we have to work in hope and in faith."

These remarks are really disappointing and show the necessity of having more honest and competent masters for our schools. Under the Revised Code the Training College at Akola is expected to turn out better masters in future, but the number likely to be turned out every year is quite inadequate and requires to be at least doubled.

Taking things as they are, we have reason to be satisfied with the condition of our schools during the year. Mr. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, says:—

"I do not think that taking all these adverse conditions into consideration we have done so badly after all, and we may congratulate ourselves that matters are not worse than they are said to be."

Teaching of English in primary schools.

46. During the year under report English classes in primary schools at Patur (Akola district), Nandgaon Peth, Hindustani (Amraoti district), and Bori Khurd (Wun district) were closed, the people thereof not having paid the required contribution in advance, and new classes were opened at Takarkhed (Amraoti district) and Anjangaon (Ellichpur district). Thus the number of primary schools with English classes attached to them decreased from 13 to 12 during the year.

The school at Sirasgaon Bund continues to teach up to standard III. It sent up three boys for the high school entrance examination, of whom two were found qualified to join the high schools. The school at Dhamori Kasba also sent up six boys for the high school entrance examination, but none were found fit for admission into the high schools. The result of the class last year also was quite below the mark, and the people have withdrawn their contribution for the teaching of standard III.

47. The following table gives the number of boys examined and passed under standards I and II in each of the English teaching primary classes:—

Name of school.	Standard I.		Standard II.		Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot Hindustani school ...	7	4	7	4	14	8
Telhara Marathi school ...	13	5	14	7	27	12
Patur do	8	5	10	6	18	11
Buldana do	13	7	12	7	25	14
Kholapur do	11	7	11	7	22	14
Budnera do	10	5	8	5	18	10
Dhamori Kasba Marathi school ...	7	5	5	4	12	9
Khar Talegaon do ...	7	3	10	3	17	6
Tembhurkhed do ...	4	2	7	3	11	5
Sirasgaon Bund do ..	19	11	10	3	29	14
Pathrot do ...	6	4	12	9	18	13
Bori Khurd do ...	7	6	7	5	14	11
Anjangaon do ...	3	2	12	6	15	8
Total ...	115	66	125	69	240	135
Total for 1896-97 ...	129	68	95	53	224	121

The total number of boys examined under the standards as well as the number passed slightly increased during the year, the percentage of passed to examined being 56·2 against 54 in the previous year. All the classes may be said to have done fairly on the whole. The classes at Patur and Bori Khurd

were closed after the annual examination of the schools, and therefore appear in the statement.

Bonuses to teachers.

48. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in							
	Primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.		District Board primary schools for boys and girls.		Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.		Total.	
	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Akola ...	2	16	40	585 8	10	139 0	52	740 8
Buldana ...	5	60	25	311 8	...	...	30	371 8
Basim ...	...	...	15	219 8	...	...	15	219 8
Amraoti ...	1	15	37	519 0	13	182 0	51	716 0
Wun ...	...	...	19	259 8	4	72 8	23	332 0
Ellichpur ...	...	...	19	266 12	5	60 0	24	326 12
Total ...	8	91	155	2,161 12	32	453 8	195	2,706 4
Total for 1896-97	10	100	200	2,850 12	27	416 8	237	3,567 4

The number of deserving teachers who gained bonuses for good work has decreased from 237 to 195, and the total sum awarded from Rs. 3,567-4-0 to Rs. 2,706-4-0. The number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained by them have increased in municipal schools and in district board schools in Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun, but decreased under primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools and in district board schools in Akola, Basim, and Ellichpur under both the heads. Akola alone is responsible for nearly two-thirds of the aggregate decrease.

Masters dismissed and fined.

49. In compliance with the instructions contained in your office memorandum, a copy of which was forwarded with your office endorsement No. 1231, dated the 2nd April 1878, and your letter No. 11179, dated 29th November 1893, I beg to give the following statement containing information regarding masters dismissed and fined during the year under report :—

—		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount.
						Rs.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50.	Marathi ...	29	...	...	...	...
	Hindustani ...	3	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20.	Marathi ...	132	(a) 1	(c) 8	...	...
	Hindustani ...	12	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and less.	Marathi ...	396	(b) 2	(d) 38	(f) 3	5
	Hindustani ...	58	...	(e) 1	...	...
	Total ...	630	3	47	3	5

(a) One for insubordination and disobedience.
(b) One forfeited his appointment having failed to rejoin his duties after the expiration of leave, and the other absented himself without leave.
(c) For unsatisfactory work.
(d) Thirty-seven for unsatisfactory work, and one at his own request.
(e) For unsatisfactory work.
(f) Two for unsatisfactory work and for absenting himself without permission.

Jail schools.

50. The number of juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail was 7 against 3 in the previous year. The first visit was paid by the late Deputy Educational Inspector in the month of September last. The number then examined was 5. The second visit was paid in the month of May by the Sub-Deputy. At the second visit there were only four prisoners who had been in the jail for only about four months. They appeared to have made fair progress.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grant.

51. The Akola Municipal Committee discontinued its grant to the Akalkot (Akola) poor boys' school from 1st April 1897, and consequently the manager closed the school from 1st November last. Thus on 31st March 1898 there were two schools aided by fixed grants against 3 on the same date of the preceding year. The following table gives particulars about them :—

No.	Name of school.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	Number of pupils passed in the primary standards.
1	Amraoti Mission boys' school ...	141	126	88	50	49
2	Do. female school ...	40	40	26	16	9
	Total ...	181	166	114	66	58
	Total for 1896-97	225	219	154	82	87

The number on rolls in the mission school for boys at Amraoti has increased from 129 to 141, but the average number on rolls monthly as well as the average daily attendance throughout the year decreased from 132 and 97 to 126 and 88 respectively. The number of pupils examined and passed have likewise decreased from 105 and 61 to 91 and 49 respectively.

The mission school for girls has now 40 girls against 44 of last year, but the average daily attendance throughout the year has increased from 25 to 26. It presented 24 girls for examination, of whom 9 passed against 14 out of 22 examined in the previous year.

The schools do not appear to be well managed, and I doubt whether they deserve to continue in the full enjoyment of the grants sanctioned.

Indigenous schools.

52. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report :—

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1898.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1897-98.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1897-98.			Amounts of grants earned.		
				No. of schools which earned grants.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	96	100	1,564	81	13	94	2,008 11 0	81 3 0	2,089 14 0
Buldana ...	91	72	803	56	2	58	1,229 3 6	21 8 9	1,250 12 3
Basim ...	65	65	1,069	52	...	52	1,027 1 0	41 0 0	1,068 1 0
Amraoti ...	171	171	3,388	124	11	135	2,169 15 0	146 6 0	2,316 5 0
Wun ...	69	68	492	50	10	60	795 7 0	23 7 9	818 14 9
Ellichpur ...	61	58	1,294	46	9	55	1,094 10 0	44 3 0	1,138 11 0
Total ...	553	534	8,610	409	45	454	8,324 15 6	357 12 6	8,682 12 0
Total for 1896-97.	635	623	6,452	528	56	584	12,476 9 0	580 6 9	13,056 15 9

As mentioned before, the number of indigenous schools on 31st March 1898 was much smaller than that at the close of the previous year. As many as 126 aided indigenous schools have disappeared from the list of grant-in-aid schools, while the number of unaided schools has increased by 44. Thus the net decrease for the year comes to 82. The number of schools has increased in Basim, remained the same in Ellichpur, and decreased in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti, and Wun. The disappearance of so large a number of indigenous schools must be attributed to distress and sickness and other causes mentioned before, which greatly disturbed the social and economical condition of the people, and ultimately reduced them to the greatest straits during the first half of the year.

It will be observed that though the number of schools examined, the number of schools which earned grants and prizes, and the amounts of grants earned have decreased, the total number of pupils examined has increased by 2,158. The increase has occurred in Akola, Basim, Amraoti, and Ellichpur, while Buldana and Wun show a small decrease.

It has been frequently remarked that indigenous schools are unsteady and fluctuating in their character; that the instruction imparted in them is of an inferior kind; that their statistics are not wholly reliable; and that they are opened and closed at pleasure. With a view to put a stop to this state of things and to improve the position and prospects of indigenous masters, the Resident has been pleased to sanction the substitution of the Bombay grant-in-aid rules for indigenous schools *en bloc* for the corresponding rules in force in Berar (*vide* Secretary for Berar to the Resident's letter No. 2675, dated the 10th August 1897). The new rules will be found in Appendix A to this report. Under these rules the course of studies prescribed for district board primary schools has been made applicable to indigenous schools, and a liberal scale of grants sanctioned for them. The revised rules, it is hoped, will induce better qualified young men to start indigenous schools, and will in course of time make these institutions more permanent. The new rules came into force from 1st November 1897, and masters have not had sufficient time to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by them.

Physical education.

53. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit:—

District.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1897.	1898.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon, and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	77	77	77	4
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluks.	74	72	72	4·1
Buldana..	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks	36	38	34	7·1
	2. Schools in the Malkapur taluk ...	32	32	18	8
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk and 10 schools in the Mangrul circle.	33	33	33	3·2
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mangrul circle.	32	33	32	3·7
Amraoti..	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	59	62	38	4·4
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks	79	83	57	4·1
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks, excluding 8 schools from Yeotmal taluk.	20	20	20	4
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	10	5·7
Ellichpur	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk ..	35	48	48	2
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk ...	34	32	32	2·1
	Total ...	533	552	471	...

The total number of gymnasia has risen from 533 to 552, and the number of gymnasia visited from 438 to 471. The average number of halts is satisfactory in Akola, Basim, and Amraoti, but not so in the remaining districts. Most of the district board primary schools possess gymnastic apparatus of a simple nature, and school-masters are required to see that it is regularly used.

Mr. Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, reports that physical training is greatly neglected in the district; that masters generally do not care to pay any attention to this branch of education; that very few schools are supplied with articles of gymnastic apparatus; that most of the articles supplied are out of order and not repaired or replaced since long; and that the gymnast for the Ellichpur circle does not appear to be fit for his post. The Deputy Inspector, Wun district, also reports that the gymnast for the Kelapur and Wun talukas is incompetent. The work of the remaining gymnasts is reported to be very fair on the whole. Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, says :—

"Physical instruction, too, appears to have been neglected in this district. One of the teachers is unfit, and should be got rid of; but I should say some alteration of system is needed here also. * * * It seems to me that it is of little use for the gymnastic master to stay only one day at each school. He should stop till he has satisfied himself that the master knows how to drill the boys. If this cannot be done, it is a question whether it would not be better for the boys to be made to take exercise at native games."

I fully concur with Mr. Hare. The work of the gymnasts requires to be carefully supervised and properly regulated. I have issued orders that every gymnast should visit all the gymnasia in his circle twice during the year, making at each time four halts at big villages and two at smaller ones.

Gymnastics and drill form part of school curriculum in high and Anglo-Vernacular schools as well as in the training college, and every pupil is now made to work in the gymnasium or play-ground under the superintendence of class master. The work of the gymnasts at Akola and Amraoti is heavy, and is regularly gone through. Mr. Prideaux, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, does not consider the present system of having circle gymnasts as suitable and likely to do much good. He says :—

"The present gymnastic instruction given to the boys in schools away from head-quarters is little more than a farce. The instructor can only visit these schools rarely, and, until assistant masters take more interest in this part of their duties, improvement cannot be looked for. To be beneficial, the instruction must be systematic and the exercises done daily. I would suggest that the assistant master of each large school be deputed to Akola to be taught Sandow's system of exercise; he would then return to teach his boys. Systematic exercise is what boys want, and their health must suffer in the absence of it. At present many of the Indian clubs supplied to schools are far too heavy and likely to cause more harm than good to the pupils using them."

Where masters are trained and able to drill their pupils systematically, there is no necessity to adopt the above suggestion. But it is extremely valuable in the case of schools presided over by untrained masters.

Want of suitable gymnasia at Akola and Amraoti is keenly felt, and I shall be glad to see it supplied from the accumulated fee balance.

Employment under Government.

54. Five candidates were examined during 1897-98 in the subjects of vernacular standard VI in accordance with rule III of the Resident's Book Circular No. II, Volume II, Chapter I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars, but none passed the test. None of the ex-students have applied for certificates during the year 1897-98. Eighty-eight students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 a month. Of these 63 got appointments in the Educational Department, 11 in the Revenue and Civil Departments, 3 in the Police, 6 in the Postal Department, and 1 in each of the Registration, Vaccination, Telegraph, Medical, and Excise Departments. Besides these, 16 ex-students were employed by private firms and individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

55. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, district board, and municipal schools classified according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High schools—Boys ...	1	·3	263	66·4	24	6·	1	·3	62	15·6	350	88·4	40	10·1	5	1·3	...	...	396
Government. Middle schools—Boys...	6	·2	1,340	40·7	342	10·4	106	3·2	1,157	35·1	2,945	89·4	330	10·02	10	·3	1	·03	3,292
District Board primary schools. Boys...	8	·03	3,192	10·5	8,543	28·1	1,392	4·6	12,819	42·2	25,946	85·5	4,330	14·3	2	·007	74	·2	30,360
District Board primary schools. Girls .	1	·04	484	18·5	433	16·9	34	1·3	1,015	38·9	1,966	75·4	641	24·6	...	...	1	·04	2,609
Municipal primary schools. Boys...	7	·2	664	17·8	231	6·2	188	5·03	1,591	42·5	2,674	71·6	1,039	27·8	9	·2	3	·08	3,732
Municipal primary schools. Girls ..	6	·7	178	22·4	38	4·8	7	·9	282	35·5	505	63·6	283	35·7	...	...	...	...	794
Total ...	29	·07	6,121	14·9	9,611	23·3	1,728	4·2	16,926	41·09	34,386	83·5	6,663	16·2	26	·06	79	·2	41,183
Total for 1896-97 ...	27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,970	4·6	17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	24	·05	94	·2	42,205
Do. 1895-96 ...	23	·05	5,966	14·9	9,031	22·6	1,781	4·4	16,348	41·04	33,126	83·1	6,602	16·5	16	·04	67	·01	39,834
Do. 1894-95 ...	25	·06	5,745	14·8	8,974	23·1	1,667	4·3	16,024	41·3	32,410	83·6	6,275	16·1	21	·05	45	·01	38,776
Do. 1893-94 ...	30	·07	5,517	14·4	8,978	23·4	1,798	4·7	15,815	41·2	32,138	83·7	6,168	16·	21	·05	51	·01	38,408

Brahmin pupils of both sexes taken together have decreased by 87, boys having decreased by 12 and girls by 75. Boys and girls have both increased in municipal schools and decreased in district board schools. Boys have also decreased in high and middle schools.

The number of Kunbi pupils has decreased by 70, boys having increased by 1 and girls decreased by 71. Boys have decreased in high and district board schools and increased in middle and municipal schools; while girls have decreased in middle and district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

The number of low-caste pupils has decreased by 242, boys having decreased by 238 and girls by 4. Boys have remained stationary in high schools, decreased in middle and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

The total number of Muhammadans has decreased by 77, boys having decreased by 175 and girls having increased by 98. Boys have increased in high, middle, and municipal schools, and decreased in district board schools; while girls have increased both in district board and municipal schools.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

56. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents do not pay the cess :—

Schools.	Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools— Boys ...	205	81	14	3	93	191	396
Middle schools—Boys ...	1,434	431	358	211	858	1,858	3,292
Primary schools. Boys... District Board...	17,449	1,233	2,897	4,187	6,101	14,418	31,867
Primary schools. Boys... Municipal ...	921	377	590	214	1,672	2,853	3,774
Primary schools. Girls... District Board...	417	100	133	151	301	685	1,102
Primary schools. Girls... Municipal ...	108	131	100	50	363	644	752
Total ...	20,534	2,353	4,092	4,816	9,388	20,649	41,183
Total for 1896-97 ...	20,417	2,484	4,351	5,010	9,943	21,788	42,205

The total number of the children of cesspayers has increased by 117 during the year, boys having increased by 145 and girls having decreased by 28. Boys have decreased in high, middle, and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased by 62 in district board and increased by 34 in municipal schools. The decrease of girls in district board schools is due to the transfer of district board schools at Akot and Buldana to the local municipalities, and is nominal. In non-cess payers there is an aggregate decrease of 1,139, which is contributed by all the classes except others in which there is a large decrease.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

57. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes as represented in Government, district board, and municipal schools :—

Class of schools.			Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Government.			15	3·8	262	66·2	119	30·	396
Middle schools—Boys—Government.			131	3·9	1,397	42·4	1,764	53·6	3,292
Primary schools.	Boys	District Board...	465	1·5	9,476	29·7	21,926	68·8	31,867
		Municipal ...	65	1·7	1,044	27·7	2,665	70·6	3,774
	Girls	District Board...	13	1·2	179	16·2	910	82·6	1,102
		Municipal ...	26	3·5	154	20·5	572	76	752
	Total ...		715	1·2	12,512	30·3	27,956	67·9	41,183
Total for 1896-97 ...			744	1·05	12,599	29·8	28,862	68·4	42,205

The number of boys belonging to "richer classes" has decreased in all the classes of schools except municipal, but the number of girls has decreased in board schools and increased in municipal schools. On the whole there is a decrease of 29.

The total number of "middle classes" also shows a decrease of 87. The number of boys has decreased in high and district board schools and increased in middle and municipal schools; while girls have decreased both in district board and municipal schools.

There is a decrease of 906 pupils under "poor classes." Boys have decreased in high, middle, and district board schools, and increased in municipal schools; while girls have decreased in district board schools and increased in municipal schools.

School-houses.

58. No new school houses were constructed during the year under report. The construction of buildings for the Anglo-Marathi schools at Akola and Malkapur has been postponed for want of funds. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Daryapur, Shegaon, Chikhli, and Karanja want additional accommodation, as the present buildings are found insufficient to accommodate the present number of boys.

The following table shows the number of school houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report and the total expenditure incurred in each district :—

District.	No. of schools		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p
Akola	1	1	2,751	14	10
Buldana	...	...	105	4	3
Basim	1	...	208	7	1
Amraoti	...	...	806	12	11
Wun	...	1	1,333	6	8
Ellichpur	...	...	198	9	7
Total ...	2	2	5,404	7	4

The sum of Rs. 5,404-7-4 shown in the above statement includes Rs. 128-4-2 from general revenues, Rs. 4,880-4-10 from district funds, and Rs. 395-14-4 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 90 primary schools, 21 schools require additional accommodation, and 47 are held in rented buildings. The question of providing village schools with cheap plans is still under consideration.

Repairs.

59. Repairs to school houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 19,788-8-9 against Rs. 18,754-10-5 in the preceding year; Rs. 3,971-11-1 having been spent from general revenues, Rs. 14,867-14-4 from district funds, Rs. 884-2-4 from municipal funds, and Rs. 64-13-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

60. Books and maps supplied to schools under public management during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	339	3	6
Primary schools	1,484	10	0
Total ...	1,823	13	6

Shilpa Kala Vidnyan, an industrial magazine, continues to be supplied to some of the important schools. *Arya Bhagini* is supplied to most of the girls schools, and *Industrial Quarterly Revew of Western India* to only the high schools and the training college. Copies of parts LVII to LX of the *Indian Art Journal* were during the year supplied to the more important secondary schools and the training college. *Indian Journal of Education* is supplied to the two high schools, the training college, and some of the important Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 6,234-11-2 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

61. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the training college with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on roll during the year.			Number of students examined in													Number of students who obtained employment.		
	Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Second year's course.						Third year's course (Certificate examination).					
									Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.			Examined.		Passed.			
	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.		Marathi side.		Hindustani side.	Total.
1896-97 ...	49	2	9	...	60	48	12	60	27	9	36	25	7	32	19	5	24	12	3	15	...		...		27	4	31
1897-98 ...	41	...	8	...	49	45	8	53	22	...	22	11	...	11	15	9	24	9	7	16	8		2		24	9	33

The scheme for the re-organization of the Training College at Akola was given effect to from 1st December 1896, and was therefore in full operation throughout the year under report. The number of pupils in the college on 31st March 1898 was 49—41 on the Marathi side and 8 on the Hindustani side—against 60 in the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the failure of the first and second year's courses to pass the requisite number of pupils to fill up the vacancies in the second and third years courses, and partly to the shortness of supply on the Hindustani side and to the absence of any paying students on the Marathi side.

The first certificate examination under the new scheme was held in the beginning of October, and the results obtained have not been quite satisfactory. The number of passes in the first year course has decreased from 32 to 11 owing partly to there being no pupils for examination on the Hindustani side, and partly to the inability of the class master to bring up students according to the requirements of the new standard. In the second year's course the number of passes has increased from 15 to 16, and the percentage of passed to examined risen from 62·5 to 66·6. This was the first examination in the third year's course, and the number of passes was 2 out of 8 examined. I think the college will require one or two years more to produce satisfactory results under the new scheme.

On the Marathi side 2 out of 8 passed in the third year's course, 9 out of 15 in the second year's course, and 11 out of 22 in the first year's course. The 9 students who passed the second year's course and the 11 who passed the first year's course were respectively promoted to the third and second year's courses.

On the Hindustani side 7 out of 9 examined passed in the second year's course and were sent out as masters, there being no third year course on this side.

The results on the Hindustani side were more satisfactory than those on the Marathi side.

62. During the year under report 33 students were sent out as masters and assistant masters against 31 in the previous year on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

63. As in the last year, I myself, assisted by the college staff, held an examination of candidates for admission to the training college on 8th November 1897 and the following day. Fifty-two candidates on the Marathi

side and ten on the Hindustani side who had passed either the Vernacular standard VI or Anglo-Vernacular standard III appeared for the examination, and out of them 25 and 8 were respectively selected for admission to the first year's course. There was a large scope for selection on the Marathi side, but the number of candidates on the Hindustani side was small, and I had to select the best of them. The new batch of students is decidedly better, and I have reason to believe that the change in the mode of selecting candidates has on the whole proved successful.

Boarding houses.

64. The numbers of boarders in the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses were 39 and 13 respectively on 31st March 1898. The total receipts, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 3,453-13-5 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,365-6-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 88-7-5 at the close of the year. I need hardly point out that the high prices of food-grains during the first half of the year caused great inconvenience to the boarders, who are generally very poor and have to entirely depend upon their stipends, and that in order to be able to bear the increased monthly charge they had to live on inferior food.

Two of the boarders fell victims to cholera which raged here fiercely during July and August last, and great difficulty, says the Principal, was experienced in inspiring courage into the boarders.

Physical education.

65. Gymnastics and drill continue to receive due attention in the college.

The Principal of the College writes :—

"This branch of education continues to receive as much attention as it requires, as the subject forms part of the curriculum of studies in which students are required to pass. Athletics, therefore, are performed by students as regularly as class lessons are cared for, and most students take to them with cheerfulness. Students also go through a course of drill, which, besides the exercise it gives, teaches them also a moral lesson, *viz.*, implicit and immediate obedience of orders."

Practising school.

66. The practising school attached to the training college had on its roll 84 boys on 31st March 1898 against 71 on the same day of the preceding year, with an average daily attendance of 57 against 50. The school presented 45 boys for examination, and passed 25 or 55 per cent. The school is doing fairly, but the Principal must see that the college students sent to the school for practice strictly follow the principles taught to them in their classes and teach every subject with more care and intelligence.

Moral training.

67. Due attention continues to be paid to this important branch of education. All the Inspecting Officers, Head Masters of High Schools, and the Principal, Training College, report that schoolmasters have been doing all they can to inculcate the principles of morality on the minds of their pupils. The following extracts will show what is being done by the department in this direction :—

The Principal, Training College, says :—

"The morals of students in this institution are, in my opinion, carefully attended to. There is not moral instruction only, but moral practice. The students rise at stated times, take their bath and meals, and go to bed at stated times ; learn the value of cleanliness and open air ; learn how to take care of their things, how to behave peacefully towards their neighbours, how to behave amicably when they have to live in rooms in company with a number of strange persons, cannot leave the college premises except under orders, and have, in fact, the whole of their life strictly regulated. Students who pass through such discipline for a period of three years are likely to acquire and absorb these new habits unless they are too stubborn, and to go out as better men. It often strikes me how fortunate training college students are to pass through such a course of thorough discipline, and, except for the fact that their stipends are very moderate, I should consider them royal students indeed. I often think that every school that aspired to give its students good moral education and to make very good men out of little students had such a course of instruction and discipline from first to last. Day schools, which are solely engaged in the imparting of secular education, and which cannot look after the morals of students beyond occasional oral instruction in morals, have no opportunities of looking after the actual conduct of the students, which is a great disadvantage."

Deputy Inspector, Basim, says :—

"Teachers who have been entrusted with the intellectual training of pupils under their care are understood to be responsible for their moral discipline. The present course of study and the variety of subjects it comprises are well suited to strengthen the moral fibre, discipline the will, and regulate the conduct of young pupils in our schools. The newly revised series admirably serves the purpose of a suitable moral text-book, and affords teachers sufficient facilities for instilling into the minds of young pupils principles of good moral behaviour, for bringing home to their minds a correct conception of their duty towards God, towards parents, and towards their fellow brethren, and developing in them a sense of right and wrong."

Moral text-books.

68. A separate moral text-book is not considered necessary, as the books used in our schools are replete with lessons bearing on conduct and principles of morality.

Drawing.

69. The following table shows the results of the 1st grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed.				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola High School ...	29	14	11	23	11	11	1
Amraoti do ...	25	7	3	12	6	6	...
Akola Training College ...	23	10	9	12	9	9	...
Total ...	77	31	23	47	26	26	1
Total for 1896-97 ...	72	36	41	27	25	25	2

Besides the above, two boys—one from the Amraoti and the other from the Akola High School—passed the 2nd grade Art examination and obtained certificates.

The results of the Akola High School and the Training College are as fair as in the preceding year, and do credit to the drawing master, Mr. S. A. Pendharkar. The Amraoti High School has obtained the same number of certificates as last year, and has done fairly in model drawing, but its performance in free-hand drawing and geometry is quite below the mark.

Industrial training : Amraoti Industrial School.

70. On the 31st March 1898 the number on rolls was 18 against 17 on the same date of the previous year distributed as under :—

	On 31st March 1897.	On 31st March 1898.
Carpentry class	7	6
Smithing „	3	5
Tailoring „	7	7

The mochi class still remains unopened for want of qualified candidates. The average number on rolls monthly was 13·4, and the average daily attendance throughout the year was also the same. Of the 18 students, 7 are Brahmins, 1 Prabhu, 1 Sutar, 2 Guravas, 1 Burud, 5 Bedars, and 1 Muhammadan. Ten of these students hold scholarships, and the rest are free students.

Staff.

Mr. Talvalkar, Head Master, Amraoti High echool, continues to work as Superintendent of the School. Mr. R. R. Chinchore, L.M.E. and D. Ag., Deputy Superintendent and Head Master, is still on leave without pay. Ramchandra Vinayak Bhabrao, teacher of carpentry, continued to act for Mr. Chinchore during the first six months of the year. His services were dispensed with on 11th October 1897, and the place remained vacant till 16th December 1897, when Mr. S. Anjanailu, Municipal Overseer, was appointed to it. He has been doing the work of the Deputy Manager fairly enough.

The total cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 1,589-3-9, while net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 587-11-0. This is satisfactory. The school, however, is not expected to show real progress until it is placed under a properly qualified head master.

Akola Industrial School.

71. As usual the Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of pupils on 31st March 1898 was 16 against 12 of last year. The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were 13·3 and 13 respectively. Of the 16 pupils 10 are Christians, 3 Muhammadans, 2 Bedars, and 1 Brahmin.

Mr. Rogers says :—

"As to the general interest in the work, there are encouraging features; some of those who have been with us from the beginning are making excellent workmen and showing a real interest in the prosperity of the institution. The younger apprentices are doing well. They have received much encouragement from the appreciation shown by outside friends. The past year of famine has led many to see more clearly that there is need of providing some way of support other than those already in existence for the working classes, and enlarging the manufacturing facilities of the people will be one way of meeting the difficulty. We are pleased to see a growing interest in such works."

Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak's Practical Engineering Class at Akola.

72. This class is attended by 24 pupils against 18 in the previous year. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance were 18 and 17 respectively. Of the 24 pupils 17 are Brahmins, 2 Kunbis, 3 other Hindus, and 2 Muhammadans.

Instruction is imparted in the following branches of industry :—

(1) Engineering, (2) fitting, (3) carpentry, and (4) smithing.

The class is doing very useful work as will be seen from the following remarks of the Superintendent :—

"I am glad to inform you that during the year under report the class has gained a good ground. The number of students shows an increase. This fact goes to prove that the people are being gradually inclined to favour the technical education which is chiefly wanting in this part of this country. The success of technical education will no doubt be a stimulus to those promising youths who after leaving the schools vainly try for service, which they have the least chance of getting more suitably. During the season under report; out of 9 boys who were given independent charge of gins for the purpose of examination, 6 turned out the work successfully and as fairly as could be expected from other ordinary fitters. Of the 6 boys 4 are engaged in factories, each drawing a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem."

Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land measuring.

73. On the 31st March 1898 there were four patwari classes in the district board schools at Assegaon, Keliveli, Telhara, and Borgaon Manju in the Akola district. They were attended by 39 pupils in all against 55 in the previous year. Mr. Mahajani says :—

"The pupils in them (in the patwari classes) were examined at the time of the annual examination. They had learnt only Symond's tables. No instruction in land measuring had been given them. These classes fail to attract many candidates as there are few prospects of getting a patwariship unless the candidates are sons of patwaris themselves."

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

74. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, district board, and municipal female schools in the province :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola...	District Board...	14	11	532	335	494	358	292	206	88 9 0	62 13 6	2,286 12 2	6 7 2
	Municipal ...	5	6	296	351	288	371	203	254	37 8 6	54 7 9	2,994 5 11	8 1 2
Buldana	District Board..	6	5	219	188	209	187	139	129	37 13 6	31 15 6	1,295 11 4	6 14 10
	Municipal ...	...	1*	...	28	...	29	...	17	...	6 6 6	227 0 10	7 13 3
Basim...	District Board.	2	2	90	104	89	89	59	62	13 8 0	13 1 9	656 13 5	7 6 1
Amraoti	District Board..	4	5	152	169	176	175	112	102	25 5 3	29 7 0	1,016 13 9	5 12 11
	Municipal ...	5	5	301	329	243	298	159	202	49 8 6	54 10 6	2,161 7 4	7 4 0
Wun ...	District Board..	2	2	49	63	44	49	29	30	8 7 6	7 12 0	341 3 1	6 1 5
	Municipal ...	1	1	48	44	32	43	23	28	8 2 0	9 4 9	161 3 11	3 11 11
Ellichpur	District Board..	7	7	222	243	196	218	127	150	32 9 0	38 14 6	1,792 4 11	8 3 7
Total ...		46	45	1,909	1,854	1,771	1,817	1,143	1,180	301 7 3	308 13 9	12,933 12 8	7 1 10
										Total for 1896-97 ...		11,446 4 0	6 7 7

The above table shows a decrease of two schools in Akola and an increase of one school in Amraoti, and thus the total number of schools has decreased by one. The Marathi school at Argaon in Akola was closed and a new Hindustani school at Nandgaon Peth in Amraoti was opened. The Marwari school at Khamgaon was closed and the Marathi and Hindustani schools at Akot and the Marathi school at Buldana were transferred to the local municipalities. Thus there was a decrease of three in district board schools and an increase of two in municipal schools. The number of pupils has increased in municipal schools in Akola, Buldana, and Amraoti, and in district board schools in Basim, Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur, but decreased in municipal schools in Wun and in district board schools in Akola and Buldana. The decrease in Buldana is owing to the transfer of the school at Buldana to the local municipality, and is nominal. The decrease in Akola is due partly to the closing of the district board school at Argaon and the municipal Marwari school at Khamgaon, and partly to the falling off in attendance in other schools. It will be observed that though the aggregate number on rolls has decreased by 55, the average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year have increased by 46 and 37 respectively. The total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil have considerably increased during the year. The fee receipts show a slight increase.

In the Akola district the district board as well as municipal schools taken together show a considerable falling off both in attendance and progress. The mistress in charge of the Marathi school at Akola has returned to duty, and will, it is hoped, improve the school ere long. The Marathi school at Khamgaon has been placed under a competent master, who is doing his best to improve it. The Hindustani school at Akola is improving. All the other schools are doing poorly.

In the Buldana district the school at Deulgaon Raja still stands first in point of number, but does not show improvement in efficiency. The school at Buldana has declined both in number and efficiency. The Marathi and Hindustani schools at Malkapur show some improvement in number, but have not done well in the examinations. The schools at Sindkhed and Fatehkhelda have no improvement to show either in quality or quantity.

In the Basim district the Marathi school at Basim has not still advanced beyond standard II, though it has shown a fair degree of improvement both in number and efficiency. The Hindustani school at Mangrul Pir has made a fair advance under the present master; it passed 19 girls out of 21 examined under standards I to III against 3 out of 17 in the previous year. The aided Mission school at Basim is now attended by 33 girls, but shows no improvement in point of efficiency.

In the Amraoti district the municipal Marathi schools Nos. I and II at Amraoti have much improved both in number and efficiency under the new trained mistresses from the Poona Female Training College. The Marathi school at Karanja is well attended, but does not show improvement in efficiency. The Marathi schools at Murtizapur and Kholapur are doing poorly both in attendance and progress. The Hindustani schools at Amraoti, Karanja, and

Kholapur are well attended, and have done well in the examinations. The new Hindustani school at Nandgaon Peth has made a good beginning, but the Hindustani school at Talegaon Dashasahasra still continues to be in an indifferent state.

In the Wun district the municipal Marathi school at Yeotmal is reported to be doing fairly, but suffers from want of suitable accommodation. The school at Wun has shown fair improvement both in number and efficiency. The Hindustani school at Ner Parsopant has not much improvement to show either in attendance or efficiency.

In the Ellichpur district the Marathi school at Ellichpur Cantonment has improved in number, but has greatly impaired in efficiency during the absence of the mistress on sick leave for five months. The Marathi school at Daryapur continues to do good work under the present untrained mistress. The Marathi school at Anjangaon has considerably gone down in efficiency, and is not likely to improve under the present master. The Marathi school at Sirasgaon Kasba has not advanced beyond standard I, and is not reported to be doing well. The Hindustani schools at Ellichpur Cantonment, Anjangaon, and Karajgaon are not doing well, and are still in an indifferent state.

The above is not altogether a satisfactory record of the progress our girls' schools have made during the year under report. The Nos. I and II schools at Amraoti have considerably improved under the new trained mistresses, while those at Akola and Ellichpur cantonment have gone down owing to the absence of the schoolmistresses on leave. This clearly indicates that the position of our girls' schools is very fluctuating, and leads me to the conclusion that the people in general do not yet fully appreciate the benefits of female education, and are not yet prepared to make any sacrifice for it; that though it is true that they do not now much object to send their girls to schools, yet beyond this we have not succeeded in doing anything more tangible after working for 25 years, and that our success mainly depends upon our efforts to improve our supply of trained mistresses.

The present state of female education.

75. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province:—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average number on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No. of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	male schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
District Board schools ...	32	1,102	1,507	2,609	1,076	1,292	2,368	679	646	1,325	234	104	52	12	8	...	410
Municipal schools ...	13	752	42	794	741	33	774	501	21	522	126	59	37	27	4	...	253
Aided schools	3	108	57	165	97	47	144	76	31	107	14	3	2	3	...	1	23
Unaided schools ...	...	...	20	20	...	16	16	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Total ...	48	1,962	1,626	3,588	1,914	1,388	3,302	1,256	709	1,965	374	166	91	42	12	1	* 686
Total for 1896-97 ...	49	1,998	1,709	3,707	1,870	1,220	3,090	1,224	729	1,953	302	161	80	51	10	5	609

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

Though the total number of schools has decreased by 1 and the number of pupils on rolls by 119, the average monthly number on rolls has increased by 212 and the average daily attendance by 12. The number of passes has increased under standards I, II, III, and V, but decreased under standards IV and VI, the total for the year showing an increase of 77. That female education should have made this advance in spite of the adverse circumstances of the year is a clear proof that it is gradually, though slowly, forcing itself upon the attention of the people. This is the only relieving feature of this year's progress of our girls' schools. The inspecting officers, however, speak hopefully of the attendance of girls in boys' schools.

Mr. Rishi, Deputy Inspector, Ellichpur district, says :—

"Every possible opportunity is availed of by masters of boys' schools in inducing parents to make use of the institutions for boys for the mental culture of their daughters where separate female schools do not exist, and the success achieved since the policy for the free admission of girls in boys' schools was initiated has not been small."

Mr. Pitke, Deputy Inspector, Basim district, says :—

"At the end of the previous year there were 182 girls attending boys' schools, while the number has gone up to 194 during the year under report. Thirty-seven girls were examined along with the boys at the annual examination, of whom 25 came out successful. Fresh instructions have been issued to schoolmasters to have female classes under their personal supervision and carefully watch their progress. So taking in all the total number of girls under instruction in the district was 335 on the last day of the year under report against 280 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 55."

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) Europeans and Eurasians.

76. Hitherto the Catholic school at Amraoti was the only school in the province for Europeans and Eurasians. A new school has been opened at Amraoti by the Protestant community, and thus the number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the province is now two instead of one in the previous year.

The European and Eurasian School at Amraoti.—Hitherto the school was styled the "Catholic School at Amraoti," but the name has been recently changed by the school authorities. The school had on its roll 22 boys and 35 girls on 31st March 1898 against 20 boys and 38 girls on the same date in the previous year. Of the 22 boys, 16 are Europeans and Eurasians, 5 Parsis, and 1 Brahmin; and of the 35 girls, 22 are Europeans and Eurasians, 9 Parsis, and 4 Brahmins. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 21 boys and 35 girls and 19 boys and 33 girls respectively. The school was examined in September last. The highest standard taught to the girls was the 7th and to the boys the 5th. Thirteen boys and 19 girls were presented for examination, of whom 8 and 14 respectively passed. The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, appears to be on the whole satisfied with the progress of the school. He says :—

"Most of the boys and girls that have failed have failed in dictation. Explanation was in some cases weak. In arithmetic the children could do the operations, but were not accustomed to work easy problems. In some cases handwriting was not sufficiently neat, particularly in the case of Parsi boys and girls and Native Christians. Map drawing continues to be excellent. In all other subjects the children did fairly.

"Kindergarten toys and paper work, drawing, needlework, and music continue to receive due attention.

"Discipline is on the whole fair, though some children look into each other's slates when working sums in artihmetic."

The number of non-European children in the school is exactly one-third of the total number on rolls, and the school is not entitled to receive any grant under article 7 (*d*) of the Code of Regulations for European schools in Bengal, 1895. I have already invited the attention of the managers to the requirements of the Code.

The European Protestant School at Amraoti.—The school had on its rolls 25 boys and 16 girls on 31st March 1898. Of the 25 boys, 23 are Europeans, 1 Native Christian, and 1 Parsi. The girls are all Europeans and Eurasians. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 22 boys and 12 girls and 19 boys and 10 girls respectively. The highest standard taught to the girls was VII and to the boys VI. The Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, visited the school on 17th January 1898, and made the following remarks :—

"The classes appear to have been hurried on a little too fast. Mr. Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district, visited the school on 13th December 1897, when the highest standard reached was the 5th. But since then the classes have been re-arranged, and the pupils then under standard III, IV, and V have now been raised to standard V, VI, and VII respectively. This is by no means a good arrangement, and is not calculated to promote the interest of the school. The classes have just begun work and are not ready for examination. I was pleased with the singing of children in the lower standards. The building is good, but the accommodation is insufficient."

Mr. King, Honorary Secretary of the school, is anxious to have the school registered for a grant-in-aid. Mr. Lucas, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, is in favour of giving a monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the school. But Captain Horsbrugh, now officiating as Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, does not think it desirable to have two schools for European and Eurasian children receiving grants from Government. The European and Eurasian (Catholic) school did not teach boys beyond standard IV, and the Protestant community thought it necessary to have another school teaching up to the full middle course. The school has been in existence for more than 15 months, and is in need of support.

(*b*) Mussulmans—Statistics of Hindustani schools.

77. The following table gives the statistics of Government, district board, and municipal schools :—

Statement.

District.	No. of schools on 31st March						Number of scholars on 31st March						Number of pupils examined and passed under																							
													Urdu standards														Secondary Anglo-Urdu standards										Grand Total.	
	1897.			1898.			1897.			1898.			I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Total.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akol .. Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	39	...	39	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	11	5	6	...	...	...	30	11	30	11
Akol .. District Board ...	15	1	16	12	...	12	719	137	856	469	57	526	113	82	56	40	41	31	32	24	6	3	...	...	248	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	180
Akol .. Municipal ...	3	2	5	5	3	8	330	120	450	460	187	647	138	107	77	60	44	33	62	42	10	7	7	4	338	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	253
Buldana District Board ...	15	1	16	13	1	14	666	73	739	581	100	681	128	52	76	41	51	25	39	12	22	7	3	1	319	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	138
Basim District Board ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	271	124	395	276	125	401	81	68	55	40	32	28	23	14	7	6	1	...	199	156	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	199	156
Amraoti... Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	32	...	32	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	2	6	3	...	...	18	9	18	9
Amraoti... District Board ...	13	2	15	14	3	17	560	134	694	552	197	749	122	68	100	66	75	51	44	27	20	9	2	1	363	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	222
Amraoti... Municipal ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	282	100	382	283	100	383	89	81	72	55	40	31	30	22	10	10	...	...	241	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	199
Wun ... District Board ...	6	1	7	6	1	7	237	22	259	227	28	255	54	45	29	27	17	15	15	13	2	2	...	...	117	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	102
Wun ... Municipal ...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	...	53	19	18	9	9	6	6	9	7	...	...	...	..	43	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	40
Ellichpur Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	54	...	54	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	8	4	7	4	6	...	37	17	37	17
Ellichpur District Board ...	11	3	14	11	3	14	484	99	583	483	98	581	80	48	61	35	52	38	29	20	14	8	...		236	149	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	149
Ellichpur Municipal ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	162	...	162	155	...	155	23	14	18	16	20	15	12	10	...	...	...	...	73	55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	55
Total ...	75	13	88	74	14	88	3,836	809	4,645	3,671	892	4,563	847	583	553	389	378	273	295	191	91	52	13	6	2,177	1,494	36	19	24	11	19	7	6	...	85	37	2,262	1,531

8-281—11—[G.C.P.]

The number of Hindustani schools for boys shows a decrease of one and that for girls an increase of one, and thus the total number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls together remains unchanged during the year under report. Two new Hindustani schools, one for boys and one for girls, were opened respectively at Shiralla and Nandgaon Peth in the Amraoti district, and one new school for boys was opened at Boripatan in the Wun district, while the Hindustani schools for boys at Panaz in Akola and at Rohankhed and Chandol in Buldana were closed. The Hindustani boys' and girls' schools at Akot, the boys' school at Shegaon, and the boys' school at Yeotmal were transferred to the local municipalities. The district board Hindustani schools therefore show a decrease of four and the municipal schools an increase of four. The number of boys under instruction has decreased by 165, while that of girls increased by 83. In this table Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 40 Muhammadan boys attending the high schools, 10 attending the training college, 1 attending the industrial school at Amraoti, and 2,256 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 196 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,674 against 6,753 of the last year.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on 31st March was 469 against 708 in the preceding year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year decreased from 7,461 to 7,143.

The aggregate number examined and passed have both increased during the year. The numbers examined have increased under all standards except Vernacular standard III and Anglo-Vernacular standards I to IV, while the numbers passed have increased in all standards except Anglo-Vernacular standars I to IV. The class under standard IV in the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur City, is now attended by 6 pupils against 9 in the previous year.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

78. The Deputy Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, writes as under:—

"Hindustani school No. 1 at Amraoti is still held in Nawab Fateh Ali's imambara.

"The boys' schools at Ner Pinglai, Surji, Shiralla, Boripatan, and Digras, and the girls' schools at Kholapur and Karajgaon are held in houses belonging to the Muhammadans, who charge no rent. Nawab of Ellichpur continues to accommodate the City Anglo-Urdu school in a portion of his palace. Mr. Syed Nuruddin Kazi deserves mention for the help he gives to the Akot schools. Mr. Gulam Husain, Special Magistrate, Akot, continues to accommodate the local Hindustani girls' school in his own house. The Local Municipal Committee of Ellichpur continues to pay Rs. 300 per annum for the services of an extra assistant master in the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur. Mr. Namdar Khan, Police Inspector of Wun, clothed the boys of Hindustani school there with khaki suits and caps worth about Rs. 50. In addition to this, there were as usual subscriptions and donations for the fees and books of poor boys."

(c) Aborigines.

79. There are two schools for the aboriginal races—one at Chikalda and the other at Dharni. On 31st March 1898 the total number of aboriginal pupils was 206 against 213 at the close of the previous year. During the year under report 60 pupils were examined, of whom 19 passed in the first standard, 9 in the second, 3 in the third, 4 in the fourth, 2 in the fifth, and 1 in the sixth, the percentage of the number passed to the number examined being 63·3.

Low-castes.

80. The following statement shows the number of low-caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	Number of low-caste pupils on 31st March				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Akola	800	702	679	708	559
Buldana	257	209	264	239	226
Basim	88	83	108	155	146
Amraoti	325	361	322	376	348
Wun	100	107	128	149	143
Ellichpur	228	205	280	343	306
Total ...	1,798	1,667	1,781	1,970	1,728

The number of low-caste pupils has decreased in all districts, the total decrease for the year being 242. The statement shows only pupils in schools under public management; and if to the total number in the statement, *viz.*, 1,728, be added 177 low-caste pupils under private management, the aggregate number of low-caste pupils under instruction in public and private schools on 31st March 1898 comes to 1,905 against 2,222 at the close of the previous year, the total decrease for the year being 317.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

81. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following table:—

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under Primary standards.

Schools.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. passed.	Standard V. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. passed.	Standard VI. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government Middle schools—Boys.	17	15	45	4	4	8	11	8	5	7	5	9	1	1	3	2	1	7	42	34	77
District Board. Primary schools. Boys.	219	127	948	133	63	196	83	42	132	69	27	106	11	5	25	3	...	2	518	264	1,409
District Board. Primary schools. Girls.	1	1	13	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	17
Municipal. Primary schools. Boys.	48	23	111	39	17	37	23	10	32	12	8	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	123	58	192
Municipal. Primary schools. Girls.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	285	166	1,120	190	85	245	117	60	169	88	40	126	13	6	29	5	1	9	688	358	1,698
Total for 1896-97 ...	308	317	1,185	202	110	312	170	84	232	94	39	170	20	7	36	5	1	6	799	458	1,941

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under Secondary standards, and Grand Total.

Schools.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Grand Total. No. examined.	Grand Total. No. passed.	Grand Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government Middle schools—Boys.	6	...	17	7	...	7	2	1	4	...	...	1	15	1	29	57	35	106
District Board. Primary schools. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	264	1,409
District Board. Primary schools. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	17
Municipal. Primary schools. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	58	192
Municipal. Primary schools. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	6	...	17	7	...	7	2	1	4	...	...	1	15	1	29	703	359	*1,727
Total for 1896-97 ...	12	5	14	5	3	11	2	...	3	...	...	...	19	8	28	818	466	1,969

* Besides this there was one low-caste pupil studying under standard VI in the Akola high school.

It will be observed that the number of pupils under instruction has decreased in all standards except Vernacular standard VI and Anglo-Vernacular standards I, III and IV, and also the numbers examined and passed in all standards except Vernacular standard III and Anglo-Vernacular standards III and IV. One low-caste pupil is studying under standard VI in the Akola high school. One low-caste boy, son of Janu Mahar of Parus, passed the final examination of the Forest School at Dehra Dun, and is now employed as an apprentice in Melghat.

The number of special schools for low-castes continues to be the same.

I am glad to mention that Janu Mahar continues to interest himself in the education of poor boys of his caste. His boarding house contains 14 pupils, of whom 11 receive food and clothing gratis.

VIII.—Private Schools.

82. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools, and are not examined by Government officers. On 31st March 1898 there were, as reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, 5 schools attended by 168 scholars against 5 schools with 157 scholars at the close of the previous year.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text Books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text Book Committee.

83. At the beginning of the year, the Text Book Committee had 10 books on hand for review, and none was sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 1 book, and the remaining 9 books are under consideration of the members of the committees.

Book depôts.

84. The number of book depôts remained unchanged during the year under report. We have 1 central book depôt at Akola and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or local board schools in towns and villages in all districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

85. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1897-98 is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1897... ...	198,556	21,600	5	4
Books and maps purchased during the year.	130,764	17,323	12	0
Total ...	329,320	38,924	1	4

Disbursements.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Books and maps sold during the year ...	130,607	16,801	12	7
Balance on 31st March 1898... ...	198,713	22,122	4	9
Total ...	329,320	38,924	1	4

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below :—

Language.	Balance on 31st March 1897.				Books and maps purchased during the year.				Total.				Books and maps sold during the year.				Balance on 31st March 1898.			
	Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.			Copies.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
English ...	25,782	5,627	4	4	18,196	2,930	1	0	43,978	8,557	5	4	14,181	2,860	2	7	29,797	5,697	2	9
Marathi ...	161,332	13,648	8	5	104,869	13,438	13	0	266,201	27,087	5	5	109,011	12,910	10	8	157,190	14,176	10	9
Sanskrit ...	796	480	10	6	165	103	2	0	961	583	12	6	447	260	9	0	514	323	3	6
Persian ...	360	58	7	9	30	7	15	6	390	66	7	3	62	14	12	9	328	51	10	6
Urdu	10,286	1,785	6	4	7,504	843	12	6	17,790	2,629	2	10	6,906	755	9	7	10,884	1,873	9	3
Total ...	198,556	21,600	5	4	130,764	17,323	12	0	329,320	38,924	1	4	130,607	16,801	12	7	198,713	22,122	4	9

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being less than that of books purchased and printed by Rs. 521-15-5, the balance of stock has increased by the same amount. The Departmental Marathi Grammar was printed during the year, and the printing charges on its account enhanced the value of books purchased.

86. Books of the selling price of Rs. 17,323-12-0 were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,976-10-9. The difference of Rs. 2,347-1-3 would have been considered as gross profit if all the books purchased during the year had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 16,801-12-7, and therefore the profit, *viz.*, Rs. 2,277, is proportionately less. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of establishment	1,652	0	0
Contingencies	342	4	6
Commission to branch book depôt keepers	563	15	10
Total ...	2,558	4	4
Profit ...	2,277	0	0
Loss to Government ...	281	4	4

If the last year's gain to Government be taken into account, there will be a net gain to Government of Rs. 1,369.

Cash account of the depôt.

87. The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1897	4	2	6
Sale proceeds of books	16,801	12	7
Do. broken boxes... ...	7	0	0
Do. *Berar School Paper* ...	1	5	0
Total ...	16,814	4	1

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	16,226	4	11
Amount paid into treasury on account of broken boxes	7	0	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of *Berar School Paper*	1	5	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	563	15	10
Cash in hand	15	10	4
Total ...	16,814	4	1

Literature.

88. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 15 against 11 in the preceding year. Eleven of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper* and *Berar Educational Directory* for 1897, which were printed at the *Shuddha Varhadi Press* at Akola, and the remaining three, *viz.*, *Translated extracts of Berar Police Orders*, *Rastriya Sabha or National Congress*, and *Rastriya Samajik Parishada* (or Social Conference) were printed at *Pramod-Sindhu Press*, Amraoti. None of these books was registered for copyright.

Public libraries.

89. The number of libraries or reading rooms opened during the year was 2, and the number closed was 5. Consequently the number of public libraries on 31st March 1898 was 34 against 37 of the preceding year. Two new libraries were opened in the Akola district, while 3 were closed in the Akola district and 1 in the Wun and Ellichpur districts each. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income. Subscriptions.	Average monthly income. Grants from Town or Municipal Funds.	Number of books in the library.	Number of books issued to subscribers during the year.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	No. of newspapers and periodicals. English.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Akola.	Akola ...	150	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	47 0 0	10 0 0	1,223	3,005	30	9	
	Akot ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	16 0 0	8 5 4	309	410	13	2	
	Telhara ...	33	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	18 4 0	...	196	300	11	4	
	Keliveli ...	15	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	2 0 0	...	123	724	15	...	
	Kutasa ...	10	Pies 3	0 13 0	...	10	5	4	...	
	Malegaon ...	4	As. 2	0 8 0	...	2	2	2	...	
	Khamgaon ...	39	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	33 0 0	15 0 0	905	363	13	11	
	Do. students.	67	As. 4 & pies 6 ...	1 15 0	...	231	53	3	...	
	Mattergaon ...	12	As. 8 & As. 4 ...	4 0 0	...	8	8	10	...	
	Shegaon Reading Room.	8	As. 8, As. 6, As. 4 & As. 2.	2 0 0	...	...	...	2	2	
	Balapur ...	40	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	20 0 0	...	...	...	10	2	
	Do. Juvenile.	35	Pies 3	0 8 0	...	179	150	...	...	
	Do. Mitra Samaj.	20	As. 1½, An. 1 & pies 6.	2 4 0	...	170	182	2	...	
	Patur ...	29	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	10 7 8	...	418	250	22	3	
	Allegaon ...	25	As. 2½	4 0 0	...	200	80	6	4	
	Jalgaon ...	50	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	17 0 0	...	280	250	9	2	
Buldana.	Buldana ...	32	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	28 0 0	...	161	75	9	7	
	Malkapur ...	29	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	22 8 0	4 8 0	435	105	13	3	
	Chikhli ...	9	Re. 1 & As. 8 ...	5 0 0	*60 0 0	123	...	10	3	* This was realized by renting a portion of the library building to the office of the Taluk Board, Chikhli.
	Mehkar ...	20	Re. 1, As. 6, As. 8 & As. 4.	12 0 0	...	58	55	11	3	
	Deulgaon Raja.	6	As. 4 & As. 2 ...	0 14 0	..	40	2	4	...	
Basim.	Basim ...	41	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	22 10 0	10 0 0	675	1,626	24	5	
	Pusad ...	42	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	16 12 0	...	95	70	7	4	
Amraoti.	Amraoti City...	93	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	47 14 6	25 0 0	1,365	1,797	17	12	
	Morsi ...	60	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	15 0 0	2 0 0	264	200	14	4	
	Murtizapur ...	28	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	8 0 0	...	90	60	13	3	
	Karanja ...	30	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	15 0 0	...	536	414	18	2	
Wun.	Yeotmal ...	40	Re. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	20 0 0	5 0 0	615	365	6	8	
	Wun ...	39	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	14 14 0	5 0 0	210	150	7	3	
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment.	51	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	26 4 0	...	877	432	10	3	
	Ellichpur City.	33	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4.	16 0 0	84 0 0	325	444	7	3	
	Daryapur ...	45	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4..	24 5 0	...	668	725	8	4	
	Anjangaon ...	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2 & An. 1.	4 12 0	...	125	200	5	...	
	Karajgaon ...	8	As. 4, As. 3 & As. 2...	2 0 0	...	115	350	5	...	

Printing presses.

90. The following table gives the usual information about the printing presses in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Name of Press.	Name of publisher.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar.	Narayan Khanderao, B.A., L.L.B.	Varhad Samachar.	None ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Do ...	Shuddha Varhadi.	Hari Ramchandra.	Shuddha Varhadi.	"Berar School Paper."	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2.
	Telhara ...	Gun Sindhu ...	Bijanath Abhyankaran	Sutjan Sudhapan.	None.	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 2-13-0
	Khamgaon...	Chandra Kant.	Mahomed Ali Tyab Ali.	None.	Do ...	The press does only job work.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	Pramod Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 3.
	Do ...	Albion ...	Saraswati Bai, widow of Bapurao Vithal.	None ...	Do ...	The press does only job work.
	Do ...	Someshwar Prasadik.	Krishnaji Ramchandra.	Do ...	Do ...	Do. do.
	Do ...	Imperial Press.	D. Ramprasad.	Do ...	Do ...	Do. do.
	Do ...	Vaidarbha ...	Vyankatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha ...	"Berar Law Journal."	Weekly paper. Annual subscription Rs. 4.
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment	Suryakant ...	Waman Narayan.	None ...	None ...	The press does only job work.
	Ellichpur City	Varhad Bhagyodaya.	Govind Sitaram.	Probbat ...	Do ...	Weekly paper. Annual subscription As. 13.

The *Vaidarbha Press* was removed from Akola to Amraoti during the year under report.

Educational Conference.

91. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Amraoti on the 17th November 1897 and following days. In my letter No. 3739, dated the 20th January 1898, I have given a full account of the proceedings, and it is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. In my concluding speech I explained to those assembled how habits of neatness and cleanliness should be implanted in children from the very beginning, how reading, writing, and arithmetic should be taught in the primary course, and how teachers should treat their pupils and conduct their school work without having recourse to caning.

The proceedings of the teachers' body were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly.

92. Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters. The following extracts will show what is done at these gatherings.

The Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, says :—

"The work done at these meetings consists of teaching classes, writing essays on moral and other useful subjects, reading books on school discipline and management. The departmental circulars are also read and explained to junior masters."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, says :—

"These gatherings serve a very useful end inasmuch as they afford ample opportunities to masters of our village schools, isolated as they are from communications with men of superior attainments, to benefit themselves and their pupils by a comparison of their own methods of instruction with those of masters of wider experience and better qualifications, to establish cordial relations with each other, to introduce reforms in the management of their schools, and last, if not the least, to accustom them to speak in public and deliver their own views in an approved way."

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

93. During the year under report (1) primary schools within municipal limits were transferred to the management of municipal committees on the

system of grant-in-aid, and (2) rules for giving grants to indigenous schools have been revised, and an attempt made to place them on a footing of equality with district board schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. V. PATWARDHAN,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

General Table I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1897-98.*

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population.			—		Public institutions.							Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
					University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,717	Towns... 39 Villages. 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males... 1,491,500 Females 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Institutions.	For males...	...	...	29	1,203	1	3	1,236	2	2	1,240	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 21·5	
				For females.	...	...	...	48	...	...	48	...	1	49	·8	
				Total ...	...	...	29	1,251	1	3	1,284	2	3	1,289	22·1	
			Scholars.	Males ...	...	...	3,910	44,390	49	58	48,407	19	74	48,500	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 21·6	
				Females ...	...	...	...	3,588	2	...	3,590	...	75	3,665	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·7	
				Total ...	...	...	3,910	47,978	51	58	51,997	19	149	52,165	12·	

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EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.*

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	76,928	2,41,126	8,566	1,741	3,28,361	...	19,286	34,346	9,579	5,404	6,236	15,052	89,903	4,33,688	
... For females ...	...	...	...	15,424	...	...	15,424										
Total ...	...	...	76,928	2,56,550	8,566	1,741	3,43,785	...	19,286	34,346	9,579	5,404	6,236	15,052	89,903	4,33,688	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	22·8	44·9	3·7	·7	72·2	...	8·4	14·4	4·1	·05	...	·6	27·7	...	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	...	84·1	...	...	84·1	...	...	·9	·002	3·6	3·5	7·7	15·8	...	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	2·2	88·4	...	...	90·7	...	...	...	·4	...	1·	7·7	9·2	...	
(d) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	17·7	59·1	1·9	·4	79·2	...	4·4	7·9	2·2	1·2	1·4	3·4	20·7	...	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																	
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	14 10 8	...	161 9 11	133 14 9	17 3 11										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 9	...	...	...	0 1 9										
Total Cost ...	...	...	20 15 5	...	161 9 11	133 14 9	23 6 10										
Local Fund schools .. ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	2 10 0										
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	3 7 10	...	...	3 7 10										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 3 7	...	...	6 3 7										
Municipal schools ... ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 1 9	...	...	2 1 9										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	3 5 0										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	5 13 1	...	...	5 13 1										
Institution in Native States ... Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions ... ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	1 1 11	...	...	1 1 11										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	0 2 0										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	3 6 5	...	...	3 6 5										
Unaided institutions ... ... Total Cost ...	...	...	17 10 10	2 5 6	...	...	3 11 1										
All institutions ... ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	13 14 2	2 3 6	161 9 11	133 14 9	3 4 9										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 8	2 12 4	...	...	2 9 0										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 13 7	5 8 9	161 9 11	133 14 9	7 12 5										

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Managed by Government. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Government. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Government. Average daily attendance	Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Maintained by Native States. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Maintained by Native States. Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Maintained by Native States. Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Aided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Aided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Aided. Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Unaided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Unaided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Unaided. Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																	
Secondary Schools.																																	
For boys ... High schools ...	2	396	393	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	134	110	3	546	546	327	219	...	1	492	48	5	...	...	
For boys ... Middle schools, English ...	24	3,292	3,163	2,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	72	46	26	3,364	2,101	120	3,364	...	6	3,016	331	11	...	...	
Total ...	26	3,688	3,556	2,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	222	206	156	29	3,910	2,647	447	3,583	...	7	3,508	379	16	...	...	
Primary Schools.																																	
For boys ...	...	...	...	...	651	35,641	34,445	24,471	...	...	...	...	435	8,888	8,468	7,005	117	1,465	1,390	1,064	1,203	45,994	363	...	45,953	39	50	39,687	6,124	94	1,626	..	
„ girls ...	...	...	...	...	45	1,854	1,817	1,180	...	...	...	...	3	130	119	98	...	...	...	...	48	1,984	57	...	1,927	38	45	1,283	603	15	...	22	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	696	37,495	36,262	25,651	...	...	...	...	438	9,018	8,587	7,103	117	1,465	1,390	1,064	1,251	47,978	420	...	47,880	77	95	40,970	6,727	109	1,626	22	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																	
Training schools for masters ...	1	51	55	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	49	51	...	...	41	10	...	2	...	
Industrial schools ...	1	18	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	31	30	3	58	...	...	...	...	10	42	6	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	69	68	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	31	30	4	109	...	49	51	...	10	83	16	...	2	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	28	3,757	3,624	2,995	696	37,495	36,262	25,651	...	...	...	...	438	9,018	8,587	7,103	122	1,727	1,627	1,250	1,284	51,997	3,067	496	51,514	77	112	44,561	7,122	125	1,628	22	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...																					1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit ...																					1	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary—teaching the Koran ... For boys...																					1	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	
2. Elementary—teaching the Koran ... „ girls...																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards „ boys...																					1	60	...	...	60	...	21	38	...	1	1	...	
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards „ girls...																					1	74	...	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...																					5	168	...	34	134	...	95	51	21	1	1	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...																					1,289	52,165	3,067	530	51,648	77	207	44,612	7,143	126	1,629	22	

EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained Sta		
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General. For boys. High schools ...	15,751	...	...	6,034	...	...	21,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General. For boys. Middle schools. English.	36,412	...	399	12,062	3,901	...	52,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52,163	...	399	18,096	3,901	...	74,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,107	1,05,486	8,932	...	3,598	...	2,11,123	...	...	...
School Education—General. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,177	5,656	...	101	...	12,934	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,107	1,12,663	14,588	...	3,699	...	2,24,057	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
School Education—Special. Training schools for masters ...	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	8,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—Special. Industrial schools	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,307	...	...	...	...	...	10,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	128	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	4,880	...	...	396	...	5,276	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	1,189	...	...	1,189	...	4,717	184	...	146	...	5,047	...	...	...
Total ...	128	...	...	1,189	...	...	1,317	...	9,597	184	...	542	...	10,323	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...	62,598	...	399	19,285	3,901	...	86,183	93,107	1,22,260	14,772	...	4,241	...	2,34,380	...	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.

Institutions by Native tes.				Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Under private management. Unaided.				Total expenditure from					
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	2,369	15,751	...	...	8,403	...	24,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,412	...	399	12,062	3,901	52,774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	2,369	52,163	...	399	20,465	3,901	76,928
...	...	...	...	8,098	...	489	17,565	587	...	26,739	3,165	99	...	3,264	1,01,205	1,05,486	9,421	20,730	4,284	2,41,126
...	...	...	...	1,552		600	158	180	...	2,490	...	...	...	...	1,552	7,177	6,256	158	281	15,424
...	...	...	...	9,650	...	1,089	17,723	767	...	29,229	3,165	99	...	3,264	1,02,757	1,12,663	15,677	20,888	4,565	2,56,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,566	...	...	...	...	8,566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	1,741
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,307	...	...	...	...	10,307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	4,880	...	...	396	5,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717	184	1,189	146	6,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	9,597	184	1,189	542	11,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,286	...	...	...	...	19,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,088	1,258	...	...	...	34,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	1,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,683	...	...	...	...	7,683
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1,418	10,419	1,380	253	1,582	15,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,285	11,681	1,462	253	1,582	78,263
...	...	...	...	9,650	...	1,089	17,723	767	...	29,229	5,534	99	...	5,633	2,28,640	1,33,941	17,722	42,795	10,590	4,33,688

*Includes—

	Rs.
Printing, &c.	577
Book depôt	741
Cost of criminal prosecution ...	100
Total ...	1,418

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1897-98.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,688	542	...	542	1,883	...	1,883	540	...	540	270	...	270	453	..	453	3,688	..	3,688
For boys—Unaided—English.	3	222	150	...	150	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	222
Total ...	29	3,910	692	...	692	1,955	...	1,955	540	...	540	270	...	270	453	...	453	3,910	...	3,910
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Local Fund ...	622	31,867	...	...	...	2,251	2	2,253	8,776	46	8,822	6,319	161	6,480	13,014	1,298	14,312	30,360	1,507	31,867
For boys. Municipal ...	29	3,774	...	...	...	76	...	76	1,234	4	1,238	846	6	852	1,576	32	1,608	3,732	42	3,774
For boys. Aided ...	435	8,888	...	...	...	122	...	122	1,789	3	1,792	1,694	4	1,698	5,226	50	5,276	8,831	57	8,888
For boys. Unaided ...	117	1,465	...	...	...	10	1	11	174	3	177	216	1	217	1,045	15	1,060	1,445	20	1,465
Total ...	1,203	45,994	...	...	...	2,459	3	2,462	11,973	56	12,029	9,075	172	9,247	20,861	1,395	22,256	44,368	1,626	45,994
For girls. Local Fund ...	32	1,102	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	119	119	...	172	172	...	808	808	...	1,102	1,102
For girls. Municipal ...	13	752	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	127	127	...	153	153	...	469	469	...	752	752
For girls. Aided ...	3	130	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	21	28	5	22	27	9	63	72	22	108	130
Total ...	48	1,984	...	1	1	1	7	8	7	267	274	5	347	352	9	1,340	1,349	22	1,962	1,984
Total Primary Schools ...	1,251	47,978	...	1	1	2,460	10	2,470	11,980	323	12,303	9,080	519	9,599	20,870	2,735	23,605	44,390	3,588	47,978
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,280	51,888	692	1	693	4,415	10	4,425	12,520	323	12,843	9,350	519	9,869	21,323	2,735	24,058	48,300	3,588	51,888

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1897-98.*

Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys	2	...	1	3	37	...	8	1	46	24	...	5	1	30	...	...	28	2	...	
Middle School Examination—Boys ,,	26	...	...	26	361	...	...	...	361	175	...	...	...	175	...	1	164	10	...	
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ...	572	1	...	573	3,687	13	...	...	3,700	1,631	5	...	...	1,636	...		1,436	196	4	
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ...	22	1	...	23	68	3	...	...	71	39	3	...	...	42	3	...	25	14	...	
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ...	648	2	...	650	5,861	24	...	...	5,885	3,295	15	...	...	3,310	2	1	2,928	356	23	
Lower Primary Examination. Girls ...	42	1	...	43	283	3	...	...	286	163	3	...	...	166	3	...	193	59	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English Boys ...	5	...	...	5	149	...	...	...	149	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	62	5	1	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	87	1	...	88	609	9	...	...	618	286	6	...	...	292	...	1	277	8	6	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ... / Lower ...	1	...	...	1	8 / 46	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	2 / 27	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	2 / 27	... / ...	... / ...	2 / 18	... / 9	... / ...	
School of Arts Examination ...	*3	...	...	3	87	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	26	2	...	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Pubic Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1897-98.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instructions.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools.																																
School education, general. For boys—Middle schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	399	399	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	399	399	
Primary Schools.																																
For boys	622	31,867	30,829	21,729	83,897	1,04,294	...	...	3,127	...	1,91,318	...	1,192	...	1,05,486	29	3,774	3,616	2,742	9,210	8,932	1,192	...	471	...	19,805	...	...	489	9,421	1,14,907	
For girls	32	1,102	1,076	679	...	7,140	150	...	100	...	7,390	...	37	...	7,177	13	752	741	501	...	5,506	37	...	1	...	5,544	...	150	600	6,256	13,433	
Total ...	654	32,969	31,905	22,408	83,897	1,11,434	150	...	3,227	...	1,98,708	...	1,229	...	1,12,663	42	4,526	4,357	3,243	9,210	14,438	1,229	...	472	...	25,349	...	150	1,089	15,677	1,28,340	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4,880	...	...	396	...	5,276	...	...	...	4,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,880	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717	...	...	146	...	4,863	...	...	...	4,717	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	184	4,901	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	9,597	...	...	542	...	10,139	...	...	...	9,597	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	184	9,781	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258	
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	86	
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,380	11,799	
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,462	13,143	
GRAND TOTAL ...	654	32,969	31,905	22,408	83,897	1,21,031	150	...	3,769	...	2,08,847	...	1,229	...	1,33,941	42	4,526	4,357	3,243	9,210	14,622	1,229	...	472	...	25,533	399	150	1,089	17,722	1,51,663	

EDUCATION.

General Table VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1897-98.*

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	8	154	...	87	19	46	96	62	* 7,865	96	8,119	
4. Unaided ...	1	12	...	10	2	...	...	...	417	...	417	

* This represents the money paid by the boarders themselves.

General Table IX.—*Return of the European and Eursaian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.*

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.													
Aided by Government.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	57	56	52	1	41	33	28	2	98	16	22	

General Table X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.*

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management.									Remarks.
	Aided by Government									
	General revenues.			Municipal Fund.			Total.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1897-98 ...	1,356	0	0	600	0	0	1,956	0	0	

General Table XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.*

(As per Education General Table No V.)

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1898.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided ...	1	57	...	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	16	5	8	13	9	16	25	22	35	57	
For boys—Unaided ...	1	41	...	...	...	5	1	6	7	3	10	4	1	5	9	11	20	25	16	41	
Total ...	2	98	...	1	1	6	2	8	14	12	26	9	9	18	18	27	45	47	51	98	

APPENDIX A.

CORRIGENDUM TO THE BERAR EDUCATIONAL MANUAL ISSUED WITH THE SANCTION OF THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Pages 50 and 51.—For rules I to XIV under "B. For indigenous schools" *substitute* the following:—

1. Indigenous schools and other schools newly opened, or those which are established in backward localities or for special classes, may be registered for grants-in-aid from year to year, provided:—

(1) They serve any purpose of useful secular education;

(2) They maintain an average monthly attendance of at least 15 pupils throughout the year;

(3) They keep an attendance register in the prescribed form, and submit such simple returns as the department may call for;

(4) They agree to inspection by the department.

NOTE.—A relaxation of condition (2) may be allowed in the case of schools in backward localities or for the depressed classes.

2. A school registered under the above rule, if favourably reported on, shall receive a yearly grant, varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60, calculated roughly at the rate of one rupee a year per scholar in average daily attendance in ordinary schools, and at the rate of Rs. 1½ per scholar in schools for the backward classes. The Inspector may also give a special grant up to one rupee per mensem if the attendance is properly recorded.

3. Grants for girls in indigenous schools will be double the grants for boys.

4. Any school adopting the departmental standards of instruction may, on the application of the master, be transferred to the list of schools to be aided on the system of payment by results under the rules given under "C" below.

5. An advanced indigenous school which satisfies the conditions stated above will be aided under special conditions applicable to each case.

C.—Indigenous schools to be aided on the system of payment by results.

1. Indigenous schools in which pupils are taught through the vernacular in any of the revised standards of study fixed for the primary course will be aided as follows:—

2. The full grants by results are as follows:—

—	1st head.		2nd head.		3rd head.		4th head.		Total.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.
Standard I	1	0	1	0	1	0	...		3
Do. II	1	0	1	0	1	0	...		3
Do. III	1	8	1	8	1	0	1	0	5
Do. IV	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	6
Do. V	2	0	2	0	1	8	1	8	7
Do. VI	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	8

With capitation allowance of 8 annas on the average daily attendance of pupils during the year.

3. A capitation allowance of 8 annas may also be given for children between the ages of four and seven if suitably taught in an infant class, provided they are not presented under standards or counted in the average daily attendance under standards.

4. For girls double the above grants by results shall be awarded, but the capitation grant will be 8 annas only on the average attendance. For any girl who passes under two heads of any standard, a further grant of Rs. 2 may be made for creditable needle work.

5. To gain a proficiency grant a boy must pass in at least two heads of the standards in which he is examined.

6. No payment will be made for a boy who has not attended the school for a period of three months prior to the examination, nor for passing a second time in the same standard or heads of the standards in the same or other school.

Pages 53 and 54.—The schedules on pages 53 and 54 are hereby cancelled.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3720, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1898.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.

There were 1,289 educational institutions open in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year, and 52,165 scholars (48,500 boys and 3,665 girls) were under instruction. The decrease of 72 schools and 2,178 scholars was confined to indigenous schools, the number of which must necessarily be of a fluctuating nature, depending as it does on a variety of causes, such as the state of public health, price of food-grains, floods, droughts, &c. During the previous year (1896-97) there had been an increase of 181 schools and 5,100 scholars, and the decrease therefore is not, in the Resident's opinion, other than was to be expected having regard to the circumstances of the year under review. What seems a more important matter is the fact that out of the 52,165 scholars nominally on the rolls of the schools, the average daily attendance amounted to 36,999 only as shown in general table III, page 53, of the Director's report. This figure represents only 71 per cent. of the total number of scholars, and goes far to bear out the comments of the Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his review. If it is a fact, as pointed out by him, that masters and school-committees try to persuade parents to allow the names of their boys to remain on the rolls in order to swell the numbers, reform is very necessary. The Resident trusts that the matter will receive the Director's early attention.

2. *Income and expenditure.*—The income of the department from all sources is shown in paragraph 7 of the report to have amounted to Rs. 4,09,566 as compared with Rs. 4,24,578 in 1896-97, but by this the Director of Public Instruction apparently means expenditure, which is shown in paragraph 12 to be identical. Moreover the details of income shown in paragraph 10 do not correspond with the figures given in paragraph 7. Opposite municipal contributions in paragraph 7 of the report the amount (Rs. 17,722) corresponds with that shown as *expenditure* in column 31 of table VII and in column 36 of table IV, but disagrees with the amount shown as municipal expenditure in the statement in paragraph 10 of the report. There is equal difficulty in tracing the amount really credited to fees. Since then the figures given in paragraph 7 are not only, in view of the statement in paragraph 12 of the report, superfluous, but also misleading, the following explanatory paragraphs become confusing, and there is considerable difficulty in finding out what the real expenditure debited to the several sources was. As an example of this may be adduced the figures of total expenditure occurring in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Report and in table IV attached to it. A cursory examination of paragraph 12 leaves the impression that the total expenditure on education in the province was Rs. 4,09,566-5-8, while the totals of the column of "Actual expenditure" in paragraph 13 come to Rs. 4,49,520. Lastly, in table IV the total is shown as Rs. 4,33,688. The Resident considers that it will be an advantage if the Director of Public Instruction will abstain from devising new tables, and work towards elucidating and commenting on the prescribed general tables appended to the report. Explanatory tables in the body of the report are sometimes useful, but they should be resorted to with caution, and only when they obviously serve to bring into relief some instructive facts.

3. An interesting circumstance which appears from the present report is that with the introduction of the revised settlement rates, the assignments from land revenue to District Boards on account of the educational cess increased by nearly Rs. 5,000. The percentages of municipal contributions to education to

total municipal income shown in paragraph 10 of the report display considerable variations. The Director of Public Instruction should in future reports draw attention to those municipalities where expenditure on education appears to be either excessive or inadequate. The failure of the Basim Municipality to take over the primary schools within their jurisdiction has been referred to in a separate communication from the Director. The excuse put forward by the municipality affords no sufficient grounds for their neglect to carry out orders.

4. From general table VII it appears that Rs. 1,229 were contributed by local funds to a few poor municipalities for the support of primary schools. It is presumed that these contributions have been paid in pursuance of the policy advocated by the Director of Public Instruction in the correspondence of 1896. The reason that Local Boards were asked to contribute to municipal funds was that a number of children of cess payers attended the municipal schools. This being the case, the Resident sees no reason why the system by which Local Boards contribute towards the cost of primary education in a few municipalities should not be extended to all. Lands within municipalities are, the Resident presumes, liable to pay the educational cess equally with lands outside municipal areas.

5. *Inspection.*—During the year two Deputy Inspectorships fell vacant. This being considered a convenient opportunity for reducing the heavy expenditure on controlling establishments, it was decided that the post of Educational Inspector should be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent, who has, meanwhile, been entrusted with the inspection of the schools in two districts. Eventually, it is intended that there should be one Deputy Inspector for each district, who will inspect every school in his district except high schools, which will be looked after by the Director.

In paragraph 58 of the Educational Manual 180 days is laid down as the minimum number of days which a Deputy Educational Inspector should spend away from his head-quarters. No minimum appears to have been laid down for the tours of Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The following figures show the average number of days spent on tour by the subordinate inspecting establishments during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
(*a*) Deputy Educational Inspectors ...	170	141
(*b*) Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	208	223
(*c*) All Inspectors	181	165

Only one Deputy Inspector (Mr. Rishi) spent the prescribed number of days on tour, and the figures above compare very unfavourably with those for the Central Provinces. Although the reasons given by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 18 of his report may account for individual shortcomings, the Resident is dissatisfied with the poor average outturn of inspection.

The officiating Commissioner (Mr. Hare) has rightly remarked in paragraph 4 of his review on the importance of visits to schools by superior officers. The Resident notices with regret the decrease in such visits paid to schools by the Deputy Commissioners of Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur, of whom the first named only inspected four schools during the year. The decrease in the number of visits paid by Tahsildars to schools in Buldana and Basim calls for explanation.

6. In connection with the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction on the above subject and on that of the results of examinations two points strike the Resident as being worthy of comment. In the first place undue prominence seems to be given by Mr. Patwardhan in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his report to the distances traversed by himself and the Educational Inspector. The important point is that as many schools as possible should be thoroughly inspected, and unless this is one of the results of travelling long distances, the only inference is that the tour of the officer failing to accomplish such a result has been badly arranged. The second point is in connection with the remarks quoted by the Director of Public Instruction on the

results of examinations in primary schools (paragraph 45 of the report). The conclusion to which the Resident is compelled is that the inspection work is not generally well done, otherwise it should be impossible for masters to be able to show satisfactory results when in reality, as shown by Mr. Rishi for Ellichpur, some subjects are lamentably neglected by them. That Modi reading and writing should be the most glaring instance of such neglect is all the more deplorable, inasmuch as facility in this subject should be the very basis of a Kunbi's education. It is unquestionably the duty of Inspecting Officers to ascertain beyond possibility of error that schoolmasters are not evading part of the curriculum, and to report any instance in which they do so. The general impression produced on the Resident's mind by a perusal of the remarks in paragraph 45 is that a very thorough investigation into the methods and honesty of all schoolmasters and drastic treatment of those who are found to be evading their responsibilities are urgently called for, and it is hoped that Mr. Patwardhan will bear this matter in mind and specially notice the results of his personal investigation into the subject in his next year's report. The view taken by Mr. Godwin-Austen that it is a matter for congratulation "that matters are not worse than they are said to be" is hardly one that can commend itself to the Resident, and he feels sure that if Deputy Commissioners took the personal interest in the subject which it requires, they would be able to assist materially in remedying the serious defect brought to notice.

7. The number of public secondary schools in the province remained the same as in the previous year, but the average number of scholars on the rolls declined from 3,647 to 3,556, the cost to the State of educating each pupil rising from Rs. 19-13-7 to Rs. 20-15-5. The two high schools, with fewer pupils appearing for the different examinations, showed on the whole slightly improved results. The Resident fully concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in the importance that officer attaches to the careful selection of competent masters for the charge of boarding houses, and to the provision of adequate quarters. The provision of quarters is separately under consideration; but as regards the concluding sentence of paragraph 32 of the report it has already been explained to the Director of Public Instruction that he is in error in supposing that any Fee fund exists as a separate item to which expenditure can be debited independently of the budget allotment. Comment has already been made on the unsatisfactory results of examinations generally; but these results are perhaps most disappointing in the case of the examination of the classes under standard IV in the seven Anglo-Vernacular schools, where out of 78 who went up only 9 passed as compared with 68 and 15 respectively last year. It is hoped that where, as must often be the case, these results are ascribable to inefficient teaching, the Director of Public Instruction will take steps to effect a change in the masters.

8. *Primary Education.*—The average monthly number of children on the rolls of primary schools during the year was 34,445, and the average daily attendance was 24,471. The corresponding figures for 1896-97 were 34,259 and 24,383. Their education cost the province Rs. 2,11,123.

Of the total number of pupils in the province 65·3 per cent. are shown in table V to be in the lower primary stage. Out of these 19 per cent. are reading printed books and 46·3 per cent. are not reading printed books. The corresponding figures given at page 11 of Nash's quinquennial review are:—

	Reading a printed book.	Not reading a printed book.
For 1886-87	20·2	47·2
„ 1891-92	20·3	46·7

The figures for 1891-92 were the worst for the whole of India, and it now appears that since that time, in spite of the large outlay, but little progress has been made. As pointed out in paragraph 6 of this review, the responsibility for the inadequate results lies at the door of the masters in the first instance, and the Resident would like to have some account from the Director of Public Instruction of the steps he proposes taking towards securing that the masters do their duty more efficiently.

9. The attention of the Commissioner has no doubt already been drawn to paragraph 43 of the report of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Resident will be glad if he will cause enquiries to be made by Deputy Commissioners into the complaint that the assignments of land revenue for education are not fully devoted to that object.

10. *Special Education.*—The total number of passes in the Training College decreased from 47 to 29; this decrease is ascribed "partly to the inability of the class master to bring up students according to the requirements of the new standard." This is a matter which should have been recognized by the Principal earlier in the year, and the Resident would have learnt with interest what remedial steps have been taken. The Director of Public Instruction should report specially on this subject.

Little progress has been made in the Industrial Schools either at Amraoti or Akola. The success of technical education must largely depend on the chances of employment which the pupils obtain in after-life. It would be interesting therefore if the Director of Public Instruction could in future reports furnish some information as to the trades and professions subsequently followed by those who have been trained in the various institutions.

11. The number of girls' schools decreased from 46 to 45, but the average number on the rolls rose from 1,771 to 1,817. The average daily attendance, however, amounted to only 65 per cent. of the average number on the rolls, and it is evident from the remarks made in paragraph 74 of the report that there is a general lack of efficiency. The customs of the country no doubt preclude a hope for any sudden extension of this branch of education, and the least that can be done therefore is to give those who enter the schools an efficient training. The increased number of passes is in this respect somewhat encouraging. The Resident shares Mr. Hare's doubts whether there is any real desire among the people that their girls should be taught to read and write.

12. The year to which Mr. Patwardhan's full report relates was undoubtedly an unfavourable one for an advance in education, and the results are perhaps not much worse comparatively with preceding years than might have been expected. The endeavours to examine into the reasons for the decline have, however, resulted in a closer inspection of the causes tending to unsatisfactory results, and have disclosed a condition of things which will require the strictest examination by the Director and his Inspectors. In the first place there is the tendency noticed by Mr. Hare to induce boys to place their names on the rolls in order to swell the numbers; and in the next there appears to be a very large proportion of schoolmasters who deliberately shirk the duty of giving a proper training to their pupils. This is a matter into which, as already noted, the Resident expects the Director of Public Instruction to personally enquire, and to report what action he has taken to impress on the whole body of schoolmasters that such dereliction of duty will not be tolerated.

13. The Resident's thanks are due to Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan for his laborious report; but he should endeavour in future to condense it. One direction in which this can be effected is indicated in paragraph 2 of this review, and the report can be still further curtailed without loss of interest if the Director abstains from quoting opinions of other officers except where the opinions are of real importance. The report, which now occupies 48 printed pages, might be reduced by about one-half.

(By order)

C. H. A. HILL,

Secretary for Berar.

Hyderabad Residency Printing Office.—No. 281-B.—10-11-98—270—[G.C.F.]

REPORT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99.

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1899.

No. 1083-R.G., dated Amraoti, the 2nd September 1899.

From—R. D. Hare, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
To—The Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

I have the honour to forward the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1898-99, which reached my office in print on the 16th August 1899.

Mr. Candy was at a disadvantage in writing it in that he took charge of the Department after the end of the year with which it has to do.

Indigenous schools.

2. It does not appear that much success has been attained in fostering and improving indigenous schools. It is not easy to understand the fluctuations in their numbers or why there should have been a decrease of 62 in one district and an increase in 4 others; but the general result of the year is that a very small grant-in-aid was distributed— not much more than half the grant in 1896-97— and that little progress was made in inducing the schoolmasters to teach up to our departmental standards. And the earnings of those who did attempt to obtain payments from results was apparently limited by an order of the late Director to a little more than Rs. 5 a month. There is considerable scope for good indigenous schools. District Boards have nearly come to the limit of the number of schools they can maintain, yet there remain a great number of villages of considerable size that are unprovided with them. It is shown in paragraph 39 of the Report that there are 859 such villages with a population of over 500; and it is very desirable that competent men should be assisted to set up efficient and permanent schools in such villages. The present Director thinks that it is a question whether the standards laid down are not unnecessarily high, and the matter is clearly one that requires careful consideration; but in my opinion efforts should certainly be made by more liberal grants, if necessary, to induce the masters of the best of these schools to teach up to the IV standard, so as to make it possible for a claimant to a village patelship to obtain in them the education that he requires to qualify him for the appointment.

Primary schools.

3. The increase in the number of boys on the rolls of the Board and Municipal schools is satisfactory, as it has been accompanied by some little improvement in regularity of attendance. The results of the teaching of the year seem to me on the whole pretty good, seeing that there was a considerable increase in the number who passed under standards II, III, and IV, though the younger boys seem to have been neglected. This is not to be wondered at if it is a fact that in the smaller schools a master, who might be drawing Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month, has had to teach all four classes. Mr. Rishi, the Ellichpur Deputy Educational Inspector, thinks that sounder results were obtained where such masters were not obliged to teach beyond the III standard. In my opinion, with few exceptions, all Board schools should teach up to the IV standard, but there should be a master qualified to instruct classes in that standard, and he should have some assistance with the small boys. This is another matter which requires Mr. Candy's consideration, and of course, as it involves the question of funds, it is one not easy to settle.

Technical education.

4. The scheme proposed by Rao Saheb D. V. Bhagwat for the establishment of a technical class in the Akola High School was laid by the Resident's orders before the District Boards and Municipal Committees of the Akola and Amraoti districts. The public bodies of the latter district do not seem to have given in their adherence to the idea that the training should be compulsory, though it is just on this point that the success of this most important scheme hangs, for the object is not to teach some of the boys handicrafts, but to train the hands and eyes of all of them, to accustom them to the use of tools, and to teach them that there is nothing dishonourable about manual labour, and that there are other ways of getting a living besides agriculture and clerical work.

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No. 1573 OF 1899-1900.

FROM

C. H. CANDY, ESQ., B.A., LL.M.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

R. D. HARE, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 14th July 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1898-99. As I took over charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction from Rao Bahadur Patwardhan on 1st April 1899, the day after the year under report ended, my remarks in elucidating the various heads of the report will be based upon the reports of the inspecting staff or heads of institutions.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year under report was on the whole favourable, and marks the first stage of recovery from the disastrous effects of the famine. In all districts except Ellichpur the crops are reported as good and food cheap, to which may be attributed the increase in number of Kunbis and Mahars attending schools. But this very improvement in the condition of the people had also an adverse influence on education. As in England the marriage rate varies with the price of the quartern loaf, so here the improvement in the cost of living induced great briskness in the marriage market in the latter half of the year, and caused irregularity of attendance and decrease in the number of girls on the rolls. Irregular attendance was also caused in several districts by a scanty water-supply and the prevalence of influenza and measles. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the number of boys has increased, as also the amount of fees and popular contributions. The number of Muhammadans has increased. The indigenous schoolmasters appear to find the new grant-in-aid rules beyond their capacity. Time is yet required to see whether they can work up to them, and so earn grants which will give them a living wage.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Years.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions. For boys.	For girls.	Total.	No. of scholars. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age. Boys.	Girls.
1897-98...	17,717	5,824	Males ...1,491,500	1,240	49	1,289	48,500	3,665	52,165	21·68	1·74
1898-99...			Females ..1,465,540	1,224	48	1,272	50,769	3,214	53,983	22·69	1·52
			Difference ...	— 16	— 1	— 17	+2,269	—451	+1,818	+1·01	— ·22

With a net decrease of 17 schools there has been a net increase of 1,818 scholars. The decrease in schools has been almost entirely in the Amraoti district, *viz*, 65. There is a small decrease of 6 in Ellichpur and increase in the other four districts. All districts except Amraoti show an increase in scholars. The decrease is in indigenous schools (in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts) and also in District Board girls' schools [— 6 schools and — 701 girls].

	Schools.	Scholars.
Akola ...	+ 12	+ 831
Buldana ...	+ 17	+ 721
Basim ...	+ 21	+ 257
Amraoti ...	— 65	— 950
Wun ...	+ 4	+ 632
Ellichpur ...	— 6	+ 327
	— 17	+ 1,818

4. The following table compares the number of schools public and private, and scholars attending them, on 31st March last, with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Public and private schools with scholars.

Year.	Public schools. Under public management. Government schools. No. of schools.	No. of scholars	District Board school. No. of schools.	No. of scholars	Municipal school. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Under private management. Aided. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Unaided. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Total. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Private institutions. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Total. No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1897-98 ...	28	3,757	654	32,969	42	4,526	438	9,018	122	1,727	1,284	51,997	5	168	1,289	52,165
1898-99 ...	28	3,923	649	33,598	47	5,380	406	8,544	135	2,232	1,265	53,677	7	306	1,272	53,983
Difference ...	...	+166	— 5	+ 629	+ 5	+ 854	— 32	— 474	+ 13	+ 505	— 19	+1,680	+ 2	+138	— 17	+1,818

The number of Government schools has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them has increased by 166. The number of District Board schools appears to have decreased by 5, but the decrease is only nominal. 12 District Board schools—11 for boys and 1 for girls—were opened during the year; 10 schools—6 for boys and 4 for girls—were closed during the year; and 7 schools—4 for boys (3 at Basim and 1 at Ellichpur Cantonment) and 3 for girls (1 at Basim and 2 at Ellichpur Cantonment) were transferred to the management of local municipalities at the beginning of the year.

This increase of 7 municipal schools received on transfer was diminished by 2 municipal schools closed, giving a net increase of 5.

The decrease in the number of aided institutions and of scholars attending them is largely in the Amraoti district and slightly in the Ellichpur district. An increase in the other four districts leaves a net decrease of 32 schools and 474 scholars, as will be seen from the comparative statement in the margin, which explains also the increase in the *unaided* schools and scholars. Thus schools under private management show a net decrease of 19 schools with an increase of 31 scholars. The decrease in

	Aided schools.	Scholars.	Unaided. schools	Scholars.
Akola ...	+ 13	+ 475	— 1	+ 36
Buldana ...	+ 23	+ 566	— 7	— 48
Basim ...	+ 13	+ 64	...	— 42
Amraoti ...	— 73	—1,578	+ 11	+ 219
Wun ...	+ 2	+ 71	+ 3	+ 103
Ellichpur ...	— 10	— 72	+ 7	+ 237
	— 32	— 474	+ 13	+ 505

indigenous schools is discussed lower down in paragraph 47. The number of private institutions has increased by 2 and the scholars in them by 138.

Schools of different classes.

5. The next statement gives in detail the different classes of schools and number of scholars attending them on 31st March last and corresponding day of the previous year :—

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
School Education—General.							
Public institutions.	Secondary	Government—High ...	Boys ...	2	2	396	394
		Do. Middle...	Boys ...	24	24	3,292	3,467
		Unaided—High ...	Boys ...	1	1	150	145
		Do. Middle ...	Boys ...	2	2	72	88
	Primary ..	District Board ...	Boys ...	622	623	30,360	31,690
			Girls ...	32	26	2,609	1,908
		Municipal ...	Boys ...	29	31	3,732	4,388
			Girls ...	13	16	794	992
		Aided ...	Boys ...	435	403	8,853	8,408
			Girls ...	3	3	165	136
		Unaided ...	Boys ...	117	129	1,445	1,909
			Girls ...	...	1	20	45
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit.)	Boys ...	2	2	19	68
		Elementary ...	Boys ...	2	3	74	105
			Girls ...	1	2	75	133
School Education—Special.							
Training school for masters ...		...	...	1	1	51	49
Industrial school ...		...	...	1	1	18	13
Do. unaided ...		...	...	2	2	40	45
		Total ...		1,289	1,272	52,165	53,983

The number of Government high and middle schools has remained the same, but the number of scholars in the former has decreased by 2 and in the latter increased by 175.

The aggregate number of District Board and Municipal schools for boys and girls has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars in them has increased by 1,483. The number of boys has increased by 1,986, but that of girls has decreased by 503.

Distribution of boys' schools according to districts.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	Number of schools for boys.							Number of boys in							Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.				Private institutions.			Public institutions.				Private institutions.				
			Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.		
Akola ...	2,659	297,011	7	144	12	109	...	1	273	762	7,497	1,698	2,319	...	55	12,331	9·7	27·7
Buldana ...	2,809	244,799	4	109	1	107	...	2	223	864	4,728	173	2,063	...	50	7,878	12·6	21·4
Basim ...	2,956	204,798	1	69	3	77	...	...	150	159	3,132	499	1,055	...	...	4,845	19·7	15·7
Amraoti ...	2,759	349,235	6	139	8	110	2	...	265	826	8,215	1,053	2,177	68	...	12,339	10·4	24·1
Wun ...	3,911	241,688	2	77	2	73	...	...	154	166	3,749	266	1,208	...	...	5,389	25·4	14·8
Ellichpur. A. Excluding Melghat.	974	138,600	4	83	5	57	...	...	149	690	4,339	699	1,488	...	...	7,216	6·5	34·7
Ellichpur. B. Melghat.	1,649	24,369	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	824·5	·8
Total ...	17,717	1,491,500	24	623	31	532	2	3	1,216	3,467	31,690	4,388	10,300	68	105	50,018	14·5	22·3

N.B.—This table excludes 1,190 girls attending boys' schools.

In the above statement the figures for Ellichpur have been separated into two portions, (A) without Melghat and (B) Melghat alone. As Melghat has only 2 boys' schools in an area of 1,649 square miles, it is evident that, if its figures were taken with those of the rest of the district, the latter would not be fairly represented. While the schools for boys have increased in Akola, Buldana Basim, and Wun by 54, a decrease of 69 in Amraoti and Ellichpur makes a net *decrease* of 15 boys' schools. But in the case of scholars, while Amraoti shows a loss of 722, Ellichpur shows a gain of 302, and so these five other districts show an increase of 2,997, giving a net *increase* of 2,275 scholars. The average number of square miles has steadily improved in all districts except Amraoti, which has increased from 8·4 to 10·4, and Ellichpur (except Melghat (which is stationary with 6·5 against 6·24 last year); this district, however, as formerly, stands at the head, and Akola has improved into second place with 9·7. Ellichpur (except Melghat) stands first as usual in the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. This year it shows the excellent percentage of 34·7. Akola, which may be considered the most prosperous district, this year shows 27·7, and all the other districts show improvement except Amraoti, which declines from 25·5 to 24·1. Basim again shows steady improvement.

Receipts from the educational cess.

7. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess, and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess, for the last two years :—

—		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand ...	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,808 12 0	25,779 4 0	9,396 7 6	14,795 3 9	1,10,315 4 6
	1898-99 ...	34,949 11 11	19,229 13 7	9,819 3 0	25,103 11 3	9,486 12 2	15,302 2 0	1,13,891 5 11
Assignments from land revenue.	1897-98 ...	32,288 14 2	18,246 11 1	9,436 13 0	25,102 13 9	9,722 1 5	14,588 3 9	1,09,355 9 2
	1898-99 ...	34,949 11 11	19,229 13 7	9,456 1 0	25,103 11 3	9,512 6 2	15,065 2 0	1,13,316 13 11

The demand and assignments have increased in all the districts except Amraoti and Wun, in the formen of which two districts there is a decrease in demand and in the latter in the assignments. The totals for the province, however, show an increase of Rs. 3,576-1-5 and Rs. 3,961-4-9 respectively. The demand for 1897-98 does not appear to have been realized in full in Basim, Amraoti, and Ellichpur.

Receipts from fees.

8. The following statement shows the amounts of fees realized in Government and District Board schools during the last five years :—

Schools.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	7,418 8 0	7,677 8 0	6,100 8 0	6,451 10 0	6,440 12 0
Middle do	14,248 7 0	13,740 0 0	13,437 14 0	13,086 15 6	*14,047 7 0
Primary do	36,474 3 0	37,200 13 0	38,411 13 9	35,904 7 6	42,259 0 10
Total ..	58,141 2 0	58,618 5 9	57,950 3 9	55,443 1 0	62,747 3 10

* Includes Rs. 1-8-0 on account of fee collections of the Akola Training College.

The total fee receipts have increased by Rs. 7,304-2-10, but the fees levied in the high schools show a slight decrease owing to the falling off in attendance. The revised rates of fees for secondary schools were brought into force from December 1898, and have partly contributed to the increase.

Municipal contributions.

9. The next statement gives the income of the municipalities in the province, and the amounts spent by them on schools during the last year :—

Municipality.	Total income of the municipality.	Provincial grant.	Local Fund subsidy.	Fee credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to the Municipal Board schools.	Total income.	Expenditure. School establishments, grants-in-aid. Government Anglo-Vernacular schools.	Boys' schools. Government.	Boys' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Boys' schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Girls' schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Percentage of municipal contributions to the municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	31,384 4 3	1,480	...	918 1 6	29 0 9	33,811 6 6	...	...	2,797 5 11	...	2,797 5 11	...	848 2 11	...	848 2 11	160 3 5	38 6 6	24 0	950 2 8	4,818 5 5	7·7
Akot ...	11,763 3 5	1,173	605	605 6 0	76 10 0	14,223 3 5	...	...	2,438 5 9	57 8 0	2,495 13 9	...	586 15 0	...	586 15 0	80 12 3	151 9 7	0 10	462 15 7	3,758 12 2	11·7
Khamgaon ...	22,630 8 10	1,181	...	540 4 6	9 8 0	24,361 5 4	...	...	1,738 3 5	45 0 0	1,783 3 5	...	722 9 10	...	722 9 10	93 7 7	242 14 0	4 11	501 0 10	3,347 14 8	7·1
Shegaon ...	10,518 2 3	277	132	165 9 6	18 4 0	11,110 15 3	96	...	690 12 9	...	690 12 9	...	...	...	...	20 4 11	25 0 0	18 4	126 13 8	977 3 4	3·8
Buldana ...	11,543 5 5	484	...	168 6 9	362 5 6	12,558 1 8	...	...	1,309 1 7	...	1,309 1 7	...	206 6 5	...	206 6 5	13 0 0	30 13 7	...	156 4 5	1,715 10 0	6·
Basim ...	16,840 10 8	1,095	550	648 1 9	...	19,133 12 5	...	...	2,174 14 0	...	2,174 14 0	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	112 12 0	77 15 3	...	353 15 0	2,919 8 3	3·7
Amraoti ...	41,338 9 7	1,988	...	955 14 6	...	44,282 8 1	...	...	3,017 13 1	154 0 0	3,171 13 1	...	1,288 6 7	...	1,288 6 7	81 4 0	142 2 19	...	1,016 7 6	5,700 2 0	6·6
Karanja ...	10,160 9 10	918	...	584 1 6	...	11,662 11 4	...	...	1,722 1 2	25 12 0	1,747 13 2	...	596 15 10	...	596 15 10	225 9 8	233 15 6	...	392 6 11	3,196 13 1	16·6
Yeotmal ...	10,308 3 0	507	275	247 12 3	...	11,337 15 3	...	...	1,386 1 10	...	1,386 1 10	...	135 0 0	...	135 0 0	...	2 14 0	...	226 10 5	1,750 10 3	6·9
Ellichpur City ...	13,422 15 9	1,205	...	841 10 0	48 0 0	15,517 9 9	300	...	2,604 7 1	...	2,604 7 1	...	...	...	...	29 8 6	239 13 1	...	390 7 0	3,564 3 8	10·9
Do. Cantonment ...	13,710 7 3	402	...	78 4 0	...	14,190 11 3	...	...	375 13 9	...	375 13 9	...	658 15 10	...	658 15 10	51 3 9	31 0 0	...	152 1 1	1,269 2 5	5·7
Total ...	1,93,621 0 3	10,710	1,562	5,753 7 9	543 12 3	2,12,190 4 3	396	...	20,255 0 4	282 4 0	20,537 4 4	...	5,243 8 5	...	5,243 8 5	848 2 1	1,216 8 4	47 9	4,729 5 1	33,018 5 3	7·6
Total for 1897-98	2,35,086 9 2	9,210	925	4,639 15 4	572 11 11	2,50,434 4 5	399	...	16,986 2 2	489 2 0	17,475 4 2	150	4,546 4 3	...	4,696 4 3	183 14 0	884 2 4	125 1	4,180 14 8	27,944 8 5	5·3

The income of all the municipalities except those at Akot, Shegaon, Basim, Karinja and Yeotmal has decreased, the aggregate decrease being very considerable, although the municipality at Ellichpur Cantonment appears on the list for the first time. However the total expenditure on education incurred by these bodies has increased by Rs. 5,073-12-10 owing to the transfer of seven District Board primary schools within municipal limits to the management of local municipalities on the system of grant-in-aid from 1st April 1898. The Basim Municipality, which hitherto contributed a very small sum on account of the girls' school at Basim, has taken over the entire management of the four primary schools within its limits, and the new municipality at Ellichpur Cantonment has been added to the list. The percentage of municipal contribution to the municipal income, which has risen in all the municipalites except that at Akot, is the highest at Karinja, *viz.*, 16·6, as in the previous year, and the lowest at Basim, *viz.*, 3·7, the municipalities at Akot, Ellichpur, Akola, Khamgaon, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Buldana, Ellichpur Cantonment and Shegaon following in order.

10. The total expenditure shown in this statement does not correspond to that shown in the statement given in paragraph 12, as this statement shows expenditure on municipal schools from all sources, such as municipal fund, provincial and popular contributions, and the local fund subsidies, while the other shows such expenditure only as has been incurred from the municipal fund proper.

Popular contributions.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	School houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	...	...	1,849 10 7	39 4 0	...	92 14 3	1 8 0	222 0 0	39 0 0	2,254 4 10
Buldana ...	150 0 0	60 0 0	1,869 0 0	60 4 0	...	20 2 6	...	214 2 6	...	2,373 9 0
Basim ...	...	5 0 0	840 0 0	3 6 0	...	26 1 6	...	136 3 6	...	1,010 11 0
Amraoti ...	982 0 0	79 14 0	1,932 0 0	237 8 0	2 8 0	64 4 9	...	778 12 9	...	4,076 15 6
Wun ...	136 0 0	101 8 6	964 0 0	40 0 0	...	19 3 0	...	53 2 0	...	1,313 13 6
Ellichpur ...	...	210 0 9	1,773 0 0	3 4 0	11 8 0	45 10 0	...	154 14 0	...	2,118 4 0
Total ...	1,268 0 0	456 6 6	9,227 10 7	383 10 0	14 0 0	278 4 0	1 8 0	1,559 2 9	39 0 0	13,227 9 10
Total for 1897-98.	324 4 0	136 7 4	7,270 6 1	158 0 0	7 8 0	264 10 3	1 8 0	1,362 2 9	219 8 0	9,723 8 5

The contributions show a considerable increase, *viz.*, Rs. 3,504-1-5, which is shared by all the districts, Amraoti having as usual contributed the largest amount. Teachers' pay, school-houses and the fees of poor boys are the chief items on which the people have spent the largest amounts.

Expenditure of the department.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

STATEMENT A.—*Showing fees as part of Imperial Revenue.*

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Fees.	Municipal funds	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,274 14 4	...	...	...	...	19,274 14 4
Inspection	29,017 10 9	1,195 2 8	...	...	...	30,212 13 5
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High For boys	21,505 4 3	...	...	...	...	21,505 4 3
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. Middle For boys	48,658 5 4	...	...	396 0 0	4,528 8 0	52,982 13 4
District Board schools ... For boys	66,000 0 0	1,18,015 1 6	...	...	4,885 12 7	1,88,900 14 1
District Board schools ... For girls	...	5,584 11 7	...	...	107 3 0	5,691 14 7
Municipal Board schools ... For boys	10,710 0 0	1,562 0 0	...	10,895 0 5	438 13 6	23,605 13 1
Municipal Board schools ... For girls	...	...	...	6,189 0 4	21 0 0	6,210 0 4
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	9,501 11 7	...	...	882 4 0	...	10,383 15 7
Training schools	7,282 4 5	...	...	...	...	7,282 4 5
Industrial schools	1,954 5 10	...	...	...	...	1,954 5 10
Scholarships	9,510 7 8	...	...	109 1 0	69 2 0	9,688 10 8
Government Book Depôt	—1,464 10 4	...	...	...	...	—1,464 10 4
Buildings	126 4 5	3,606 5 5	...	88 11 8	1,268 0 6	5,089 5 6
Furniture	923 11 0	5,667 6 1	...	759 6 5	397 10 0	7,748 1 6
Miscellaneous	1,645 6 2	10,893 3 10	...	1,616 7 11	1,598 2 9	15,753 4 8
Total ...	2,24,045 11 5	1,45,923 15 1	...	20,935 15 9	13,314 3 10	4,04,219 14 1
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,28,640 13 10	1,33,940 13 6	19,538 9 6	17,722 8 5	9,723 8 5	4,09,566 5 8
Difference ...	—4,595 2 5	+ 11,983 1 7	—19,538 9 6	+ 3,213 7 4	+3,590 11 5	—5,346 7 7

N.B.—In General Table IV the total expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4,22,338 against Rs. 4,04,219 shown in this statement, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 18,119, representing the amount of fees and subscriptions returned as collected by indigenous masters.

STATEMENT B.—*Showing the expenditure of the department set forth as in previous reports showing fees under a separate head of expenditure.*

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	19,274 14 4	...	...	...	...	19,274 14 4
Inspection	29,017 10 9	1,195 2 8	...	...	...	30,212 13 5
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High For boys	15,479 13 9	...	6,025 6 6	...	...	21,505 4 3
Middle For boys	34,875 10 0	...	13,182 11 4	396 0 0	4,528 8 0	52,982 13 4
District Board schools ... For boys	66,000 0 0	1,18,015 1 6	...	...	4,885 12 7	1,88,900 14 1
For girls	...	5,584 11 7	...	...	107 8 0	5,691 14 7
Municipal Board schools ... For boys	10,710 0 0	1,562 0 0	...	10,895 0 5	438 13 6	23,605 13 11
For girls	...	...	...	6,189 0 4	21 0 0	6,210 0 4
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	9,501 11 7	...	...	882 4 0	...	10,383 15 7
Training schools	7,282 4 5	...	...	...	...	7,282 4 5
Industrial schools	1,954 5 10	...	...	...	...	1,954 5 10
Scholarships	9,510 7 8	...	...	109 1 0	69 2 0	9,688 10 8
Government Book Depôt	— 1,464 10 4	..	...	...	...	— 1,464 10 4
Buildings	126 4 5	3,606 5 5	...	88 11 8	1,268 0 0	5,089 5 6
Furniture	...	5,067 6 1	923 11 0	759 6 5	397 10 0	7,148 1 6
Miscellaneous	1,289 0 0	10,893 3 10	356 6 2	1,616 7 11	1,598 2 9	15,753 4 8
Total ...	2,03,557 8 5	1,45,923 15 1	20,488 3 0	20,935 15 9	13,314 3 10	4,04,219 14 1
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,28,640 13 10	1,33,940 13 6	19,538 9 6	17,722 8 5	9,723 8 5	4,09,566 5 8
Difference ...	— 25,083 5 5	+ 11,983 1 7	+949 9 6	+ 3,213 7 4	+3,590 11 5	— 5,346 7 7

N.B.—Vide footnote in statement A.

The total expenditure has decreased by Rs. 5,346-7-7 as compared with a decrease of Rs. 15,011-9-0 in the previous year. No expenditure is debited to fees for the first time in this statement, as the permission to utilize them has been withdrawn and the existence of the fee fund not recognized. Consequently the expenditure hitherto shown to have been from fees has been now debited to the general revenues. The provincial contributions to district funds have been reduced by Rs. 17,897, from Rs. 83,897 to Rs. 66,000; two of the six Deputy Educational Inspectorships have been temporarily abolished, and the Educational Inspector's office closed. All these items have tended to the decrease of expenditure from the general revenues and have increased the Expenditure under the District Fund. The increase in the municipal expenditure is due, as has been already said, to the grant-in-aid system having been introduced during the year into two more municipalities and to the consequent transfer of seven District Board schools to the local municipalities. The increase in the expenditure from the popular contributions is due to the larger amounts subscribed by the people for educational purposes, and is a satisfactory sign of a genuine desire for education.

13. As no full and reliable information could be received from the aided and unaided schools under private management as regards their expenditure, it has been always excluded from this statement though shown in the General Table No. IV attached to the report, and hence the disagreement in the total amounts of expenditure shown in them.

14. It has been thought advisable to give the statement of expenditure in two forms. Hitherto fees have always appeared as a separate head of expenditure as in statement B. The Resident was pleased to lay down (*vide* Secretary for Berar's letter No. 2293, dated 7th July 1898, to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,) that the fees from secondary schools are credited to general revenues, and no educational expenditure can be charged against them. In accordance with this ruling the statement A has been drawn up. It is an entirely new departure, and precludes comparison of the year under report with previous years. For this reason statement B is also given.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

15. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year :—

Heads.	1897-98. Amount.	1897-98. Percentage.	1898-99. Amount.	1898-99. Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction...	19,286 6 2	4·7	19,274 14 4	4·7	...	11 7 10
Inspection	34,345 7 7	8·3	30,212 13 5	7·4	...	4,132 10 2
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. High—For boys ...	21,784 11 11	5·3	21,505 4 3	5·3	...	279 7 8
Government schools—General. Secondary schools. Middle—For boys ..	52,775 3 7	12·8	52,982 13 4	13·1	207 9 9	...
District Board schools ... For boys	1,91,318 13 10	46·7	1,88,900 14 1	46·7	...	2,417 15 9
District Board schools ... For girls	7,389 10 8	1·8	5,691 14 7	1·4	...	1,697 12 1
Municipal Board schools.. For boys	19,804 8 6	4·8	23,605 13 11	5·8	3,801 5 5	...
Municipal Board schools.. For girls	5,544 2 0	1·3	6,210 0 4	1·5	665 14 4	...
Grant-in-aid to public schools under private management	10,739 4 3	2·6	10,383 15 7	2·5	...	355 4 8
Government schools—Special—Training schools ...	8,566 0 5	2·	7,282 4 5	1·8	...	1,283 12 0
Do. do —Industrial schools ...	1,740 14 7	·4	1,954 5 10	·4	213 7 3	...
Scholarships	9,579 3 8	2·3	9,688 10 8	2·4	109 7 0	...
Government Book Depôt	741 5 4	·2	—1,464 10 4	—3·	...	2,205 15 8
Buildings	5,404 7 4	1·3	5,089 5 6	1·2	...	315 1 10
Schoolfurniture	6,234 11 2	1·5	7,148 1 6	1·7	913 6 4	...
Miscellaneous	14,311 6 8	3·4	15,753 4 8	3·9	1,441 14 0	...
Total ...	4,09,566 5 8	...	4,04,219 14 1	...	7,353 0 1	12,799 7 8

The decrease under *Inspection* is due to the abolition of the Educational Inspector's office and the two Deputy Educational Inspectorships of the last grade.

The decrease under *District Board schools* for boys and girls is due to the transfer of seven District Board schools to the management of the local municipalities, and accounts for the increase under *Municipal schools* both for boys and girls.

The large decrease under *Book depôt* is due to the brisk sale of books and consequent larger payments made into the treasury.

The increase under *Furniture* is chiefly due to a larger supply of furniture to municipal schools.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* may be attributed partly to larger expenditure under pensionary contributions on account of District and Municipal Board employés in the department, partly to larger amounts having been contributed by the people for the fees for poor boys, and partly to the large amount of Rs. 600 shown by the Comptroller under refunds.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

16. Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishvanath Patwardhan was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, throughout the year, excepting for the period of two months' privilege leave from 18th April to 17th June 1898, when Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, Educational Inspector in charge of the Akola and Buldana districts, officiated for him. During the year Mr. Patwardhan moved through portions of all the districts, conducted the examinations of the high schools and the training college, and inspected 22 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 200 primary schools, and 4 indigenous schools. He had also to superintend the matriculation examination held at Amraoti in November. He travelled 1,041 miles by rail and 1,301 by road.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

17. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, was in charge of the Akola and Buldana districts, in addition to which duties he also officiated as Director of Public Instruction as stated above, and he was absent on two months' privilege leave from 5th September to 4th November 1898. During his absence on leave Messrs. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, and Govind Narayan Chikate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim districts were respectively placed in charge of the Akola and Buldana districts.

Mr. Nilkanth Narayan Bhat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district, died on 17th November 1898, and his Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Uddhava Mahadev Vare, held charge of the office till the 29th of February 1899, when Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Deputy Educational

Inspector, Wun district, took charge of the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district. Mr. Bhat had served in the department for over 26 years, and filled the posts of Principal, Training College, and Deputy Inspector.

Mr. Vishnu Narayan Dange, B.A., First Assistant, Amraoti High School, was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district, and he relieved Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, transferred to Amraoti on 22nd February 1899.

Work of the subordinate Inspecting Officers.

18. The following table shows the work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year:—

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1899.	No. of school inspected. Once.	No. of school inspected. Twice and more than twice.	Total number of visits to schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1899.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of mile travelled. By rail.	No. of mile travelled. By road.	No. of mile travelled. Total.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
Mr. V. M. Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, in charge Akola district—304 days.	2,660	Government middle schools—Boys	7	1	6	14	762	609	114	482	651	1,133	4·8
		District Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls...	155	73	9	91	8,033	1,622					
		Jail schools	1	1	...	1	4	...					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls.	18	6	10	30	2,096	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	109	18	...	18	2,337	279					
		Total ...	290	99	25	154	13,232	2,510	114	482	651	1,133	4·8
Mr. V. M. Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, in charge Buldana district.	2,805	Government middle schools—Boys	4	1	3	7	864	638	88	208	485	693	4·8
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ..	115	56	12	80	5,140	372					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— do ...	2	...	2	6	205	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	107	8	...	8	2,076	41					
		Total ...	228	65	17	101	8,285	1,051	88	208	485	693	4·8
Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim district.	2,958	Government middle schools—Boys	1	1	...	1	159	116	181	...	1,443	1,443	8·9
		District Board Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	70	43	22	88	3,258	1,965					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls.	4	3	1	5	620	326					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	78	67	...	67	1,091	594					
		Total ...	153	114	23	161	5,128	3,001	181	...	1,443	1,443	8·9
Mr. Nilkanth Narayan Bhat—231 days Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi—33 days Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	2,759	Government middle schools—Boys	6	1	2	5	826	203	62	...	287	287	4·6
		Under Private management—Middle schools—Boys	1	...	1	2	78	...					
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	141	21	2	25	8,674	573					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	13	2	7	24	1,361	222					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	110	16	...	20	2,194	259					
		Total ...	271	40	12	76	13,133	1,257	62	...	287	287	4·6
Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi—327 days. Mr. Vishnu Narayan Dange, B.A.—38 days. Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district.	3,907	Government middle schools—Boys	2	...	2	4	166	134	171	154	1,223	1,377	7·
		Under private management—Boys	...	1	...	1	...	8					
		District Board—primary schools Boys and girls ...	79	72	7	86	3,889	2,542					
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	3	...	3	6	311	210					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	74	73	1	76	1,238	663					
		Total ...	158	146	13	173	5,604	3,557	171	154	1,223	1,377	7·
Mr. Luxmon Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district.	2,623	Government middle schools—Boys	4	2	2	6	690	517	230	...	1,524	1,524	9·1
		Under private management do	1	1	...	1	10	9					
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	89	83	6	95	4,604	2,807					
		Municipal Board primary schools do ...	7	2	5	14	787	414					
		Under private management—Primary— do ...	56	51	...	51	1,500	542					
		Total ...	157	139	13	167	7,591	4,289	230	...	1,524	1,524	9·1
Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,717	Government middle schools—Boys	3	2	1	4	140	110	155	348	1,500	1,848	15·6
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	64	63	1	65	3,064	1,569					
		Municipal Board do do ...	18	13	5	23	1,480	799					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls	5	4	...	4	88	8					
		Total ...	90	82	7	96	4,772	2,486	155	348	1,500	1,848	15·6
Mr. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	Government middle schools—Boys	...	2	...	2	...	...	215	269	1,609	1,878	6·5
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	125	1	127	...	5,121					
		Municipal Board primary schools do ...	...	11	7	25	...	1,330					
		Jail schools	...	1	...	1	...	...					
		Under private management—Primary schools—boys and girls	...	105	...	105	...	1,656					
		Total ...	...	244	8	260	...	8,107	215	269	1,609	1,878	6·5
Mr. Govind Narayan Chikate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Basim districts.	...	Government middle schools—Boys	...	1	...	1	...	...	217	...	1,121	1,121	5·2
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	102	7	118	...	2,572					
		Municipal Board primary schools do ...	...	...	2	7	...	135					
		Under private management—Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	86	...	86	...	825					
		Total ...	...	189	9	212	...	3,532	217	...	1,121	1,121	5·2
Uddhava Mahadeo Vare, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	...	Government middle schools—Boys	...	2	2	6	...	350	506	326	1,179	1,505	4·
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls ...	...	128	5	139	...	5,024					
		Municipal Board do do ...	...	16	5	28	...	520					
		Under private management do ...	...	120	...	120	...	1,168					
		Total ...	...	266	12	293	...	7,062	506	326	1,179	1,505	4·
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,384	139	1,693	...	36,852	1,639	1,787	11,022	12,809	...
		Total for 1897-98 ...	...	1,290	141	1,598	...	32,941	1,654	2,052	11,351	13,403	...

There has been increase in the number of visits to schools and in the number of boys examined, but decrease in the number of days in the districts and in the number of miles travelled. The minimum number of days a Deputy Educational Inspector is expected to be on tour was as before 180 days, and the minimum for the tours of Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors was fixed at 210 days in a year. Messrs. V. M. Mahajani, Educational Inspector in charge Akola and Buldana districts; Gopal Ramchendra Pitke, Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim district; Luxmon Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, and Messrs. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni and Govind Narayan Chikate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Akola and Buldana and Basim districts, spent on their tours in their respective districts more than the minimum number of days prescribed. Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun and Amraoti districts, was out of his head-quarters in both the districts for 171 days. Mr. Vishnu Narayan Dange, Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district, took charge on the 22nd February 1899, and was out in the district till the close of the year. Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector, was on tour only for 155 days owing to indifferent health in September and some special work having been entrusted to him by Mr. Patwardhan in November. Mr. Uddhava Mahadev Vare could not reach the minimum as he was required to conduct the office work of the Deputy Educational Inspector's office for more than three months in addition to his own inspection work.

Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani was in charge of two districts, which entailed having to conduct the correspondence of two distinct offices. This really hard work he performed most satisfactorily, and in addition cheerfully rendered assistance to the Director in examining the high schools and the training college, in setting papers for the Vernacular scholarship examination and also for the teachers examination mentioned in paragraph 29. He was further entrusted with the special work in connection with the linguistic survey, and earned the thanks of Mr. Grierson, the special officer at the head of the survey. I have myself found Mr. Mahajani most ready to place his long experience of this department at my service. All the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors have worked satisfactorily. The former all took a share in examining the high schools or training college.

Visits of District Officers and their Assistants.

19. The number of visits paid by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to schools in their districts is shown below:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1898-99.	1897-98.
Deputy Commissioners ...	70	52	20	25	12	44	224	127
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	61	45	3	54	4	2	169	189
Tahsildars	103	98	75	88	51	122	537	367
Total ...	234	195	98	167	67	168	930	683

The number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners has increased in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti, and Ellichpur; and decreased in Basim and Wun. All officers of the department testify to the great benefit conferred by frequent visits to the schools by the District Officers, and the thanks of the head of this department are due to those officers for the increased interest they show in the schools. The number of visits paid to schools by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners has increased in Akola, Buldana, and Amraoti, and decreased in the other districts, which record a total of nine visits between them. I may specially mention the names of Messrs. Gopal Waman Bapat and Narayan Babhutsing.

The visits paid by Tahsildars have increased in every district. The following are reported to have given cordial assistance to the inspecting officers and schoolmasters:—Messrs. Laxmon Gopal Deshpande, Vinayak Appaji Kane, Raghuput Mohan Rai, Sher Mahomed, Mahomed Aziz-ud-din and Wasudeo Vithal Chandekar.

Municipal and District Boards.

20. The relations of the District and Taluq Boards and Municipal Committees with the Educational officers continue to be cordial. During the year under report members of District and Taluq Boards of Buldana, Basim, Amraoti, and Ellichpur paid respectively 49, 14, 54, and 38 visits to their schools. Members of the Municipal Committees of Akola, Basim, Amraoti, and Ellichpur paid respectively 37, 3, 9, and 6 visits. No visits from other Boards, local or municipal, have been reported.

School Committees.

21. The number of visits paid to schools by School Committees during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Akola	622	567	498	424	497
Buldana	125	135	152	131	151
Basim	205	209	248	246	251
Amraoti	225	236	420	522	463
Wun	59	117	144	140	135
Ellichpur	402	398	337	316	381
Total ...	1,638	1,712	1,799	1,779	1,878

The total number of visits paid to schools by members of School Committees has increased by 99. There has been a decrease of 59 in the number of visits in the Amraoti district, which showed an increase of 102 in the preceding year. The decrease in the Wun district is very slight. I am glad to observe that most of the School Committees appear to take interest in the affairs of their schools, and I give below the names of School Committees or particular members deserving of special mention for the cordial assistance they are reported to have rendered to their schools during the year:—

District.	Names of School Committees or Members.
Akola ...	The School Committees at Sawara, Assegaon, Argaon, Malegaon, Telhara, Nimb, Andura, Oogwa, Pimpalgaon Kalia, and Mattergaon. Individuals—Messrs. Gabur Sing, Jamadar of Akot; Bapu Sahib, Jagirdar of Tunki; Amritrao Gopal, Deshpande of Argaon; Marutipunt, Pandya of Danapur; Gidulal Sawakar and Sham Rao of Malegaon; Khushal Rao, Deshmukh of Andura; Mugut Rao, Deshmukh of Oogwa; Anant Vishnu Bhagvat of Telhara and Janu Mahar of Parus.
Buldana ...	The Committees at Malkapur, Nandura Buzruk, Pimpalgaon Raja, Biswa Chandur, Dattala, Buldana, Dhad, Mehkar, Sindkhed and Sultanpur. Individuals—Messrs. Madhao Rao Kashinath of Bisn Chandur; Sampat Rao, Deshmukh of Malkapur; Ahamad Khan of Pimpalgaon Raja; Annaji Ramchandra and Waman Rao Renko, Pleaders of Buldana, and Keshavrao Soman of Mehkar.
Basim ...	The Committees at Kondoli, Risod, Fulsawangi, Kanha, Pusad, Ansing and Tarhalla. Individuals—Messrs. Chintaman Rao Trimbak of Risod; Nago Rao, Ganesh Pande of Malegaon; Vithal Satwaji, Patel of Kanha; Raje Udaji Rao Govind Rao and Kaji Faijoodin of Pusad.
Amraoti ...	The School Committees at Badneira, Valgaon, Tallegaon Khar, Dhamori Kasba, Kholapur, Chandur, Warha, Thakur Tallegaon, Mangrul Dastgir, Murtizapur, Mana, Barroor, Hivarkhed, Morsi, Jarud, Khanapur, Antura, Vishnura and Chandas Vathoda.
Wun ...	The School Committees at Dongarkharda, Nanza, Ballegaon, Pandarkowra, Parwa, Saonji Akpuri, Patan Bori, Saikhed, Taroda and Arni.
Ellichpur ...	The School Committees at Pathrot, Shirasgaon Bund, Karajgaon, Shirasgaon Kasba, Dahigaon Purna, Kural, Brahmanwada, Anjangaon, Chincholi, Kolha, Jawala, Bopapur, Talwel, Ramtirth, Pimplod and Chowsala. Individuals—Messrs. Atmaram Sadushiva, Patwari of Sawalapur; Ramji Raghoji, Deshmukh of Pimplod; Krishnaji Daryaji of Shirasgaon Kasba; Bhagwant Rao, Deshmukh and Special Magistrate of Daryapur; Harbaji Shrawanji of Shirasgaon Bund, and Maruti Sonaji, Patel of Karasgaon.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

22. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on 31st March last and at the close of the previous year :—

Name of college.	No. of scholars on 31st March		Number who passed during the year.			
	1898.	1899.	Previous examination.	Intermediate.	B.A. examination.	Total.
Deccan College	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fergusson do	3	4	3	...	...	3
Wilson do	4	5	2	1	...	3
St. Xavier's do	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	11	5	1	...	6
Total for 1897-98 ...			1	3	...	4

Of the eleven scholars on 31st March 1899—

(*a*) Two joined the colleges in January 1899, a third student was awarded a scholarship but forfeited it owing to long delay in joining a college.

(*b*) Three who were awarded scholarships in January 1898 passed the P.E. examination in November 1898.

(*c*) Three were awarded scholarships in January 1897. Of these, one who passed the P.E. examination in 1897 passed the Intermediate examination in November 1898, and the rest who failed in 1897 passed their P.E. examination in November 1898.

(*d*) Three who were awarded scholarships in January 1896 passed the Intermediate examination in November 1897, and will appear for the B.A. examination in November 1899.

Considering the prevalence of the plague at Bombay and Poona for the last three years these results are satisfactory.

One ex-Berar scholar who was awarded a scholarship in 1895 passed the Intermediate examination in November 1898.

Of the ex-students of the Berar high schools, one from each of the two schools passed the P.E. examination, and one from the Amraoti High School passed the B.L. examination of the Calcutta University.

Of the thirteen students of the Berar high schools who passed the various university examinations, three were natives of Berar and the rest domiciled Berarees.

IV.—School Education—General.

(A).—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

23. The following table gives the particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years :—

No. of institutions on 31st March 1898.	No. of institutions on 31st March 1899.	Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March 1898.	No. on roll on 31st March 1899.	Average number on roll monthly during 1897-98.	Average number on roll monthly during 1898-99.	Average daily attendance during 1897-98.	Average daily attendance during 1898-99.	Direct expenditure form: Provincial revenues. 1897-98.	Provincial revenues. 1898-99.	Fees. 1897-98.	Fees. 1898-99.	Municipal fund and subscriptions. 1897-98.	Municipal fund and subscriptions. 1898-99.	Total. 1897-98.	Total. 1898-99.	Total cost of educating each pupil. Total cost. 1897-98.	Total cost. 1898-99.	Cost to Provincial revenues. 1897-98.	Cost to Provincial revenues. 1898-99.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School ...	168	184	178	164	147	141	7,406 5 6	9,596 14 8	2,817 11 6	...	...	...	10,224 1 0	9,596 14 8	57 7 0	58 8 3	41 9 8	58 8 3
1	1	Amraoti High School ...	228	210	215	209	190	180	8,344 5 8	11,908 5 7	3,216 5 3	...	...	...	11,560 10 11	11,908 5 7	53 12 3	56 15 7	40 6 6	56 15 7
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools	3,292	3,467	3,163	3,395	2,594	2,797	36,412 6 7	48,058 5 4	12,062 7 0	...	4,300 6 0	4,924 8 0	52,775 3 7	52,982 13 4	16 10 11	15 9 8	11 8 2	14 2 5
26	26	Total ...	3,688	3,861	3,556	3,768	2,931	3,118	52,163 1 9	69,563 9 7	18,096 7 9	...	4,300 6 0	4,924 8 0	74,559 15 6	74,488 1 7	20 15 5	19 12 3	14 10 8	18 7 4

The number on the rolls of Akola High School at the end of the year shows an increase of 16, a partial recovery of the loss shown in the previous year, but the average monthly number and average daily attendance show a decrease owing to smaller attendance during the first half of the year.

The Amraoti High School shows a decrease under all heads, owing to a smaller number of boys having passed the high school entrance examination.

The middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools show a satisfactory increase under all heads, and have more than regained the ground they had lost during the preceding year.

The total expenditure under Akola High School has decreased, as a smaller amount was spent on repair (Rs. 102 against Rs. 552), and that under Amraoti High School has increased, as the third assistant's place of Rs. 75 was filled throughout the year while it was kept vacant during a greater portion of the previous year. The decrease under middle schools is attributed chiefly to a smaller amount having been spent on repairs (Rs. 1,373 against Rs. 2,170). The total cost of educating each scholar has risen in both high schools, but decreased under middle schools.

24. The private high school at Amraoti has slightly decreased in number, 145 against 150 in the preceding year, distributed as under—

Standard VII ...	44	Standard V ...	34
Do. VI ...	35	Do. IV ...	32

The results also of the VII standard in the matriculation examination of the Bombay University were not so good, *viz.*, 4 passed out of 11 sent up against 5 out of 8 in the previous year.

There is no change in the teaching staff or in the rates of fees, which are the same as in the Government high schools. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 2,882-6-3 (including Rs. 400 contributed as fees of poor boys) against Rs. 2,369 in the previous year.

The private Anglo-Vernacular school at Amraoti had on its rolls 78 students on 31st March last, against 61 on the same date in 1898.

The private Anglo-Vernacular school which was reported last year as just opened at Darwha existed only for a few months.

A new private Anglo-Vernacular school has been recently opened at Anjangaon and is attended by 10 boys.

High schools.

25. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes of the two high schools :—

High schools.		Matriculation class.					Standard VI.				Standard V.				Standard IV.				Total.				
		On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying in the matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola ...	1897-98.	30	15	11	...	3	36	31	13	3	70	63	31	4	66	51	13	4	202	160	68	...	14
	1898-99.	28	17	15	1	...	50	47	25	3½	43	35	14	3	47	43	22	4	168	142	76	1	10½
Amraoti...	1897-98.	37	22	13	3	3	37	33	14	5	68	59	27	5	75	67	16	4	217	181	70	3	17
	1898-99.	35	23	14	1	...	46	38	18	3½	66	54	26	5	81	76	32	4	228	191	90	1	12½
Total ...	1897-98.	67	37	24	3	6	73	64	27	8	138	122	58	9	141	118	29	8	419	341	138	3	31
	1898-99.	63	40	29	2	...	96	85	43	7	109	89	40	8	128	119	54	8	396	333	166	2	23

* As the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

26. The results of the matriculation examination are on the whole very satisfactory and compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The number on the roll of the matriculation class of the Akola High School was 28 at the beginning of the year. Of these 17 were sent up for the examination and 15 or 88·2 per

cent. passed, 10 obtaining more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks against 5 in the previous year, one carrying the 'Sinclair Prize' for proficiency in Sanskrit and one carrying a Berar University scholarship. These results indicate that the quality of instruction imparted in the school is good, and reflect credit upon the Headmaster, Mr. Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar, and his assistants who have a share of work in the higher standards. The matriculation class in the Amraoti High School began with 35 students. Of these 23 were sent up for the examination, of whom 14 or 60·8 per cent. passed, 8 obtaining more than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks against 7 in the preceding year, and 2 carrying Berar University scholarships. The results are very fair, but the school should strive to regain the premier position which it has now had to yield to the Akola High School.

The two high schools in Berar passed 29 students out of 40 sent up or 72·5 per cent., while a glance at the general result of the matriculation examination will show that 1,095 or 34·2 per cent. passed out of 3,201 candidates examined in all the centres.

27. Owing to the prevalence of the plague in Bombay and Poona, the Syndicate of the Bombay University again, as last year, allowed the matriculation examination to be held at Amraoti under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. During both these years only candidates taking Sanskrit or Marathi as their second language were allowed to appear at this centre, and our Muhammadan candidates could not avail themselves of the concession. The number of candidates that appeared for the last matriculation examination was 111 against 103 in the preceding year.

Examination results in lower classes of high schools.

28. The results of the examination of the lower classes of the high schools this year compare favourably with those of the previous year: though there is still room for improvement in the percentage of passes. A larger number of boys passed this year under standards IV and VI, and fewer under standard V.

In Akola High School 61 passed out of 125 examined or 48·8 per cent., against 57 out of 145 or 39·3 per cent. in the previous year.

In Amraoti High School 76 passed out of 168 examined or 45·2 per cent., against 57 out of 159 or 35·8 per cent. in the previous year.

29. As in the previous year, a teachers' examination was held in October last at which eight assistants of the two high schools appeared, and two from Amraoti high school passed. Mr. V. M. Mahajani set them a paper on Dr. Fitche's 'Lectures on Education,' and the Director conducted the oral examination.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

30. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on the 27th and 28th December 1898. 15 candidates appeared for the examination—11 on the Marathi side and 4 on the Hindustani side; and 4 on the Marathi side, 2 from each of the high schools, and 1 on the Hindustani side from the Amraoti High School, came out successful and obtained scholarships. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the two high schools were filled up on 31st March last excepting one in the Akola High School.

The Venkatesh Koner scholarship.

31. Narayan Pandurang Ballal, an inhabitant of Pahur in the Wun district, continues to hold the Venkatesh Koner scholarship in Amraoti High School. During the year under report the boy passed under standard V creditably. The amount of dividends received from the two mills was Rs. 69-2-0, and Rs. 6 were fixed as the amount of stipend for the year. The balance in the Postal Savings Bank at the credit of the Headmaster of the Amraoti High School was Rs. 22-4-6 on 31st March 1899.

Boarding houses.

32. The following statement gives particulars for the past two years of the boarding establishments attached to the two high schools :—

Locality.		Number of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average montly cost for each boarder.					
		1898.	1899.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	Hindus ...	31	43	32	34	6	7	3	5	9	0
Amraoti ...	Hindus ...	37	46	33	39	6	11	2	5	5	4
	Muhammadans ...	10	17	9	15	5	6	10	4	8	7

The total number and the average monthly number of boarders has risen in both the institutions, and the average monthly cost per boarder has considerably decreased with the low prices of food-grains. The Resident in his review of last year's report recognised the necessity of providing quarters for carefully selected resident masters to be in charge of these boarding houses. Mr. Patwardhan had pointed out that the expenditure could be met from the accumulated balance of the fee fund, which the Comptroller, Hyderabad, certified, under his Book Department letter No. 4995, dated 18th March 1898, to amount to Rs. 2,43,904 at the close of the year 1896-97. The Resident was pleased to rule in the review referred to above that "no fee fund exists as a separate item to which expenditure can be debited independently of the budget allotment." The necessary resident quarters for masters have still to be provided.

Middle class schools.

33. During the year under report the teaching of high school standard IV was introduced after the annual examination into the Anglo-Marathi school at Murtizapur, and discontinued in the Anglo-Marathi school at Daryapur. Standard V was introduced similarly into the schools at Yeotmal and Jalgaon. Thus standard IV and V are now taught in five Anglo-Marathi schools (Akot, Jalgaon, Malkapur, Mehkar and Yeotmal), and standard IV at five others (Basim, Wun, Ellichpur Cantonment, Murtizapur, and Ellichpur City), the last named being Anglo-Urdu.

The usual contribution of Rs. 300 for the maintenance of each standard is paid by the people in advance. In the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City it is paid by the local municipality as a special case in consideration of the backwardness and poverty of the Muhammadans.

Results of examination of high school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

34. The following table gives the results of the past two years of the classes under standards IV and V in the Anglo-Vernacular schools examined with the high school classes in October last :—

Name of school.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Number examined.		Number passed.		Number examined.		Number passed.	
	Standard		Standard		Standard.		Standard	
	V.	IV.	V.	IV.	V.	IV.	V.	IV.
Akot Anglo-Vernacular school ...	11	19	4	1	6	11	4	7
Malkapur do. ...	10	12	9	3	4	9	3	2
Mehkar do. ...	6	9	4	3	6	13	2	3
Jalgaon do. ...	...	12	...	1	...	16	...	7
Yeotmal do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6
Basim do. ...	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	6
Wun do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3
Ellichpur Cantt. do. ...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	4
Ellichpur City do. ...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	3
Daryapur do. ...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	1
	27	78	17	9	16	106	9	42

The results under standard V, though inferior to those in the preceding year as regards number, are satisfactory, and those under IV show decided improvement. The school at Daryapur did badly in the examination in both years, and consequently the people ceased from raising the necessary contributions, and the class has been closed. The failure was in history and geography under both standards, and in arithmetic under standard IV.

Results of examinations in the middle school course.

35. The next table gives the results of the examinations in all the three standards of the middle school course during the past two years :—

Year.	Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		Total.*	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1897-98 ...	352	173	504	231	765	380	1,621	784
1898-99 ...	367	174	519	308	717	356	1,603	838

* The total number of scholars studying in the Anglo-Vernacular or middle schools on 31st March 1899 was 3,467 [1] against 3,292 [2] at the close of the previous year.

[1]					[2]				
Vernacular	Standards	I—IV	...	1,297	Vernacular	standards	I—IV	...	1,263
English	do	I—III	...	2,007	English	do	I—III	...	1,883
Do.	do	IV, V	...	163	Do.	do	IV, V	...	146

With a decrease of 18 in number examined, there is an increase of 54 in the number passed, and the percentage of passes has improved from 48·4 last year to 52·2 this year. While standard I shows a falling off, standard II has decidedly improved, while standard III is stationary.

Middle school exhibitions.

36. The total number of middle school exhibitions continues to be 124, and all of them except 5 were filled up on March 31, 1899.

High school entrance examination.

37. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools was held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti as in previous years. The classes under standard III in schools to which high school classes are attached were allowed to be examined by the District Deputy or Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector at the time of the annual examination of those schools; and the remaining 14 schools were asked to send up boys for this examination either to Akola or Amraoti as convenient.

The examination was held on 31st October and five following days. There were 103 candidates at Akola and 123 at Amraoti, of whom 67 and 57, respectively, were found eligible for admission into the high schools. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Akola, Chikhli, Deulgaon Raja, Shegaon and Morsi did satisfactorily. Those at Khamgaon, Balapur, Ellichpur Anglo-Urdu, Amraoti, Murtizapur and Talegaon did only fairly; while the Anglo-Urdu school at Akola and Anglo-Marathi school at Ellichpur City did badly.

The English classes under standard III in the Marathi schools at Sirasgaon Band and Buldana sent up 5 and 8 students for this examination, of whom 4 and 3, respectively, were found qualified.

B.—*Primary Schools.*

Primary schools for boys under public management.

38. The following statement shows the number of boys' schools and scholars attending them on 31st March 1899 compared with the previous year :—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year		Average daily attendance		Percentage of daily attendance to monthly roll.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Akola ...	District Board...	144	144	7,594	7,712	7,302	7,539	5,049	5,360	69·1	71·
	Municipal ...	12	12	1,596	1,712	1,557	1,643	1,181	1,259	75·9	76·6
Buldana.	District Board..	110	109	4,821	4,917	4,585	4,695	3,231	3,419	70·4	72·8
	Municipal ...	1	1	171	173	152	165	120	134	78·9	81·2
Basim ...	District Board.	64	69	3,563	3,201	3,300	3,101	2,340	2,182	70·9	70·3
	Municipal ...	...	3	...	559	...	519	...	406	...	78·2
Amraoti..	District Board..	139	139	8,081	8,588	8,039	8,350	5,647	5,916	70·2	70·8
	Municipal ...	8	8	1,094	1,053	1,028	1,059	777	819	75·5	77·3
Wun ...	District Board..	78	77	3,396	3,822	3,328	3,397	2,443	2,546	73·4	74·9
	Municipal ...	2	2	254	266	248	256	197	194	79·4	75·8
Ellich-pur.	District Board..	87	85	4,412	4,494	4,275	4,387	3,019	3,102	70·6	70·7
	Municipal ...	6	5	659	709	631	682	467	495	74·	72·6
Total...	District Board..	622	623	31,867	32,734	30,829	31,469	21,729	22,525	70·4	71·5
	Municipal ...	29	31	3,774	4,472	3,616	4,324	2,742	3,307	75·8	76·7
GRAND TOTAL ...		651	654	35,641	37,206	34,445	35,793	24,471	25,832	71·	72·1

The above table shows the following increase: 1 District Board school, 2 Municipal schools and 1,565 scholars.

Eleven District Board schools (8 in Basim, 2 in Amraoti, and 1 in Wun district) were newly opened: 6 District Board schools (1 in Buldana, 2 in Amraoti, 2 in Wun, and 1 in Ellichpur) were closed: and 4 District Board schools (3 in Basim and 1 in Ellichpur district) were transferred to the management of local municipalities; thus leaving a net increase of 1 District Board school.

Municipal schools received an addition of 4 transferred, as stated above, from District Boards, but 2 schools were closed in Ellichpur district, leaving a net increase of 2 Municipal schools. The increase in scholars in District Board schools (867) is chiefly in Akola, Amraoti and Wun.

In Municipal schools (698) it is chiefly in Akola, and the nominal increase by transfer in Basim.

The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly roll shows improvement all round except in the District Board schools of Basim and Ellichpur, and the Municipal schools of Wun and Ellichpur.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

39. The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools, and the distance from the nearest schools of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, are shown in the following statement:—

District.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	Number of towns and villages having public or private schools.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ...	306	226	177	129	3·3
Buldana ...	317	197	165	152	5·
Basim ...	247	132	116	131	4·3
Amraoti ...	343	223	179	164	4·1
Wun ...	278	144	127	151	5·9
Ellichpur ...	130	121	95	35	3·6
Total ...	1,621	1,043	859	762	4·3
Total for 1897-98 ...	1,621	1,057	856	765	4·8

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in all the districts except Amraoti and Ellichpur, and the number of towns and villages having no schools of any kind shows disadvantage only in the latter two districts. The average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages, which have not schools of their own, has improved in the Buldana, Amraoti, Wun, and Ellichpur districts, while in the other two districts it is nearly the same as in the preceding year.

There are now 762 villages capable of maintaining a school of any kind, and of these 67 villages which contain a population of over 1,000 souls require more sympathetic treatment from the Government, but the unwillingness of the District Boards to open new schools appears to be stronger through want of funds, which have been, under recent orders from the Resident, curtailed to some extent, owing to the reduction in the grants made to them from provincial revenues. As the District Boards have no funds to spare, it is futile to dwell on the point.

Expenditure on primary boys' schools under public management.

40. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in primary boys' schools under public management in all the districts for the year 1898-99 :—

District.		Fee receipts.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
			Provincial revenues.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Other local funds.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Akola ...	District Board...	9,775 1 0	11,000	34,677 10 10	...	705 4 10	46,382 15 8	6 1 9	1 7 4	23·7
	Municipal ...	2,172 7 6	4,111	737 0 0	4,163 6 9	23 8 0	9,034 14 9	5 7 11	2 8 0	45·5
Buldana...	District Board...	5,905 2 0	11,000	19,553 4 10	..	348 9 0	30,901 13 10	6 9 3	2 5 5	35·6
	Municipal ...	162 8 0	484	...	559 0 1	362 5 6	1,405 5 7	8 8 3	2 14 11	34·4
Basim ...	District Board ..	3,875 0 0	11,000	6,629 4 3	...	568 8 6	18,197 12 9	5 13 10	3 8 9	60·4
	Municipal ...	638 12 9	1,095	550 0 0	745 3 0	...	2,390 3 0	4 9 8	2 1 9	45·8
Amraoti...	District Board...	12,058 3 10	12,000	31,645 9 1	...	1,751 0 9	45,396 9 10	5 6 11	1 6 11	26·4
	Municipal ...	1,481 0 0	2,906	...	2,867 8 7	...	5,773 8 7	5 7 2	2 11 10	50·3
Wun ...	District Board...	3,383 14 3	11,000	10,137 11 1	...	174 11 6	21,312 6 7	6 4 4	3 3 9	51·6
	Municipal ...	239 4 0	507	275 0 0	707 7 7	...	1,489 7 7	5 13 1	1 15 8	34·
Ellichpur	District Board...	7,106 5 3	10,000	15,371 9 5	...	1,337 10 0	26,709 3 5	6 1 4	2 4 5	37·4
	Municipal ...	904 14 0	1,607	...	1,852 6 5	53 0 0	3,512 6 5	5 2 4	2 5 8	45·7
Total ...		47,702 8 7	76,710	1,19,577 1 6	10,895 0 5	5,324 10 9	2,12,506 12 0	5 14 11	2 2 3	36·1
Total for 1897-98 ...		40,329 12 9	93,107	1,05,486 7 9	8,931 13 0	3,598 1 7	2,11,123 6 4	6 2 1	2 11 2	43·

The fee receipts have improved by Rs. 7,372-11-10, the increase being due to the increase in the number of boys on the rolls.

The total expenditure from all sources shows an increase of Rs. 1,305-13-8 over last year, owing chiefly to some of the backward Districts and Municipal Boards having adopted the suggestion of fixing the pay of the last assistant at Rs. 8 per mensem instead of Rs. 6 per mensem. This reform now enables those bodies to secure better qualified men for these posts, and was considered very desirable. The expenditure from provincial revenues has considerably decreased, the decrease being due to the provincial contribution to the district fund having been, in pursuance of the Resident's orders, cut down from Rs. 83,897 to Rs. 66,000. But this has caused a corresponding increase in the expenditure from the district fund. The increase in that from municipal fund is to be attributed to the transfer of 7 District Board schools to the management of the local municipalities.

The total cost of educating each pupil has, on the whole, decreased from Rs. 6-2-1 to Rs. 5-14-11, though in three of the districts—Buldana, Wun and Ellichpur—it shows a slight increase. The cost to provincial revenues has also decreased from Rs. 2-11-2 to Rs. 2-2-3, although it has increased in the Municipal schools in the Ellichpur and Basim districts owing to the payment for the first time of grants-in-aid to the municipalities at Basim and Ellichpur cantonment.

The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure has decreased from 43 to 36·1 for reasons already explained above.

Results of examinations.

41. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.	No. of pupils examined.	Number passed under standards							Percentage of passes.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	
Akola	6,343	1,093	736	640	496	173	77	3,215	50·7
Buldana	3,623	757	522	457	307	115	47	2,205	60·8
Basim	2,322	467	332	236	144	42	14	1,235	53·1
Amraoti	6,897	1,253	884	653	491	193	104	3,578	51·8
Wun	2,719	655	533	336	212	49	19	1,804	66·3
Ellichpur	3,595	666	517	400	218	66	28	1,895	52·7
Total ...	25,499	4,891	3,524	2,722	1,868	638	289	13,932	54·6
Total ... 1897-98 ...	24,309	5,145	3,334	2,494	1,632	633	286	13,524	55·6
Total ... 1896-97 ...	24,192	5,143	3,314	2,512	1,808	612	265	13,624	56·4

The number of pupils examined under primary standards I to VI including those from I to IV taught in Anglo-Vernacular schools on 31st March last was 25,499 or larger by 1,190 than that of the preceding year. Of this, 13,932 or 54·6 per cent. passed against 13,524 or 55·6 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of passes for the Akola district is still the lowest of all the districts, of which Wun heads the list as in the previous year. The percentage has increased in Buldana and decreased in Basim and Amraoti, while in Akola and Ellichpur it has remained unchanged.

There is a decrease of 254 under passes under standard I and a considerable increase under the next three standards, while under standards V and VI the increase is very slight.

Mr. Mahajani in his report on the Akola district makes the following remarks, in which I concur :—

"The percentage of passes in the Akola district was the lowest of all the districts in Berar in the previous year (*vide* paragraph 45 of the last year's annual report). It will not, however, be safe to conclude from this that the schools in this district are the worst. Evidently the standard applied here is stiffer than in other districts. I find it has been stiffer than in the Buldana district during the year. * * * * *

"The percentage of passes in the Marathi schools was during the year 50·7 against 48·6 in the previous year. These schools therefore show a slight improvement. Had it not been for transfers of some masters in the Akot taluq just two months before the examination, the results should have been somewhat better. The percentage of passes in the Hindustani schools, however, was during the year 51 against 72·8 in the previous year: and this great falling off brought down the general percentage of passes to 50·7.

"I have in previous years inspected a large number of primary schools in all the districts. I have during the year under report examined thoroughly a considerable number of such schools in the Akola and Buldana districts; and my opinion is that the schools in this district can hold their own with the best schools in any other district. The Deputy Commissioner has during the year visited a large number of these schools and examined the classes in several subjects, and his opinion, except in the case of a few small schools, is generally favourable. I must add, however, that the remarks of Rao Bahadur Patwardhan are generally damaging, but they are, I believe, not more so than those on the schools in other districts. He wanted to maintain, as he often said, a very high standard of efficiency, particularly in writing and mental arithmetic, and the inspecting officers were bound to follow his instructions, and too often plucked boys in these subjects who otherwise deserved to pass.

"Modi writing has generally improved in almost every school and fair specimens of modi writing can be seen in every class. Reading and recitation have also generally improved. Arithmetic and history and geography and the sanitary primer are fairly taught, but explanation of prose and poetry and grammar in the higher classes are generally weak, as sufficient time is not devoted to them. Also the Marathi fifth and sixth books of the Bombay Department, which we have adopted, contain very difficult lessons in science which are not adapted for children, and which the majority of the masters in primary schools are incompetent to teach. Euclid has been introduced latterly, but the old masters cannot teach it intelligently. Book-keeping was hitherto taught by rote, that is, boys were only asked to learn the

definitions and were never asked to do practical sums. The decrease in the number of passes under standard V and standard VI is due mostly to failure in Euclid and book-keeping, where a higher standard is now exacted.

"Our primary schools in the large towns are doing fairly well, but those in smaller towns and villages are certainly not what we should expect them to be. But if I may judge from some of the schools I have seen in Bombay Presidency or in the Central Provinces, they are not inferior to similar schools in other provinces. In my last year's report I pointed out what I considered the bane of our schools, that is, irregular attendance. My remarks were considered as 'really disappointing and proving the necessity of having more honest and competent masters for our schools.' More competent masters we require, and we shall be glad to have them if we can: but I very much doubt if we can get more honest men. From my intimate knowledge of them, extending over a period of more than twelve years, I can say that as a body they are as honest as any body of public servants that can be selected: of course there are exceptions as there must be everywhere. But if masters are askedto do too much or to do work beyond their capacity, they are not to blame. When they are asked to do too much they cannot but neglect some subjects: but modi is certainly not one of the subjects neglected. On the contrary perhaps too much attention is paid to this subject, which after all can be mechanically got up, to the detriment of the cultivation of the understanding of the pupils. A master in small schools is expected to teach four classes and to show as good work as in a large school where there is a teacher for each class. In somewhat bigger schools the head master has to teach three standards, and in some the highest two standards, the fifth and the sixth, to which he can hardly do justice. Again as the pays are small, incompetent masters have to be put in charge of the classes. The results moreover appear disappointing for another reason. It is a standing rule that every boy who has attended the school for 100 days in a year must be presented for examination whether he is prepared or not. The motive of this rule was good. It was to prevent masters from neglecting the boys who joined a class late, that is, from some other school. But the rule was made applicable to all. As a matter of fact no boy can be expected to finish a standard in 100 days; but to satisfy the requirements of the circular raw boys are put in just for form's sake and plucked. "The number examined is unduly swelled, and the percentage of passes unduly lowered. This rule is not strictly observed in all districts. The old rule, that a boy must attend the school for at least two-thirds of the days the school was open during the year before he is entitled to be presented, was in my humble opinion more reasonable and certainly conduced to secure more regular attendance. It may with advantage be revived.

If we would, therefore, improve our small primary schools, we should in my humble opinion (1) not require a teacher to manage more than two classes under lower standards and only in exceptionally small schools three classes; (2) we should try to raise the pays of masters so as to secure really able men; (3) we should specially select the schools where standards V and VI should be taught, and not decide the question as now by the mere numerical strength of the staff; the classes under these are generally small and much energy and ability is wasted which would otherwise be profitably employed; (4) we should treat our masters with consideration and sympathy. They are, as a rule, neither idle nor dishonest, but they require guidance and encouragement. When a teacher fails to bring up a school, he fails because he does not know how to work systematically or intelligently and the proper remedy is to place him in a position where he can learn good methods. But it is not rare to find him transferred on reduction to a school which has already gone down, and which he is asked to improve. No wonder if he goes from bad to worse until he resigns in disgust or is dismissed. A drastic treatment of masters who were considered to be evading their responsibilities has unfortunately been too long in vogue, and in my humble opinion has failed, and it is high time to replace it by sympathetic treatment. Lastly, (5) while we steadily keep in view the improvement of our schools, we must necessarily work 'in hope and in faith' as I said last year. We cannot afford to be impatient.

"I have dwelt longer on this point than I intended, but I thought it my duty in the light of my personal experience to attempt, if possible, to remove the general impression which a perusal of the remarks in paragraph 45 of the last Educational Report must produce on the mind of the reader, as it has unfortunately produced on the mind of the Resident—remarks to which the attention of inspecting officers was specially directed."

The points dwelt on by Mr. Mahajani are receiving my attention.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

42. At the beginning of the year under report there were 12 primary schools with English classes attached to them. During the year the English class at Tembhurkhed (Amraoti district) was closed; and 11 classes—at Argaum (Akola district), Nandura (Buldana district), Mangrul Pir, Pusad, and Sirpur (Basim district), Chandur, Walgaum, Mangrul Dastgir, Warha, Khar Tallegaon and Warud (Amraoti district) were newly opened. Thus the number of these classes increased from 12 to 22.

These classes were examined along with the other classes in the schools, and all except those at Khar Tallegaon and Takarkhed (in these 6 passed out

of 40 examined) did well. In all 352 boys were examined, of whom 163 or 46·3 per cent. passed against 135 out of 240 examined or 56·2 per cent. in the past year. This year's result would seem to be nearly as fair as that of the previous year if the schools mentioned above be left out of consideration. Two schools, Shirasgaon Bund and Buldana, had III standard classes, and sent up 5 and 8 boys respectively for the high school entrance examination, of whom 4 and 3 were found qualified as already shown in paragraph 37.

Bonuses to teachers.

43. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in							
	Primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.		District Board primary schools for boys and girls.		Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.		Total.	
	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Akola ...	1	15 0	26	301 4	16	219 0	43	535 4
Buldana ...	8	47 4	21	178 12	1	8 0	30	234 0
Basim ...	...	...	1	10 8	2	36 8	3	47 0
Amraoti ...	5	38 12	31	328 4	11	123 12	47	490 12
Wun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur ...	8	50 0	10	96 0	5	87 8	23	233 8
Total ...	22	151 0	89	914 12	35	474 12	146	1,540 8
Total for 1897-98.	8	91 0	155	2,161 12	32	453 8	195	2,706 4

The decrease of Rs. 1,166 under bonuses granted to teachers this year is accounted for under District Board schools. The Board of Wun district made no provision in their budget for this purpose this year. In the other districts the amount actually recommended had to be cut down because the budget allotment had to be reduced, owing to the shears having been applied. This reduction in the encouragement to good teaching is to be deplored. It will be observed that in Municipal schools, where the grant was not cut down, a slightly larger amount was earned.

Masters dismissed and fined.

44. The following table gives information regarding masters in superior service dismissed and fined :—

		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount of fine.
						Rs.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50.	Marathi ...	29	...	(b) 2	...	...
	Hindustani ...	8	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20.	Marathi ...	126	...	(c) 8	...	...
	Hindustani ..	12	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and above Rs. 10.	Marathi ...	403	(a) 4	(d) 31	(f) 8	20
	Hindustani ...	58		(e) 5	(g) 1	2
Total ...		631	4	46	9	22

(a) One for misappropriating Government money, disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, one for dishonesty, one forfeited his appointment having failed to rejoin his duties after the expiration of leave, and one found guilty of entering false attendance, neglect of duty and impertinent conduct.

(b) For unsatisfactory work.

(c) Six for unsatisfactory work, one for neglect of duty, and one at his own request.

(d) Twenty-five for unsatisfactory work, four for neglect of duty, one for insubordination, and one at his own request.

(e) For unsatisfactory work.

(f) Two for unsatisfactory work, one for want of discipline, one for absence without leave, three for neglect of duty, and one for insubordination.

(g) For unsatisfactory work.

Jail schools.

45. The number of juvenile prisoners in the Akola jail was 4 against 7 in the preceding year. The school was inspected in September and March and reported to be doing fairly.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grant.

46. At the close of the year under report there were two schools aided by fixed grants, and the following table gives particulars regarding them:—

No.	Name of school.	Number on roll on 31st March.	Average number on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
					Rs.		
1	Amraoti Mission boys' school...	156	151	116	50	112	50
2	Amraoti Mission female school	29	36	25	16	17	13
	Total ...	185	187	141	66	129	63
	Total for 1897-98 ...	181	166	114	66	115	58

The boys' school shows improvement under all heads, but the female school has fallen off in number; 13 girls, however, passed against 9 in the previous year. The progress made by these schools is fair, and they deserve the grants sanctioned for them.

Indigenous schools.

47. The statement given below shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report:—

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1899.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1898-99.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1898-99.			Amount of grants earned.		
				No. of schools which earned grants.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	Proficiency and capitation.	Other grants for prizes, &c.	Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	109	121	1,935	74	42	116	1,684 0 0	52 9 3	1,736 9 3
Buldana ...	107	91	887	58	2	60	1,069 12 0	43 15 4	1,113 11 4
Basim ...	78	68	994	49	13	62	957 0 0	38 10 0	995 10 0
Amraoti ...	109	134	1,178	73	5	78	1,051 0 0	209 3 7	1,260 3 7
Wun ...	74	75	671	47	15	62	815 0 0	42 0 6	857 0 6
Ellichpur ...	57	53	581	41	4	45	822 8 0	134 15 0	957 7 0
Total ...	534	542	6,246	342	81	423	6,399 4 0	521 5 8	6,920 9 8
Total for 1897-98.	553	534	8,610	409	45	454	8,324 15 6	357 12 6	8,682 12 0

There has been a net decrease of 19 in the number of indigenous schools, the large falling off of 62 in the number in the Amraoti district having been to a great extent made up by the increase of 47 in the four districts of Akola, Buldana, Basim and Wun. The number of boys examined decreased by 2,364, but the number of schools which received a grant was lower by only 31. The total amount of grant awarded was less by Rs. 1,762-2-4.

The Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti accounts for the falling off in his district as follows (I quote *verbatim* from his report):—

"The perceptible fall off in the number of aided schools this year by 73 and an increase of unaided schools by 11 are partly owing to the untimely rigour in insisting on the indigenous schoolmasters of limited acquirements the revised grant-in-aid rules, which go very hard with most of them, and deprive them of their liberal grants which they could earn by old rules, and partly to the easier means of support left within their reach by the happy aspect of the year under report."

The falling off in Ellichpur district is attributed by Mr. Rishi to the fact that the new standards laid down for grant-in-aid are beyond the capacity of the ordinary indigenous master. "Better qualified teachers," he adds, "cannot be induced to set up as masters of indigenous schools for the paltry grant they receive from Government for a year's labour and an insufficient and uncertain remuneration they may expect monthly from the people."

On this point Mr. Mahajani writes :—

"Under the new rules the masters do not earn large grants, and the latest circular issued, dated February 1899, which rules that ordinarily no master should be granted more than Rs. 63 is positively discouraging. If the highest wage which a master can hope to earn by fees supplemented by Government grant is to be only Rs. 8 per mensem, which is the lowest salary offered to an assistant in a Board or Municipal school, no able man will try to open an indigenous school. The revised rules for awarding grants to masters in indigenous schools were hard enough, and there was little necessity in my humble opinion to make them still harder. I beg that the circular may be reconsidered."

This circular, which took away with one hand what the grant-in-aid rules gave with the other, was cancelled as soon as it was brought to my notice. The object of the new rules was to encourage competent men to open indigenous schools of a permanent character : and I have some hope that this will in time be accomplished.

At the same time I am inclined to think that the revised standards might be usefully modified ; they appear to attempt the teaching of more than the poorer classes of rural Berar require. This matter will have my earnest attention during the current year.

Physical education.

48. The following table shows the gymnasia under each circle gymnast, the number visited by him during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place :—

District.	Circle of gymnasts.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March		Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
		1898.	1899.		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur taluqs excluding those in the town of Akola	77	77	77	3·2
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluqs ...	72	72	72	3
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluqs ...	38	40	39	3·6
	2. Schools in the Malkapur taluq ...	32	40	40	2·7
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluq and ten schools in the Mangrul Circle	33	38	38	1·6
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluq and seven schools in Mangrul Circle	33	34	34	2·5
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluqs excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	62	61	61	3·5
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluqs ...	83	84	84	3·2
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluqs excluding eleven schools from Yeotmal taluq..	20	29	29	3·2
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluqs and eleven schools in the Yeotmal taluq ...	22	22	22	4·7
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluq ...	48	49	49	2·2
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluq ...	32	43	43	2·1
	Total ...	552	589	588	...

The number of gymnasia has risen by 37 and the visits paid to them by the gymnasts by as many, and consequently the average number of days of halt for visiting each gymnasium is reduced in all the districts.

This method of imparting instruction in physical training is from experience found to do little good, and if we solely depend upon the circle gymnasts for this instruction no practical benefit can be expected from them so long as their halts continue to be so short as at present. I concur with the opinions expressed by nearly all the Deputy Commissioners that the system must be entirely reformed, and shall bring forward proposals after considering the matter carefully.

Gymnastics and drill form part of the school curriculum in high and Anglo-vernacular schools as well as in the Training College.

Employment under Government.

49. One candidate appeared for second grade public service certificate examination under vernacular standard VI, but failed, and one ex-student was granted a certificate under the first grade of public service. Ninety-four ex-students of our schools obtained employment under Government on salaries varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 a month; of these 75 were employed in the Educational Department, 8 in the Civil and Revenue Departments, 3 in Police, 2 in Medical, 3 in Forest, 1 in each of the Postal, Telegraph and P. W. Departments. Besides these 14 ex-students secured appointments in private firms.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

50. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, District and Municipal Board schools classified according to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High schools—Boys ...	4	1·01	267	67·2	15	3·8	1	·2	77	19·5	360	91·3	26	6·6	4	1·01	...	...	394
Government. Middle schools—Boys ...	7	·2	1,380	40·09	378	10·9	130	3·7	1,197	34·5	3,085	88·2	363	10·4	6	·1	6	·1	3,467
District Board primary schools. Boys ...	9	·02	3,050	9·6	9,191	29·	1,549	4·8	13,370	42·1	27,160	85·7	4,454	14·05	4	·01	63	·1	31,690
District Board primary schools. Girls ...	...	...	299	15·6	308	19·1	37	1·9	761	39·8	1,405	73·6	503	26·3	...	...	...	...	1,908
Municipal primary schools. Boys ...	13	·2	762	17·4	290	6·6	274	6·2	1,785	40·9	3,111	70·9	1,253	28·5	9	·2	2	·04	4,388
Municipal primary schools. Girls ...	7	·7	244	24·5	39	3·9	14	1·4	317	31·9	614	61·8	369	37·2	...	...	·2	·2	992
Total ...	40	·09	6,002	14·01	10,221	23·8	2,005	4·6	17,507	40·8	35,735	83·4	6,968	16·2	23	·05	73	·1	42,839
Total for 1897-98 ...	29	·07	6,121	14·9	9,611	23·3	1,728	4·2	16,926	41·09	34,386	83·5	6,663	16·2	26	·06	79	·2	41,183
Do 1896-97 ...	27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,970	4·6	17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	24	·05	94	·2	42,205
Do 1895-96 ...	23	·05	5,966	14·9	9,031	22·6	1,781	4·4	16,348	41·04	33,126	83·1	6,602	16·5	16	·04	67	·01	39,834
Do 1894-95 ...	25	·06	5,745	14·8	8,974	23·1	1,667	4·3	16,024	41·3	32,410	83·6	6,275	16·1	21	·05	45	·01	38,776

The number of Brahmin pupils has decreased by 119, but Kunbies have increased by 610, low-caste by 277, and Muhammadans by 305. The percentages of the total number of pupils of all classes when compared with those for the past five years are nearly the same, and hence require no explanation.

51. The next statement compares the number of children of cess pa yers in schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents do not pay the cess :—

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

Schools.	Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—Boys ...	206	81	11	1	95	188	394
Middle schools—Boys ...	1,524	483	369	196	895	1,943	3,467
Primary schools. Boys... District Board...	17,613	1,123	2,740	4,457	6,801	15,121	32,734
Primary schools. Boys... Municipal ...	1,178	553	758	267	1,721	3,294	4,472
Primary schools. Girls... District Board...	348	78	94	118	226	516	864
Primary schools. Girls... Municipal ...	181	135	98	46	448	727	908
Total ...	21,050	2,453	4,065	5,085	10,186	21,789	42,839
Total for 1897-98 ...	20,534	2,353	4,092	4,816	9,388	20,649	41,183

This year shows an increase of 516 children of cess payers and also an increase of 1,140 in non-cess payers. The increase of 269 in agriculturists is worthy of notice.

52. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes as represented in Government, District and Municipal Board schools :—

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

Class of schools.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Government.	14	3·6	284	72·08	96	24·4	394
Middle schools—Boys—Government.	129	3·7	1,428	41·2	1,908	55·03	3,467
Primary schools. Boys District Board...	465	1·4	9,452	28·8	22,817	69·7	32,734
Primary schools. Boys Municipal ...	64	1·4	1,247	27·8	3,161	70·6	4,472
Primary schools. Girls District Board...	25	2·9	125	14·4	714	82·6	864
Primary schools. Girls Municipal ...	24	2·6	204	22·4	680	74·8	908
Total ...	721	1·6	12,740	29·7	29,376	68·5	42,839
Total for 1897-98 ...	715	1·2	12,512	30·3	27,956	67·9	41,183

There is a slight increase in richer and middle classes, but the increase in the poor class of pupils is remarkable, and the percentage of pupils attending these schools from that class, which during the year is 68·5, shows that the poor regained the position they occupied in 1896-97.

53. No new school-house was constructed from general revenues during the year under report. The Anglo-Marathi schools at Akola, Malkapur, Daryapur, Shegaon, Chikhli and Karanja suffer either from want of school-houses or from insufficient accommodation, and the want must remain unsupplied till funds are available.

School-houses.

The adjoined table shows the number of school-houses completed and under construction from all sources during the year under report and the total expenditure incurred in each district.—

District.	No. of schools		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	1	...	1,373	8	9
Buldana	...	...	150	0	0
Basim	...	...	687	10	8
Amraoti	...	...	2,682	2	1
Wun	1	...	136	0	0
Ellichpur	...	...	60	0	0
	2	...	5,089	5	6

The sum of Rs. 5,089-5-6 shown here includes Rs. 126-4-5 from general revenues, Rs. 3,606-5-5 from district funds, Rs. 88-11-8 from municipal funds, and Rs. 1,268-0-0 from subscriptions.

It appears from reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 90 primary schools and 30 schools require additional accommodation. 58 schools are held in rented buildings.

Repairs.

54. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 20,030-2-8 against Rs. 19,788-8-9 in the previous year, Rs. 1,917-14-8 having been spent from general revenues, Rs. 16,422-3-8 from district funds, Rs. 1,216-8-4 from municipal funds, and Rs. 473-8-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

55. Books and maps were supplied to schools under public management during the year under report as follows :—

Schools.	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	430	3	7
Primary schools	1,960	3	0
Total ...	2,390	6	7

A total increase of Rs. 566-9-1 over the previous year.

The magazines called *Shilpa Kala Vidnyana*, *Arya Bhagini* and *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India* have ceased to be published. *Indian Art Journal* and *Indian Journal of Education*, Madras, are supplied to the more important secondary schools and the Training College. *Bombay Educational Record* is supplied to the two high schools and the Training College. The *Kavya Mala* is supplied to the two high schools only.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 7,148-1-6 was supplied during the year to all the classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institution for training teachers.

56. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the Training College with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on roll during the year.			Number of students examined in													Number of students who obtained employment.		
	Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First years' course.						Second year's course.						Third year's course (Certificate examination).					
									Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.			Examined.		Passed.			
	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.		Marathi side.		Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1897-98 ...	41	...	8	...	49	45	8	53	22	...	22	11	...	11	15	9	24	9	7	16	8		4		24	9	33
1898-99 ...	38	2	9	...	49	33	8	41	21	7	28	13	6	19	7	...	7	1	...	1	6		5		26	1	27

The sanctioned number of stipends is 50 on the Marathi side and 10 on the Hindustani, but the number of students in the College on 31st March 1899 was only 49—the same as at the close of the previous year. Of these 38 were stipendiary and 2 paying students on the Marathi side, and 9 stipendiary on the Hindustani side. Thus the Hindustani side was 1 short, and the Marathi 12 short, as there were only 13 students in the second year's class, and none in the third year's class.

The annual examination of the College for granting certificates was held on 26th October 1898 by the Director of Public Instruction and other examiners. In the first year's Marathi class 21 were examined and 13 passed, or 62 per cent. 7 Hindustani students appeared in the first year's course, of whom 6 passed, or 86 per cent. In the Marathi second year's class, out of 7 presented only 1 passed. There were no Muhammadans examined in the second year's course, as the Hindustani class is formed biennially, and does not run to a third year. In the Marathi third year's class 5 passed out of 6 presented, or 83 per cent.

57. About the results of the annual examination, the Principal, Mr. Shevade, writes in his annual report as follows :—

"It will appear that the result for the year under report under all classes except the second year's course, Marathi side, was better than that for 1897-98. The second year's course did badly, and the sad result calls for explanation. The seven students who composed this class have a history of their own. They were the remnant of the selection that was made in November 1896 and that formed the first class in the first year's course under the revised standards. The twenty-five candidates who were then admitted had certificates of having passed the old Marathi 6th standard, which many of them had passed some years since, and had probably forgotten it by the time they came to the College. They were admitted after a cursory examination. They were very raw students, and no masters were ever satisfied with them. Three of the students dropped off at the first terminal examination and eleven more at the certificate examination of 1897. Of the eleven who were promoted to the second year's course, two left the College, apparently under pressure of family circumstances, and two more dropped off at the terminal examination in the second year's course; and of the seven who were left, only one, as we see, reached the third year's course; though he too was sent out as master, as it was thought a third year's class could not be allowed to exist with only one pupil. Messrs. Tilak, late 1st Assistant, and Dharmadhikari, the late 3rd Assistant, often expressed their dis-

gust with these seven students, who were unable to follow their lectures, and Mr. Tilak lost courage in despair. He, however, did his best. Mr. Tilak was an extremely able and energetic veteran teacher of nearly 25 years' experience and could not do more than he did.

* * * *

Such is the short history of the seven students, whose failure deprived the College of its third year's course during the second half of the official year under report."

Mr. Tilak was transferred in November 1898 from the Training College to the headmastership of the Anglo-Marathi School at Deulgaon Raja on a reduced salary of Rs. 60.

During the year under report, 27 students were sent out as masters and assistant masters, against 33 in the previous year, on salaries varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

58. The examination of candidates for admission to the Training College was, as usual, held on 2nd November 1898 and three following days. 75 candidates on the Marathi side who had passed either the vernacular standard VI or Anglo-vernacular standard III appeared for the examination, and of these 25 were selected for admission to the first year's course. Mr. Shevade in his report says :—

"The test that was applied was as usual a mild one, and candidates were examined only in three subjects, *viz.*, arithmetic, grammar, and composition. They were also orally examined in reading and explanation. No good candidates offered themselves, and the students selected in November last are after all very ordinary, only half a dozen of them being up to the mark.

* * * *

The entrance standard was suddenly raised from the IV to the VI vernacular standard, and the standard of studies in the second and third years' courses raised so high that the requirement, under at least one subject (algebra), in the third year's course, exceeds the matriculation standard. The new Marathi sixth standard taught in vernacular schools is pretty high, but students who pass it seldom know it well, having been passed under various circumstances in vernacular schools. It also happens that students who have passed the sixth standard spend time in seeking employment in public or private service, and after failure to get it come to the College as the last resource, because here, whether they fail or pass, they get some humble appointment or other without bother. It is impossible to apply a good test at the entrance examination to the College, as such a test would not give us half the number that we require, *i.e.*, 25."

The condition of the Training College is receiving my earnest attention, and I hope shortly to make proposals for its improvement. It appears evident that if we hope to attract a higher stamp of student we must raise the stipend of the second year's course to Rs. 7, and that of the third year to Rs. 8. From enquiries I am making, I feel perfectly sure that the change would attract matriculates to the third year's class: and a better class of students than at present would accept the Rs. 6 stipend in the first year with the hope of rising to the higher stipends.

Boarding houses.

59. The numbers of boarders in the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses on 31st March 1899 were 30 and 11 against 39 and 13, respectively, on 31st March 1898. The total receipts including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 3,437-9-11 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,388-7-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 49-2-5 at the close of the year. The average monthly charge per boarder during the year was Rs. 5-3-1 on the Marathi side and Rs. 4-1-6 on the Hindustani side, being less than that for the previous year, for which the figures respectively were Rs. 5-7-2 and Rs. 5-1-11. The reduction has been due to the comparative cheapness of the articles of food during the year. The health of the students was good throughout the year.

Mr. Shevade in his report suggests that quarters should be provided for the Principal, so that he may more closely supervise the students in the boarding houses. There can be no doubt that we are not doing our duty to the students if we merely provide them with boarding accommodation without resident masters to guide and control them.

The practising school.

60. The practising school attached to the Training College had on its roll 99 pupils on 31st March 1899 against 84 on the same day of the preceding year, with an average daily attendance of 76 against 57. The school presented 49 boys for the annual examination, of whom 30 or 61·2 per cent. passed, against 25 or 55 per cent. out of 45 examined during the preceding year. Since there has been no third year's course in the College, Mr. Shevade has taught Marathi for an hour daily in the practising school.

Physical education.

61. Gymnastics and drill, which in the Training College are compulsory, continue to receive due attention at the hands of the students and the teachers. The students who joined in November last have shown a keen interest in the gymnastics, and in four months have learnt what ordinary students take nearly a year to learn.

Moral training.

62. The Principal of the Training College states that he noticed a great improvement in the manners and conduct of the normal students who passed out of the College from the third year's class, showing the benefits derived from the College discipline.

All the teachers in the department have been directed never to miss an opportunity to inculcate on the minds of their pupils principles of morality in all their intercourse with them; and all the inspecting officers and head-masters of high schools report that the subject receives due attention from them. I shall hope to find, on becoming fully acquainted with the *personnel* of the department, that the masters also set, what is after all the best means of moral instruction, a good example in their own lives.

Moral text-books.

63. No separate moral text-book is considered necessary, as the books used in our schools are replete with lessons bearing on conduct and the principles of morality.

Drawing.

64. The following table shows the results of the first grade examination in drawing of the Bombay School of Art:—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola High school ...	28	7	13	13	10	10	...
Amraoti do ...	23	6	5	3	4	4	...
Akola Training College.	25	7	10	10	5	5	...
Total ...	76	20	28	26	19	19	...
Total for 1897-98 ...	77	31	23	47	26	26	1

Besides the above one boy passed the second grade Art examination from the Akola High School and obtained a certificate.

The results of the Akola High School are again superior to those of the Amraoti High School.

Industrial training.

65. There are four industrial training institutions in the province, *viz.*, one Government industrial school at Amraoti, two maintained by Missions at Akola and Ellichpur, and one private class for apprentices maintained by Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak at Akola. The three last are unaided institutions.

Government Industrial School, Amraoti.

66. The number on the roll of this school on 31st March last was 13 against 18 on the same day of the previous year, distributed as under :—

	On 31st March 1899.	On 31st March 1898.
Carpentry class	6	6
Smithing „	5	5
Tailoring „	2	7
	13	18

The average number on rolls monthly was 13·2 and the average daily attendance was 10·4. Of the 13 students, 5 are Brahmins, 1 Parbhu, 6 Bedars, 1 Native Christian. Of the 10 scholarships at Rs. 4 each attached to this school, 9 were filled up at the close of the year. The total cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 1,957-10-11, while the net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 704-8-6. The school was for some time without a qualified head master and deputy manager. This want was supplied by the appointment in October last of Mr. Sakharam Dattatraya Sabnis, who holds a second class certificate of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

During the three years that the school has now existed, one student of the smithing class has got work as a fitter, one from the carpentry class asassistant maistry, and two of this class work now for wages in the school, and six of tailoring class are employed in private shops.

Alliance Mission's workshop, Akola.

67. The Mission workshop at Akola under Mr. Rogers continues to do good work as hitherto. It can hardly be called a school as there is no regular course of instruction; it is rather a class for apprentices in practical work. The students or apprentices on 31st March 1899 numbered 13, of whom 8 were Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 2 Bedars and 1 Brahmin. Mr. Rogers states in his report that one of his pupils after learning blacksmithing has got employment at Basim, where the Methodist Episcopal Mission are opening a similar workshop for teaching trades. Another pupil has started on his own account as a carpenter in Akola. All the other old pupils are employed in the workshop on wages. The shop was enlarged during the year and more machinery put up, so that in addition to the ordinary carpentry and smithing, the pupils can learn the handling of machines and the management of the steam engine which supplies the motive power. One young man who entered the workshop ten years ago has lately passed with credit the Government examination in Bombay for Engineer's certificate. Mr. Rogers says :—

"The work upon the whole is in by far the most encouraging condition of any time since the opening of the institution. In the near future there will be a large addition to the apprentice classes, as there are about 70 boys in the orphanage, who were taken in during the last famine but are too young at present to enter the shop."

Kurku Mission School, Ellichpur.

68. In 1897 an industrial workshop was attached to the boys' school of the Kurku and Central India Hill Mission at Ellichpur. The trades taught are carpentry, weaving, and tailoring, and a few of the boys are trained as servants and gardeners. The report furnished by the Superintendent, Reverend F. Roberts, shows that on 31st March 1899 there were 32 boys, of whom 13 are Christians, 6 Gonds and Kurkus, 12 other Hindus, and 1 Muhammadan. They learn for half the day in school in four standards, the language taught being Hindi. The other half of the day is devoted to the industrial work.

Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak's class at Akola.

69. Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak did not this year supply the information asked for about his practical class for engineer apprentices; but the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that it is doing well. Two of the pupils have obtained third class Engineer certificates at Bombay and got places at Rs. 40 per mensem. There are now 23 apprentices on the roll, of whom 17 are Brahmins. They are taught engineering, fitting, carpentry, and smithing.

Scheme for compulsory manual training.

70. During the year under report Mr. D. V. Bhagwat, B.A., LL. B., Vice-Chairman of the Akola District Board, has proposed a scheme for compulsory manual training in the Akola High School, which is under consideration by the District and Municipal Boards.

Instruction of candidates for Patwarships in land measuring.

71. At the close of the year there were two patwari classes in the District Board schools at Keliveli and Assegaon in the Akola district attended by 17 and 15 pupils respectively. No student, however, seems to have passed during the year. In other districts there were no candidates seeking instruction, and hence no classes were formed. Lately a new course of instruction in surveying has been laid down, and a scheme for the training of patwaris is now before you.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

72. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, District, and Municipal Board female schools in the province :—

District,		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March		Average number on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	District Board.	11	11	335	321	358	325	206	191	62 13 6	54 15 0	1,836 1 0	5 10 4
	Municipal ...	6	6	351	384	371	367	254	239	54 7 9	56 4 6	2,594 15 8	7 1 1
Buldana	District Board.	5	6	188	223	187	209	129	140	31 15 6	35 12 0	1,264 4 7	6 0 9
	Municipal ...	1	1	28	32	29	25	17	14	6 6 6	5 14 9	218 9 5	8 10 3
Basim...	District Board.	2	1	104	57	89	55	62	37	13 1 9	8 1 3	274 4 9	4 15 9
	Municipal ...	...	1	...	61	...	51	...	38	...	9 5 0	273 14 6	5 5 11
Amraoti	District Board.	5	2	169	86	175	153	102	100	29 7 0	26 10 3	981 12 10	6 6 8
	Municipal ...	5	5	329	308	298	310	202	201	54 10 6	59 0 0	2,236 0 5	7 3 4
Wun ...	District Board.	2	2	63	67	49	60	30	40	7 12 0	9 15 6	323 11 10	5 6 3
	Municipal ...	1	1	44	45	43	41	28	24	9 4 9	8 8 3	170 12 0	4 2 7
Ellichpur.	District Board.	7	4	243	110	218	119	150	71	38 14 6	20 0 6	1,011 11 7	8 8 0
	Municipal ..	...	2	...	78	...	80	...	53	...	15 0 0	715 12 4	8 15 4
Total ...		45	42	1,854	1,772	1,817	1,795	1,180	1,148	308 13 9	309 7 0	11,901 14 11	6 10 1
											Total for 1897-98 ...	12,933 12 8	7 1 10

On the whole there has been a decrease of 3 in the number of schools and 82 in the number of girls. One District Board school was newly opened in the Buldana district. The decrease in the District Board schools and increase in Municipal schools in the Basim district are nominal, owing to the transference of one District Board school to the management of the local municipality ; in the Amraoti district 3 District Board schools were closed, and in the Ellichpur district 2 were transferred to the management of the local municipality, and 1 was closed. With the decrease of 82 in the number on the roll there has been a decrease of 32 in the average daily attendance, which this year shows a percentage of 65 against 63 in the preceding year.

The amount of fee collections was the same as in the previous year, and the expenditure less by Rs. 1,031-13-9, and the cost of educating each girl less by Rs. 0-7-9.

Of the 17 schools in the Akola district, the Municipal schools at Akola and Khamgaon, and the District Board schools at Sanglud, Patur, Allegaon, Telhara, Pathardi and Jalgaon are reported to be doing well.

None of the schools in the Buldana district is said to be in a satisfactory condition.

The schools in the Basim and Wun districts have been doing fairly.

Of the 7 schools in the Amraoti district, the 2 Municipal Marathi schools at Amraoti under trained mistresses are reported to be in an efficient state, and the Hindustani schools at Amraoti and Karanja to be doing fairly well.

Of the 6 schools in the Ellichpur district, the Marathi Municipal school at Ellichpur Cantonment under a trained mistress is reported to have improved in efficiency, and the Hindustani school at Karasgaon shows slight improvement.

The above is not a hopeful report of the progress our girls' schools have made during the year under report. The schools presided over by trained mistresses are in an efficient state, but there are only four such schools in the province. The question of providing trained mistresses requires consideration. The staff of our 42 girls' schools at present consists of 8 mistresses and 51 masters. The majority of girls are in infant classes, where kindergarten teaching would confer more benefit on the children and tend to improve the results in the higher standards.

The present state of female education.

73. The following statement shows the number of girls studying in all classes of schools and the results of examination under the several standards:—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average number on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No. of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
District Board schools ..	26	864	1,044	1,908	921	1,068	1,989	579	604	1,183	228	85	50	21	2	...	386
Municipal schools ...	16	908	84	992	874	76	950	569	55	624	114	78	58	24	1	1	276
Aided schools	3	90	46	136	97	32	129	80	19	99	7	10	4	1	...	...	22
Unaided schools ...	1	29	16	45	29	18	47	29	15	44	4	3	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	46	1,891	1,190	3,081	1,921	1,194	3,115	1,257	693	1,950	353	176	112	46	3	1	*691
Total for 1897-98 ...	48	1,962	1,626	3,588	1,914	1,388	3,302	1,256	709	1,965	374	166	91	42	12	1	686

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

Though the total number of schools for girls has decreased by only 2, the number of girls has gone down by 507. Of this number, 436 represents the decrease in girls attending boys' schools. The progress of the girls under the higher standards was very meagre, though the number of passes under the first four standards was greater than that of the preceding year.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

European and Eurasian schools.

74. At the end of the year under report there were two schools, both located at Amraoti, for the use of the European and Eurasian children in the province. I give below the particulars of each.

European and Eurasian school.—The school had on its roll 17 boys and 25 girls on 31st March 1899, against 22 boys and 35 girls on the same date of the previous year. All these pupils were Europeans and Eurasians. The average number on the rolls monthly was 18 boys and 25 girls, and the average daily attendance, 16 boys and 23 girls. The school was examined in September last. The highest standard taught to the girls was the 7th and to the boys 5th. 15 boys and 15 girls were presented for examination, of whom 10 and 8 respectively passed.

European Protestant school.—The school had on its rolls 12 boys and 8 girls on 31st March 1899, against 25 boys and 16 girls in the previous year. All these were Europeans and Eurasians. The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance throughout the year were 23 boys and 12 girls and 18 boys and 11 girls respectively. The highest standard taught to the girls and boys was the 7th. The school was not examined by any Educational officer as the question of giving it grant-in-aid is yet undecided.

Under orders of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, both these schools will be inspected and reported on with a view to settling the question of grants-in-aid.

Mussalmans—Statistics of Hindustani schools.

75. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board and Municipal schools:—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March						Number of scholars on 31st March						Number of pupils examined and passed under																									
														Urdu standards														Secondary Anglo-Urdu standards.										Grand Total.	
		1893.			1899.			1898.			1899.			I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Total.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akola	Government	1	...	1	1	...	1	46	...	46	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	11	6	7	..	...	..	36	13	36	13
	District Board	12	...	12	12	...	12	469	57	526	483	36	519	100	52	80	36	44	20	39	20	...	..	...	...	263	128	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	128
	Municipal	5	3	8	5	3	8	460	187	647	456	185	641	117	63	97	44	65	36	40	25	13	5	6	4	338	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	338	177
Buldana	District Board	13	1	14	13	1	14	581	100	681	620	80	700	126	83	84	51	63	46	40	28	20	7	...	...	333	215		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	215
Basim	District Board	4	1	5	3	1	4	276	125	401	198	64	262	42	19	49	39	31	24	17	12	12	3	...	...	151	96	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	151	96
	Municipal	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	80	60	140	19	14	19	12	17	13	9	7	5	4	..	...	69	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	47
Amraoti	Government	1	...	1	1	...	1	36	...	36	46	...	46	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	17	6	8	4	4	2	...	..	29	12	29	12
	District Board	14	3	17	14	2	16	552	197	749	612	186	798	138	100	109	65	87	56	64	43	13	7	...	...	431	271	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	431	271
	Municipal	3	2	5	3	2	5	283	100	383	295	103	398	62	39	55	28	52	34	36	21	3	2	10	..	218	124	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	218	124
Wun	District Board	6	1	7	6	1	7	227	28	255	251	38	289	62	46	44	39	20	18	14	9	8	5	...	...	148	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	116
	Municipal	1	...	1	1	...	1	53	...	53	56	...	56	15	9	8	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	33	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	17
Ellichpur	Government	1	...	1	1	...	1	50	...	50	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	14	6	8	4	7	3	45	21	45	21
	District Board	11	3	14	10	1	11	483	98	581	415	81	496	100	76	47	29	48	37	28	16	14	8	..	...	237	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	166
	Municipal	2	..	2	2	1	3	155	...	155	215	30	245	58	38	36	30	25	19	24	17	...	...	...	...	143	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	104
Total		73	14	86	73	12	85	3,671	892	4,563	3,821	863	4,684	859	535	628	372	457	307	316	202	88	41	16	4	2,364	1,461	51	21	33	16	19	6	7	3	110	46	2,474	1,507

The number of Hindustani schools for boys shows a decrease of 1 and that for girls a decrease of 2, and thus the total number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls together shows a decrease of 3 during the year under report. The District Board Hindustani school for boys at Basim, and two District Board Hindustani schools—1 for boys and 1 for girls at Ellichpur Cantonment—were transferred to the local municipalities; and the Municipal Hindustani boys' school at Kasadpura (Ellichpur district) and the District Board girls' schools at Talegaon (Amraoti district) and Anjangaon (Ellichpur district) were closed. Thus the Municipal boys' schools show a decrease of 1, and District Board girls' schools show a decrease of 2. The number of boys under instruction has increased by 121, while that of girls has decreased by 29. In this table Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 26 Muhammadan boys attending the high schools, 9 attending the Training College, 2,427 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools and deduct 189 non-Muhammadan boys in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,977 against 6,674 in the preceding year, an increase of 303 boys.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on 31st March last was 467 against 469 in the preceding year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year increased from 7,143 to 7,444 (+301).

The number of pupils examined under the primary course increased by 187, while the number that passed decreased by 33; and the number examined in the secondary course increased by 25, while the number that passed decreased by 7, the percentage of passes to number examined under both the courses being 61 and 42 respectively. Thus it will be seen that there is improvement in attendance but a falling off in efficiency.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

76. Mr. Nizam-ud-din, M.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, writes as follows:—

"Mr. Daudkhan, Nawab of Ellichpur, continues to accommodate the City Anglo-Urdu school in a portion of his palace. Hindustani school No. 1 at Amraoti is still held in Nawab Fateh Ali Khan's imambara. The boys' schools at Ner Pinglai, Surji, Shirala, and Digrus and girls' schools at Kholapur and Karasgaon are held in houses belonging to Muhammadans who charge no rent. Mr. Sayad Nur-ud-din, Kazi of Akot, continues to render help to the local Hindustani schools. The Ellichpur Municipality gives a contribution of Rs. 300 for the maintenance of the fourth standard class in the Anglo-Urdu school there. Mr. Gulam Husan, Special Magistrate, Akot, deserves special mention for the help he gives to the Akot Hindustani schools. He continues to accommodate the local Hindustani girls' school in his own house."

Aborigines.

77. There are two schools for the aboriginal races—one at Chikalda and the other at Dharni. The total number of aboriginal pupils studying in these and other vernacular schools on 31st March last was 266 against 206 at the close of the previous year. During the year under report 92 pupils were examined, of whom 54 passed—25 under standard I, 20 under standard II, 6 under standard III, 1 under standard IV, none under standard V, and 2 under standard VI—the percentage of the number passed to the number examined being 58·7 against 63·3 in the preceding year.

Low-castes.

78. The following statement shows the number of low-caste pupils studying different standards during the last five years:—

District.	Number of low-caste pupils on 31st March				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Akola	702	679	708	559	664
Buldana	209	264	239	226	268
Basim	83	108	155	146	159
Amraoti	361	322	376	348	417
Wun	107	128	149	143	170
Ellichpur	205	280	343	306	327
Total ...	1,667	1,781	1,970	1,728	2,005

The number of low-caste pupils has increased in all districts, the total increase for the year being 277.* The statement shows only pupils in schools under public management; and if to the total number be added 325 low-caste pupils under private management, the number of low-caste pupils under instruction in public and private schools on 31st March 1899 will come to 2,330 against 1,905 at the close of the previous year, an increase of 425.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

79. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following statement:—

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under — Primary standards.

Schools.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. passed.	Standard V. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. passed.	Standard VI. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government Middle Schools—Boys.	29	22	59	10	7	22	6	5	9	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	36	97
District Board. Primary schools, Boys.	234	131	1,048	153	73	215	110	59	144	83	32	116	27	10	43	3	1	9	609	306	1,575
District Board. Primary schools, Girls.	2	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	11
Municipal. Primary schools, Boys.	45	27	164	36	23	46	34	18	37	9	3	23	1	...	5	...	...	1	125	71	276
Municipal. Primary schools, Girls.	2	1	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12
Total ...	312	181	1,283	199	104	292	150	82	192	99	37	146	28	10	48	3	1	10	791	415	1,971
Total for 1897-98 ...	285	166	1,120	180	85	245	117	60	169	98	40	126	13	6	29	5	1	9	688	358	1,698

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under — Secondary standards; Grand Total.

Schools.	Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Grand Total. No. examined.	Grand Total. No. passed.	Grand Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government Middle Schools—Boys.	13	3	20	9	4	10	3	3	3	1	...	...	26	10	33	78	46	130
District Board. Primary schools, Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	306	1,575
District Board. Primary schools, Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	11
Municipal. Primary schools, Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	71	276
Municipal. Primary schools, Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12
Total ...	13	3	20	9	4	10	3	3	3	1	...	...	26	10	33	817	425	*2,001
Total for 1897-98 ...	6	...	17	7	...	7	2	1	4	...	...	1	15	1	29	703	359	1,727

*Besides this there was one low-caste pupil studying under standard VI in the Amraoti High School.

The number of low-caste pupils under instruction on 31st March last increased by 273 under primary standards and by 4 under secondary standards. The number of pupils examined and passed also increased under all the standards except the primary standards IV and VI. One low-caste pupil is studying under standard VI in the Amraoti High School.

The number of special schools for low-caste pupils continues to be the same, *viz.*, 5. Mr. Rustumji Faridunji, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, is in favour of closing Mahar schools and getting the boys to attend the Government Marathi schools.

Mr. Janu Mahar of Akola continues to evince keen interest in the education of poor boys of his caste. His boarding house contains 14 pupils, of whom 11 receive food and clothing *gratis*. He urgently requests that Mahar students should be admitted without payment of fees. Mr. Janu proposes to start an industrial class in connection with his boarding house.

VIII.—Private Schools.

Private schools.

80. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools and are not examined by Educational officers. As reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, there were, on 31st March 1899, 7 schools attended by 306 scholars, against 5 schools with 168 scholars at the close of the preceding year.

IX.—Preparation and distribution of text-books and other educational literature.

Text-book Committee.

81. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had 9 books on hand for review, and 3 books were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 4 books, and the remaining 8 books are under the consideration of the Committee. This Committee had practically become moribund, but a proposal has lately been submitted to revise it and to place it on a better footing.

Book depôts.

82. The number of book depôts remain unchanged during the year under report. We have one central book depôt at Akola and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or District Board schools in towns and villages in all districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

83. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1898-99 is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1898 ...	198,713	22,122	4	9
Books and maps purchased during the year	127,777	17,760	10	0
	326,490	39,882	14	9

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year	141,677	18,334	12	0
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	184,813	21,548	2	9
	326,490	39,882	14	9

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being greater than that of books purchased and printed by Rs. 574-2-0, the balance of stock has decreased by the same amount. The departmental Marathi Second and Third Books were printed during the year, and the printing charges on their account enhanced the value of books purchased.

Books of the selling price of Rs. 17,760-10-0 were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,291-9-4. The difference of Rs. 3,469-0-8 would have been considered as gross profit if all the books purchased during the year had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 18,334-12-0, and therefore the profit, *viz.*, Rs. 3,581, is proportionately greater. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of establishment	1,632	0	0
Contingencies	348	1	6
Commission to branch book depôt-keepers ...	613	15	8
	2,594	1	2
Profit ...	3,581	0	0
Gain to Government ...	986	14	10

Cash account of the depôt.

84. The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1898	15	10	4
Sale-proceeds of books	18,331	12	0
Do. broken boxes	15	4	0
Do. Berar School Paper ...	0	9	0
Do. by auction of old books ...	8	9	0
Registration fee	6	0	0
Price overcharged on a book	0	0	6
Amount paid in excess on account of prize books of the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector	21	7	6
	18,402	4	4

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into treasury	18,380	10	10
Cash in hand	21	9	6
Total ...	18,402	4	4

Literature.

85. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 17 against 15 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 issues of the *Berar School Paper* and *Raghu* were printed at the *Shuddha Varhadi Press*, Akola. *Sampratchya Lagna Chali Vishayi Vichar* was printed at *the Albion Press*, Amraoti, and the remaining four, *viz.*, *the Poona Gayana Samaj*, the report of the *Ramji Kanawa* Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st July 1898, *Sumer Sangrahasar* and *Vatsala Nata Natakachi Padyâwali* were printed at the *Pramod Sindhu Press*, Amraoti. Of these, three books were registered for copy right. All the books are in Marathi except one, *Sumer Sangrahasar*, which is in the Hindi language.

Public libraries.

86. As shown in last year's report, there were at the close of the preceding year 34 libraries against 31 at the close of the year under report, distributed over the six districts as given below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Akola	16	13
Buldana	5	5
Basim	2	3
Amraoti	4	4
Wun	2	2
Ellichpur	5	4
Total ...	34	31

One library was opened at Mangrul in the Basim district, while 3 in the Akola district and 1 in the Ellichpur district were closed. The average monthly income from subscriptions varied from 4 annas to Rs. 58.

Printing presses.

87. The number of printing presses in the province as shown in last year's report had during the year under report an addition of one press at Akola, *viz.*, the *Vatandar Press*, managed by its proprietor Mr. Pandharinath Parashuram. It publishes neither newspaper nor periodicals, but does only job work.

Educa tional Conference.

88. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Akola on the 23rd November 1898 and three following days. A full report on the proceedings of the Conference has already been submitted in this office No. 3834, dated the 13th December 1898.

The proceedings of the teachers' body were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly.

Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters.

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

89. During the year under report the transfer of vernacular schools within municipal limits to the management of Municipal Committees on the system of grant-in-aid was completed in all districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. CANDY,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

General Table I.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1898-99.*

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population.			—		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.						
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,717	Towns... 39 Villages. 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males ... 1,491,500 Females.. 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Institutions	For males...	...	...	29	1,186	1	3	1,219	2	3	1,224	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 21·01	
				For females.	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	2	48	·8	
				Total ...	...	...	29	1,232	1	3	1,265	2	5	1,272	21·8	
			Scholars.	Males ...	...	...	4,094	46,395	49	58	50,596	68	105	50,769	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·6	
				Females ...	...	...	...	3,081	...	...	3,081	...	133	3,214	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·5	
				Total ...	...	...	4,094	49,476	49	58	53,677	68	238	53,983	12·4	

EDUCATION.

General Table II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1898-99.*

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	77,420	2,35,593	7,282	1,954	3,22,249	...	19,275	30,213	9,689	5,089	7,148	14,289	85,703	4,22,338	
... For females ...	...	...	...	14,386	...	...	14,386										
Total ...	...	...	77,420	2,49,979	7,282	1,951	3,36,635	...	19,275	30,213	9,689	5,089	7,148	14,289	85,703	4,22,338	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	24·7	42·3	3·5	·9	71·6	...	9·4	14·2	4·6	·06	...	·08	28·3	...	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	...	85·7	...	...	85·7	...	...	·8	...	2·4	3·4	7·4	14·2	...	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·8	85·8	...	...	87·6	...	...	...	·5	·4	3·6	7·7	12·2	...	
(d) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction...	...	...	18·3	59·1	1·7	·4	79·7	...	4·5	7·1	2·2	1·2	1·6	3·3	20·2	...	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																	
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	18 5 9	...	161 13 1	150 4 11	15 9 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 8	...	...	...	0 1 8										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 11 10	...	161 13 1	150 4 11	21 14 1										
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 0 7	...	...	2 0 7										
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	3 13 0										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 0 1	...	...	6 0 1										
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 0 11	...	...	2 0 11										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 4 7	...	...	3 4 7										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	5 11 9	...	...	5 11 9										
Institution in Native States ... Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	1 2 11	...	...	1 2 11										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	0 1 9	...	...	0 1 9										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	3 0 4										
Unaided institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	20 12 0	0 12 5	...	...	2 4 9										
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	12 9 7	1 13 1	161 13 1	150 4 11	2 13 4										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 7	2 15 6	...	...	2 11 11										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 0 0	5 4 6	161 13 1	150 4 11	6 8 10										

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1898-99.*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Managed by Government. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Government. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Government. Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Maintained by Native States. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Maintained by Native States. Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Maintained by Native States. Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Aided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Aided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Aided. Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Unaided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Unaided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Unaided. Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning English.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning A classical language.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Native Christians.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Hindus.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Muhammadans.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																	
Secondary Schools.																																	
For Boys... High schools ...	2	394	373	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	145	141	81	3	539	539	298	241	...	4	495	34	6	...	...	
Middle schools, English ...	24	3,467	3,395	2,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	88	87	54	26	3,555	2,232	148	3,555	...	7	3,172	364	12	...	...	
Total ...	26	3,861	3,768	3,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	233	228	135	29	4,094	2,771	446	3,796	...	11	3,667	398	18	...	...	
Primary Schools.																																	
For boys	...	...	...	...	654	37,206	35,793	25,832	...	...	...	...	403	8,437	7,895	6,975	129	1,925	1,689	1,383	1,186	47,568	490	...	47,548	27	80	40,993	6,372	96	1,190	...	
„ girls	...	...	...	...	42	1,772	1,795	1,148	...	...	...	...	3	107	115	96	1	29	29	29	46	1,908	42	...	1,866	44	72	1,231	559	2	...	17	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	696	38,978	37,588	26,980	...	...	...	...	406	8,544	8,010	7,071	130	1,954	1,718	1,412	1,232	49,476	532	...	49,414	71	152	42,224	6,931	98	1,190	17	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																	
Training schools for masters ...	1	49	45	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	49	49	...	...	40	9	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	1	13	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	49	33	3	58	...	...	58	...	22	33	3	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	62	58	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	49	33	4	107	...	49	107	...	22	73	12	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	28	3,923	3,826	3,169	696	38,978	37,588	26,980	...	...	...	...	406	8,544	8,010	7,071	135	2,232	1,995	1,580	1,265	53,677	3,303	495	53,317	71	185	45,964	7,341	116	1,190	17	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...																					1	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	
(b) Sanscrit ...																					1	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... ... For boys.																					2	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	
„ girls.																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards „ boys.																					1	55	...	...	55	...	19	34	2	...	...	...	
„ girls.																					2	133	...	...	133	...	89	16	1	27	...	...	
Total ...																					7	306	...	118	188	...	108	68	103	27	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...																					1,272	53,983	3,303	613	53,505	71	293	46,032	7,444	143	1,190	17	

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public management																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained Sta		
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General. For boys. High schools ...	15,480	...	...	6,025	...	...	21,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General. For boys. Middle schools. English.	34,875	...	396	13,183	4,529	...	52,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,355	...	396	19,208	4,529	...	74,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education—General. For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,710	1,19,577	10,895	...	5,324	...	2,12,506	...	...	...
School Education—General. For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,585	6,189	...	128	...	11,902	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,710	1,25,162	17,084	...	5,452	...	2,24,408	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
School Education—Special. Training schools for masters ...	7,282	...	...	...	...	...	7,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—Special. Industrial schools	1,954	...	...	...	...	...	1,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,236	...	...	...	...	...	9,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	3,606	89	...	1,268	...	4,963	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (*special* grant only) ...	...	...	...	924	...	...	924	...	5,067	759	...	398	...	6,224	...	...	...
Total ...	126	...	...	924	...	...	1,050	...	8,673	848	...	1,666	...	11,187	...	...	...
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	59,717	...	396	20,132	4,529	...	84,774	76,710	1,33,835	17,932	...	7,118	...	2,35,595	...	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1898-99.

Institutions by Native tes.				Under private management: Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Under private management: Unaided.				Total expenditure from					
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other source.	Grand Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,882	50	...	2,932	15,480	...	...	8,907	50	24,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,875	...	396	13,183	4,529	52,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,882	50	...	2,932	50,355	...	396	22,090	4,579	77,420
...	...	...	...	7,924	...	282	8,211	5,329	...	21,746	997	344	...	1,341	84,634	1,19,577	11,177	9,208	10,997	2,35,593
...	...	...	...	1,578	...	600	123	183	...	2,484	...	...	...	...	1,578	5,585	6,789	123	311	14,386
...	...	...	...	9,502	...	882	8,334	5,512	...	24,230	997	344	...	1,341	86,212	1,25,162	17,966	9,331	11,308	2,49,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,282	...	...	...	...	7,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954	...	...	...	...	1,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,236	...	...	...	...	9,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3,606	89	...	1,268	5,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,067	759	924	398	7,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	8,673	848	924	1,666	12,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,275	...	...	...	...	19,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,018	1,195	...	...	...	30,213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	...	...	...	2,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,451	...	...	...	69	7,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* —175	10,893	1,617	356	1,598	14,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,629	12,088	1,726	356	1,667	73,466
...	...	...	...	9,502	...	882	8,334	5,512	...	24,230	3,879	394	...	4,273	2,03,558	1,45,923	20,936	32,701	19,220	4,22,338

* Is made up as follows:—

Printing, &c.	689
Refunds	600
Book depôt	—1,464
Total ...	— 175

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1898-99.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed book.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed book.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,861	557	...	557	2,007	...	2,007	545	...	545	292	...	292	460	...	460	3,861	...	3,861
For boys—Unaided—English.	3	233	145	...	145	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	233
Total ...	29	4,094	702	...	702	2,095	...	2,095	545	...	545	292	...	292	460	...	460	4,094	...	4,094
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Local Fund ...	623	32,734	...	...	...	2,341	1	2,342	9,110	48	9,158	6,463	137	6,600	13,776	858	14,634	31,690	1,044	32,734
For boys. Municipal ...	31	4,472	...	...	...	81	...	81	1,416	11	1,427	930	9	939	1,961	64	2,025	4,388	84	4,472
For boys. Aided ...	403	8,437	...	...	...	69	...	69	1,521	...	1,521	1,640	3	1,643	5,161	43	5,204	8,391	46	8,437
For boys. Unaided ...	129	1,925	...	...	...	9	1	10	254	...	254	251	4	255	1,395	11	1,406	1,909	16	1,925
Total ...	1,186	47,568	...	...	...	2,500	2	2,502	12,301	59	12,360	9,284	153	9,437	22,293	976	23,269	46,378	1,190	47,568
For girls. Local Fund ...	26	864	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	104	104	...	128	128	...	628	628	...	864	864
For girls. Municipal ...	16	908	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	150	150	...	151	151	...	594	594	...	908	908
For girls. Aided ...	3	107	...	...	...	2	6	8	6	20	26	3	10	13	6	54	60	17	90	107
For girls. Unaided ...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	16	16	...	29	29
Total ...	46	1,908	...	...	...	2	23	25	6	274	280	3	302	305	6	1,292	1,298	17	1,891	1,908
Total Primary Schools ...	1,232	49,476	...	...	...	2,502	25	2,527	12,307	333	12,640	9,287	455	9,742	22,299	2,268	24,567	46,395	3,081	49,476
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,261	53,570	702	...	702	4,597	25	4,622	12,852	333	13,185	9,579	455	10,034	22,759	2,268	25,027	50,489	3,081	53,570

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of Prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1898-99.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys	2	...	1	3	40	...	11	...	51	29	...	4	...	33	...	...	28	5	...	
Middle school examination—Boys ...	26	...	...	26	367	...	...	...	367	174	...	...	...	174	...	...	161	13	...	
Upper primary examination. Boys ...	589	25	...	614	4,044	56	...	...	4,500	1,866	11	...	...	1,877	1	...	1,621	253	2	
Upper primary examination. Girls ...	21	1	...	22	67	2	...	...	69	45	1	...	...	46	1	...	21	24	...	
Lower primary examination. Boys ...	649	22	...	671	6,508	183	...	...	6,691	3,492	58	...	...	3,550	3	1	3,037	490	19	
Lower primary examination. Girls ...	40	2	...	42	282	18	...	...	300	163	10	...	...	173	3	2	118	50	...	
Public service certificate examination. English Boys ...	5	...	...	5	105	...	...	...	105	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	46	3	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	80	...	...	80	615	...	...	...	615	289	...	...	...	289	...	...	269	20	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training school examination for masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
Training school examination for masters. Lower ...					35	...	...	...	35	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	14	6	...	
School of Arts examination ...	*3	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	85	20	...	...	...	20	...	1	16	1	2	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

R-518—13—[C.O.C.]

EDUCATION.

General Table VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1898-99.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by: The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by: The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private person or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools.																																
School Education, General. — For boys—Middle schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	...	396	396	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	...	396	396	
Primary Schools.																																
For boys ...	623	32,734	31,469	22,525	66,000	1,18,015	...	...	4,886	...	1,88,901	...	1,562	...	1,19,577	31	4,472	4,324	3,307	10,710	10,895	1,562	...	439	...	23,606	...	...	282	11,177	1,30,754	
For girls ...	26	864	921	579	...	5,585	...	...	107	...	5,692	...	...	...	5,585	16	908	874	569	...	6,189	...	...	21	...	6,210	...	...	600	6,789	12,374	
Total ...	649	33,598	32,390	23,104	66,000	1,23,600	...	...	4,993	...	1,94,593	...	1,562	...	1,25,162	47	5,380	5,198	3,876	10,710	17,084	1,562	...	460	...	29,816	...	...	882	17,966	1,43,128	
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	...	...	1,268	...	4,874	...	...	...	3,606	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89	3,695	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,067	...	...	398	...	5,465	...	...	...	5,067	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	759	5,826	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,673	...	...	1,666	...	10,339	...	...	...	8,673	...	...	...	...	...	848	...	...	...	...	848	...	...	...	848	9,521	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	109	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	12,509	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,726	13,813	
Grand Total ...	649	33,598	32,390	23,104	66,000	1,32,273	...	...	6,659	...	2,04,932	...	1,562	...	1,45,923	47	5,380	5,198	3,876	10,710	17,932	1,562	...	460	...	30,664	396	..	882	20,936	1,66,859	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hotels or boarding-houses in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1898-99.*

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	7	174	...	112	21	41	340	48	...	*8,021	8,409	
4. Unaided ...	2	15	...	8	7	...	...	...	2,154	...	2,154	

* This represents the money paid by boarders themselves and is removed to this column from column 10 to which it was shown last year

GENERAL TABLE IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1898-99.*

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.												
Aided by Government.				Unaided.								
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	42	43	39	1	20	35	29	2	62	8	17	

GENERAL TABLE X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1898-99.*

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management.			Remarks.
	Aided by Government.			
	General revenues.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1898-99 ...	1,300 0 0	600 0 0	1,900 0 0	

GENERAL TABLE XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1898-99.*

(As per Education General Table No. V.)

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1899.	Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
									Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided ...	1	42	2	4	6	6	6	12	3	4	7	6	11	17	17	25	42	
For boys—Unaided ...	1	20	2	1	3	5	...	5	1	4	5	4	3	7	12	8	20	
Total ...	2	62	4	5	9	11	6	17	4	8	12	10	14	24	29	33	62	

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3557, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 21st October 1899.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1898-99.

RESOLUTION.

The past year has been in the main favourable to education, as it has been characterised by a marked recovery from the effects of the famine of 1896-97. There has been an increase of 1,818 scholars though there are 17 schools less than in 1897-98, the total number of scholars on 31st March 1899 being 53,983 and of schools 1,272. The schools closed during the year were mostly indigenous schools: it appears that the indigenous schoolmasters at present find that the grant-in-aid rules are beyond their capacity, and that their remuneration under the present system is inadequate. Further trial will show whether this is a defect inherent in the system or a temporary inconvenience which time and experience will remedy.

The average number of square miles to each boy's school was 14·5 as against 14·4 in 1897-98, and the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age 22·3 as compared with 21·3. It should be remembered, however, that in view of the fact that in primary schools for boys under public management only 72·1 per cent. of the numbers on the monthly roll are in regular daily attendance, the figures above given as to percentage of pupils to male population of school-going age are somewhat illusory. As a matter of fact probably only from 16 to 17 per cent. of boys of school-going age attend school regularly.

2. *Income and expenditure.*—There is no clear statement in the report as to the income of the department during the year. It is difficult to understand such an elementary omission as this, especially as attention was directly drawn to it in the Resident's review for 1897-98. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,04,220 as against Rs. 4,09,566 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 5,346. The provincial contributions to District Funds have been decreased by Rs. 17,897, and the curtailing of inspection establishment has also resulted in increased saving under the head of General Revenues. The ruling in Secretary for Berar's No. 2293 of 7th July 1898 about fees does not seem to be understood. The so-called fee fund had no existence except on paper, and expenditure nominally charged to it was really borne by Provincial Revenues, to which the fees from secondary schools have all along been credited. The Director of Public Instruction must include in next year's report a clear statement of income shewing all receipts under separate appropriate heads. The increase of Rs. 3,504 in public subscriptions is satisfactory.

3. *Inspection.*—During the year two Deputy Educational Inspectorships have been temporarily abolished, and the Educational Inspector's office closed: the arrangement by which the Educational Inspector, Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, has held charge of two districts and each of the four Deputy Educational Inspectors the charge of one district, while the Director of Public Instruction has inspected all high schools, has worked well. The following figures show the average number of days spent on tour by the subordinate inspecting establishment during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
(*a*) Deputy Educational Inspectors ...	141	143
(*b*) Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors ...	223	213
(*c*) All Inspectors	165	164

All the Deputy Educational Inspectors, except three, spent more than the prescribed minimum number of days on tour: in view of the remarks made in the review of last year's report on the poor average outturn of inspection, the Resident notes this improvement with satisfaction.

The number of visits to schools by superior officers has increased 36 per cent., an improvement doubtless due in some measure to the absence of any such special demand on the time of the revenue authorities as the famine of 1896-97: it also indicates that attention has been paid to the opinion expressed by the Resident in paragraph 5 of his last year's review as to the great benefit conferred on schools by frequent visits by the district officers. The Resident, however, cannot but record his dissatisfaction on seeing that the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners of Basim, Wun, and Ellichpur have between them only managed to achieve the meagre total of 9 visits during the year. The visits paid by Tahsildars have increased in every district.

4. *Collegiate Education.*—The Resident agrees with the Director that the results during the year under review are satisfactory, six passes by holders of Berar scholarships being shown as against four last year.

5. *Secondary Education.*—As in the previous year, the number of secondary schools in the province was 26, but the average number of scholars on the monthly rolls increased from 3,556 in 1897-98 to 3,768 in the year under report, while the total cost of educating each pupil slightly decreased, and now stands about where it did two years ago. The number of boarders in both high schools has risen, and the average monthly cost per boarder has decreased with the cheapness of food-grains. The Resident recognises the desirability of finding competent masters to take charge of boarding-houses and of providing resident quarters for them, but in view of a possible famine this question must stand over till financial considerations permit of its being favourably entertained. The results of the matriculation examination in Akola and Amraoti High Schools are satisfactory, and 72 per cent. of candidates sent up succeeded in passing. The results of examinations of high school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools show decided improvement, especially in standard IV, to which particular attention was drawn by the Resident in his review for 1897-98.

6. Primary education also exhibits some progress: one District Board school and two Municipal schools with an attendance of 1,565 scholars have been added during the year, and there are now 623 District Board schools and 31 Municipal schools in the province, the total number of pupils being 37,206 as against 35,641 in 1897-98. Their education cost the province Rs. 2,12,507. 65·4 per cent. of all the pupils in the province are in the lower primary stage of instruction, and of them 46·7 per cent. are no able to read a printed book, while 18·7 can do so. In view of the remarks made by the Resident in last year's review this is unsatisfactory, and the Resident still awaits proposals from the Director of Public Instruction towards securing more efficient oversight on the part of the masters, and consequently better results. The percentage of daily attendance to the numbers on the monthly roll—72·1 per cent. as against 71 per cent. in 1897-98—show but slight improvement. As already noted in paragraph 1 of this review, less than three-quarters of the pupils nominally attending schools in the province are really in regular attendance.

The total cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 6-2-1 in 1897-98 to Rs. 5-14-11, and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 2-11-2 to Rs. 2-2-3, only 36·1 of the total cost of primary education being now borne directly by Provincial Revenues as against 43 per cent. last year. 25,499 pupils in primary schools were examined as against 24,192 and 24,309 in 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively. The percentage of passes, however, has declined from 56·4 in 1896-97 and 55·6 in 1897-98 to 54·6 in the year under report. The Resident has read with interest the Director of Public Instruction's quotation from the Akola district report by Mr. Mahajani, and concurs with the opinion expressed by the Director of Public Instruction that the points raised therein are deserving of careful attention.

The number of pupils examined in 542 indigenous schools was 6,246 as against 8,610 in the preceding year. The grant awarded was less by Rs. 1,762, and the report under this head shows an all round falling off, on which remarks have already been passed, *supra* paragraph 1.

7. *Training Institution.*—The condition of this institution is far from reassuring. It was opened in 1869 in the province, and a scheme for reorganizing it was given effect to from the 1st December 1896. This scheme provides for 60 stipendiary students: the institution is now 13 short of its sanctioned number; the whole of its third year men on whom its best efforts have been expended for the last two years have vanished, finding themselves, it would seem, inadequate to the demands made upon their intelligence and industry, while no good candidates offered themselves at the entrance examination this year, and its standard had to be lowered for fear of having to reject such indifferent persons as did appear. The causes of this many-sided failure must go deeper than the mere inadequacy of the stipends offered, which is the only explanation that the Director of Public Instruction can suggest, and the Resident trusts that the enquiries made by the Director into this serious question will be thorough and far reaching, and that the proposals he promises will go to the root of the matter.

8. Nor does the condition of women's education afford ground for unmixed congratulation. There are three schools less than in 1897-98 and a decrease of 82 girls. The average daily attendance, however, shows 65 per cent. of the numbers on the rolls as against 63 per cent. last year, and the cost of educating each pupil exhibits a slight economy. It is, of course, true that the future of girls' schools in the province depends very largely on the efficiency of the teaching staff. Only four schools in the province were reported as being adequately equipped in this respect, and until this defect can be remedied it is idle to hope for any marked advance.

9. Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, who has held the office of Director of Public Instruction since 24th March 1894, retired from the public scene at the close of the year under report. The Resident desires to place on record his appreciation of Rao Bahadur Patwardhan's devotion to the duties of his office. The report which has been written by Mr. Candy, the present Director, is shorter than that of last year, but is clearly capable of further condensation. In future years the number of printed pages should not exceed 24. The Resident wishes to express his thanks to the societies and individuals mentioned in paragraphs 65 and 76 of the report.

(By order)

O. G. IEVERS, CAPTAIN,

Offg. Secretary for Berar.

Printed at the Hyderabad Residency Printing Office.—No. 518-B—21-10-99.—272—(G.C.F.)

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1900.

CAMP No. 1472 OF 1900.

FROM

J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad,

Dated Camp, the 8th September 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Report for the year 1899-1900 of the Director of Public Instruction, which reached my office in print on the 27th ultimo.

2. The last half of the year under report was a period of severe famine and distress, such as would naturally have an injurious effect upon education. Paragraph 4 of the report shows that the weakest rural institutions, namely, schools under the District Boards and under private management, have been the chief sufferers, especially the latter class, and especially in the Buldana district. On the other hand, Government and Municipal schools, all of which are in considerable towns, have held their own. They have even advanced in numbers owing no doubt to the fact that many well-to-do people moved from the villages into the towns in consequence of the drought and famine. Altogether the results might easily have been worse.

3. Statements showing the income and expenditure of the Educational Department are given in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the report. The figures for the last two years are compared below :—

Year.		Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1898-99	...	4,39,293	4,04,220
1899-1900	...	4,38,102	4,27,426
Difference	...	— 1,191	+23,2[illegible]6

The decrease in income is not serious. It seems probable that the contributions of District and Municipal Funds, particularly the latter, will have to be reduced in consequence of the famine. It is explained that most of the increase in expenditure is connected with the Central Book Depôt and is nominal, the real increase being only about Rs. 5,000.

4. The amount of inspections and touring done by the Director and his subordinates is satisfactory. Mr. Mahajani, Educational Inspector, found the double charge of the Akola and Buldana districts too heavy, and took two years' furlough preparatory, I fear, to retirement. He would be a loss to the Department. In his absence the two Deputy Educational Inspectorships which had been temporarily abolished under the Resident's orders had to be restored.

5. I do not think that the famine during the last six months of the year is an adequate excuse for the very small number of visits to schools paid by

most Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants. Mr. Rustomji, Deputy Commissioner of Akola, one of the heaviest famine charges, was able to visit 31 schools; but all the other Deputy Commissioners together only achieved 21; and they could certainly have done more. In Basim and Ellichpur a single visit is the record of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The Government of India have lately* laid great stress upon the duty of inspection by revenue officers. "The district officer," it has been observed, "has many a burden laid upon him, but village schools' inspection is a very necessary duty, and must be insisted on." It seems desirable that after the close of the famine working-plans should be drawn up by Deputy Commissioners, in consultation with the Deputy Educational Inspectors, to allot to each class of revenue officers the amount of school inspection to be done in the course of a year. I may add that it is easy enough to visit village schools and to keep up a show of interest in them, but that inspections of utility as such require some little time and trouble, more, I think, than have generally been bestowed upon them in Berar.

* Home Department Resolution No. 495—506, dated the 28th October 1899.

6. Members of District Boards and Municipal Committees are reported to take more interest in their schools. The following quotation from the Director's report is very satisfactory :—

"I am glad to notice that many of the School Committees evince a real interest in their schools, and their pecuniary help to poor boys is very noteworthy. Many inspection reports make particular mention of these bodies for raising a respectable fee fund for their schools during the present distress, and the thanks of the department are due to them for their sympathy and liberality. So many School Committees and individual gentlemen are favourably mentioned by the Deputy Inspectors for the interest they have shown that I refrain from enumerating them, and it would be invidious to make only a selection."

7. The results shown in paragraph 16 of the report as regards collegiate education are fair: there were again six passes by holders of Berar scholarships. In the high school classes there seems to have been a general failure, though the matriculation results were sufficiently good.

8. The number of primary schools under District Boards decreased by 37, but 22 will re-open after the famine. The number of scholars fell by 3,058; but the average daily attendance improved. As regards the practical value of the education provided by the Board schools, some unfavourable opinions have lately reached me from competent critics. It would be interesting to ascertain what proportion of those who have received education in Board schools are able to read and write with facility by the time they are grown up. The report shows a large increase in the number and amount of rewards paid to teachers; and it is to be hoped that this represents genuine improvement; but the Director need not be reminded that the bonus system is open to abuses.

9. The famine has done great harm to indigenous schools. Their number fell by 135; but 116 of these were of one year's standing and less. Only the ephemeral ones disappeared, and those which survived did well. The grant-in-aid system, sympathetically administered, seems to be doing good. The grants awarded rose from Rs. 6,920 in the preceding year to Rs. 9,716. As the Director observes—"the school inspected showed improvement either in attendance or in efficiency, without which larger grants could not be secured."

10. There is improvement to be noticed in the state of the Training College at Akola; but paragraphs 50 and 51 of the report do not go deeply into this matter. The institution does not offer much to attract good material.

11. The Government Industrial School at Amraoti does not advance; but the Mission Workshops at Akola and Ellichpur seem to flourish.

12. Female education again shows some falling off, but not to any great extent. The Director promises a scheme for training female teachers, who are no doubt badly wanted.

13. There have been many calls on the Educational Department's staff in connection with famine relief, and the Director has readily met them. Mr. Candy's report exceeds the limit of 24 pages fixed by the Resident last year; but it is a record of useful work carried on in the face of special difficulties. The reports of Deputy Educational Inspectors may with advantage be curtailed. Mr. Rustomji, Deputy Commissioner of Akola, has written a useful review of the report relating to his district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ERRATA.

The following corrections should be made in the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900 :—

(1) In the last clause of paragraph 9 of the report on page 8 *for* "Buldana" *read* "Akot."

(2) In the statement on page 9 against "Mr. Laxmon Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district," *for* the figure "175" given as the total under the column headed "once" *read* "115."

(3) In the statement on page 25 under the column headed "Third year's course," *for* the words "Hindustani side" *read* "Marathi side."

B-595—[G.C.F.]

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No. 1428 OF 1900-1901.

FROM

C. H. CANDY, ESQ., B.A., LL.M.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 18th July 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. When the report for the last year began with the statement that it marked the first stage of recovery from the disastrous effects of the previous famine, we were as yet free from the fear of the yet more calamitous drought and total failure of crops which have necessarily left a dire impression on the character of this year's operations. But we may be thankful that the evil effects have not been worse. This report will show that one effect of the famine has been to increase the attendance in town schools. This must be due to the fact that many of the better off inhabitants of villages moved into the towns for better security of property and for household convenience, especially water. Even in village schools the attendance has not gone down as much as might be expected owing to the generosity of the members of the school committees and others who subscribed to pay the fees of poor boys, and so keep them at school.

The report shows also that there is a widespread desire among the people of the province for their boys to learn English evinced by their readiness to pay for the instruction. The department provides a limited number of institutions for teaching English, and any further provision of such instruction is paid for by the people themselves.

The cessation of all field work has enabled the children in primary schools to attend school more regularly, and efficiency, as shown by the examination results, has improved. I hope that a yet further improvement in efficiency will be the result of the change made towards the end of the year, *i.e.*, the reduction of the number of classes that a village master is required to teach.

The effect of the famine on indigenous schools has been to show that there are a fair number of a permanent nature which have availed themselves of our sympathetic aid and maintained their ground.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years :—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1898-99 ...	17,717	5,824	Males ...1,491,500	1,224	48	1,272	50,769	3,214	53,983	22·69	1·52
1899-1900.			Females...1,405,540	1,051	47	1,098	45,427	3,128	48,555	20·3	1·48
			Difference ...	—173	—1	—174	—5,342	— 86	—5,428	—2·39	— ·04

		Schools.	Scholars.
Akola	...	— 31	— 741
Buldana	...	— 81	—2,257
Basim	...	— 14	— 329
Amraoti	...	— 12	— 704
Wun	...	— 2	— 44
Ellichpur	...	— 34	—1,353
		— 174	— 5,428

The decrease has been general, as will be seen from the details given on the margin. The Buldana district has fared the worst, and is responsible for nearly half the total decrease both in schools and scholars. Wun, the most backward district, was, however, affected the least.

Public and private schools with scholars.

4. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, and scholars attending them on 31st March last with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Years.	Public schools.												Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Muncipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.							
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1898-99 ...	28	3,923	649	33,598	47	5,380	406	8,544	135	2,232	1,265	53,677	7	306	1,272	53,983
1899-1900 ...	28	4,015	610	30,338	47	5,550	332	7,046	75	1,303	1,092	48,252	6	303	1,098	48,555
Difference ...	...	+92	—39	—3,260	...	+170	—74	—1,498	—60	—929	—173	—5,425	—1	—3	—174	—5,428

The number of Government schools has remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them has increased by 92. The District Board schools show a decrease of 39, of which 22 have been only temporarily closed for want of adequate attendance owing to the famine. The number of scholars has decreased by 3,260.

The number of Municipal schools has remained the same, but that of scholars attending them has increased by 170.

The decrease in the number of aided and unaided institutions and of scholars attending them is general, and occurs the most in the Buldana district, and the least in the Wun district. When the fact is considered that 39, or nearly 6 per cent., of the District Board schools were closed either permanently or temporarily, it is no wonder that as many as 134, or nearly 25 per cent., of the schools under private management should have disappeared. The leniency shown and encouragement given could not save these schools, as they were situated in small villages, the greater portion of the population of which had migrated to the relief camps or to the towns.

		Aided.		Unaided.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Akola	...	— 17	— 386	— 10	— 151
Buldana	...	— 42	— 808	— 20	— 315
Basim	...	— 7	+ 31	— 6	— 20
Amraoti	...	+ 9	+ 42	— 16	— 244
Wun	...	— 5	+ 1	+ 2	+ 72
Ellichpur	...	— 12	— 378	— 10	— 271
		— 74	— 1,498	— 60	— 929

It will thus be seen that Government and municipal schools, which are all situated in large towns, have alone been able to struggle with the famine successfully.

5. The next statement gives in detail the different classes of schools and number of scholars attending them on 31st March and the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Schools of different classes.

Description of schools.				No. of schools. 1898-99.	No. of schools. 1899-1900.	No. of scholars. 1898-99.	No. of scholars. 1899-1900.
School Education—General.							
Public institutions.	Secondary.	Government—High ...	Boys ...	2	2	394	392
		Do. Middle...	Boys ...	24	24	3,467	3,546
			Girls ...	...	...	...	1
		Unaided—High ...	Boys ...	1	1	145	94
		Do. Middle ...	Boys ...	2	1	88	70
	Primary ...	District Board ...	Boys ...	623	586	31 690	28,620
			Girls ...	26	24	1,908	1,718
		Municipal ...	Boys ...	31	31	4,388	4,526
			Girls ...	16	16	992	1,024
		Aided ...	Boys ...	403	329	8,403	6,849
			Girls ...	3	3	136	197
		Unaided ...	Boys ...	129	69	1,909	1,038
			Girls ...	1	2	45	42
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit.)	Boys ...	2	2	68	65
		Elementary ...	Boys ...	3	2	105	92
			Girls ...	2	2	133	146
School Education—Special.							
Training school for masters...			...	1	1	49	58
Industrial school ...			...	1	1	13	18
Do. unaided ...			...	2	2	45	59
			Total ...	1,272	1,098	53,983	48,555

The number of Government high and middle schools has remained the same, but the number of scholars in the former has decreased by 2 and in the latter increased by 80.

The number of District Board schools has, as already stated, decreased by 39 (37* boys' and 2 girls' schools) with a decrease in scholars of 3,260 (3,070 boys and 190 girls). The number of municipal schools has, however, remained unchanged with an increase of 170 scholars (138 boys and 32 girls).

* Including 22 temporarily closed during the famine.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupil to the male population of school-going age :—

Distribution of boys' schools according to districts.

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	Number of schools for boys. Public institutions. Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	No. of boys in Public institutions. Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
Akola ...	2,659	297,011	7	140	12	82	...	1	242	789	7,077	1,811	1,749	...	67	11,493	10·9	25·8
Buldana ...	2,809	244,799	4	91	1	45	...	1	142	885	3,670	163	952	...	25	5,695	19·7	15·5
Basim ...	2,956	204,798	1	68	3	64	...	...	136	147	2,869	476	1,035	...	...	4,527	21·7	14·7
Amraoti ...	2,759	340,235	6	135	8	103	2	...	254	847	7,673	1,148	2,099	65	...	11,832	10·8	23·1
Wun ...	3,911	241,688	2	78	2	70	...	...	152	180	3,639	243	1,276	...	...	5,338	25·7	14·7
Ellichpur. A.—Excluding Melghat.	974	138,600	4	72	5	35	...	...	116	698	3,639	685	846	...	...	5,868	8·4	28·2
Ellichpur. B.—Melghat	1,649	24,639	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	824·5	1·4
Total ..	17,717	1,491,500	24	586	31	399	2	2	1,044	3,546	28,620	4,526	7,957	65	92	44,806	16·9	20·02

N.B.—This table excludes 1,063 girls attending boys' schools and includes 28 boys attending girls' schools.

Owing to a large decrease in the number of schools and the number of scholars attending them, all the districts show more or less an increase in the average number of miles to every school and a decrease in the percentage of

male scholars to male population of the school-going age. Consequently the figure under the former head has gone up from 14·5 to 16·9, and that under the latter has fallen from 22·3 to 20·02 for the whole province.

Akola, which usually occupied the first place in point of the number of its institutions and scholars attending them, has to yield this year to Amraoti, which now stands first in all respects except the average number of miles to every school, in which the Ellichpur district, exclusive of the Melghat, notwithstanding a large falling off in the number of its schools and scholars, still stands unrivalled as usual. Buldana appears to be the most affected district; Basim and Wun, though poor and backward, have remarkably maintained their ground.

Income of the department.

7. The following statement gives the total income from all sources during the past two years:—

Head of accounts.	General revenue.				Municipal Fund.				District Fund.					
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Educational grant...	2,19,511 13 0	2,17,936 9 0	...	1,575 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assignments from Land Revenues for Educational Cess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,316 13 11	1,12,359 14 1	...	956 15 10	...	...
Fees ...	20,438 3 0	22,063 7 0	1,675 4 0	...	5,667 1 0	5,702 8 0	35 7 0	...	38,302 0 10	35,977 3 7	...	2,324 13 3	...	...
Popular contributions.	4,569 0 0	3,820 12 0	...	748 4 0	433 13 6	414 0 0	...	24 13 6	3,937 0 0	4,250 3 4	303 3 4	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of books.	18,374 10 10	17,568 0 3	...	806 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of materials for manufacture.	...	1,715 10 0	1,715 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions paid by municipality towards education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	51 10 3	46 14 3	...	37 12 0	14,449 1 3	15,977 6 1	1,528 4 10	...	116 8 3	262 15 8	146 7 5	...	...	...
Total ...	2,63,025 5 1	2,63,148 4 6	3,390 14 0	3,167 14 7	20,574 15 9	22,158 14 1	1,603 11 10	24 13 6	1,55,692 7 0	1,53,800 2 3	889 8 9	3,281 13 1		

Grand Total for ... { 1898-99 ... Rs. 4,39,292 11 10
1899-1900 ... 4,38,103 5 3
—1,190 6 7

The statement in this form appears in this report for the first time. It was hitherto considered that the income of the department was identical with expenditure, and a statement to that effect used formerly to be given in the report. As it was not considered to be in appropriate form it was omitted from the last year's report. The omission, however, was found inconvenient, and hence the necessity of this "Statement of Income" in its present form, which, it is hoped, presents clearly all the receipts under separate appropriate heads compared with those of the previous year. The first item, Educational grant from Provincial Revenues (Rs. 2,17,936-9-0), represents the annual budget allotment of Rs. 2,40,000, less the amount of fees from Government high and middle schools (Rs. 22,063-7-0), which was paid into the treasury and credited to Provincial Revenues. Formerly these fees were credited to the department, and allowed to be used in paying for extra teachers and certain residual charges and the balance to accumulate in a fee Fund to defray necessary extra expenditure. This report is not the place to discuss this important matter, which will form the subject of a separate letter. The assignments from Land Revenues to the Educational Cess Fund have slightly decreased. Fee collections have increased under General Revenues and Municipal Fund, but the popular contributions show a rise under District Funds only. The sale proceeds of books have fallen off owing to the decrease in the attendance in our schools. The amount of Rs. 1,715-10-0 under sale proceeds of materials for manufacture belongs to the Government Industrial School, Amraoti, and represents the accumulated profits, together with the working capital given by the District Fund at the opening of the institution. Under orders from the Comptroller these amounts were paid into the treasury, and a permanent advance of Rs. [illegible]0 has been given to the institution for necessary purchases.

The amount shown as contribution paid by municipalities is the actual expenditure from the municipal incomes proper, and considered as receipts for expenditure on Municipal schools.

Comparative expenditure of the department.

8. The total expenditure on education in the province during the last two years is shown in the following statement :—

Heads.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions.	1899-1900. Amount.	1899-1900. Percentage.	1898-99. Amount.	1898-99. Percentage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	16,979 14 11	...	...	...	16,979 14 11	3·9	19,274 14 4	4·7	...	2,294 15 5
Inspection	30,748 8 9	1,355 8 1	...	...	32,104 0 10	7·5	30,212 13 5	7·4	1,891 3 5	...
Government schools—General—Secondary schools. High, For boys	21,751 15 8	...	...	...	21,751 15 8	5·	21,505 4 3	5·3	246 11 5	...
Government schools—General—Secondary schools. Middle, For boys	50,029 12 7	...	380 0 0	3,440 12 0	53,850 8 7	12·5	52,982 13 4	13·1	867 11 3	...
District Board schools ... For boys ...	66,000 0 0	1,22,961 11 4	...	4,948 4 7	1,93,909 15 11	45·3	1,88,900 14 1	46·7	5,009 1 10	...
District Board schools ... For girls ...	...	4,875 1 9	...	26 5 6	4,901 7 3	1·1	5,691 14 7	1·4	...	790 7 4
Municipal Board schools... For boys ...	1 0,963 0 0	1,281 0 0	12,171 5 9	437 4 9	24,852 10 6	5·8	23,605 13 11	5·8	1,246 12 7	...
Municipal Board schools... For girls ...	...	...	6,453 14 9	15 8 0	6,469 6 9	1·5	6,210 0 4	1·5	259 6 5	...
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	11,071 13 4	...	1,298 9 2	...	12,370 6 6	2·9	10,383 15 7	2·5	1,986 6 11	...
Training schools	7,220 11 11	...	...	...	7,220 11 11	1·7	7,282 4 5	1·8	...	61 8 6
Industrial schools	2,446 9 4	...	...	...	2,446 9 4	·5	1,954 5 10	·4	492 3 6	...
Scholarships	10,276 8 11	...	134 9 2	64 0 0	10,475 2 1	2·4	9,688 10 8	2·4	786 7 5	...
Government Book Depôt	17,071 5 3	...	...	...	17,071 5 3	3·9	1,464 10 4	3·	18,535 15 7	...
Buildings	122 0 0	1,371 1 10	...	295 0 0	1,788 1 10	·4	5,089 5 6	1·2	...	3,301 3 8
Furniture	1,040 4 0	3,946 1 11	364 0 8	172 10 0	5,523 0 7	1·2	7,148 1 6	1·7	...	1,625 0 11
Miscellaneous	873 11 0	11,116 5 8	1,689 11 7	2,031 3 3	15,710 15 6	3·6	15,753 4 8	3·9	...	42 5 2
Total ...	2,46,596 3 8	1,46,906 14 7	22,492 3 1	11,431 0 1	4,27,426 5 5	...	4,04,219 14 1	...	31,322 0 4	8,115 9 0
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,24,045 11 5	1,45,923 15 1	20,935 15 9	13,314 3 10	4,04,219 14 1					
Difference ...	+ 22,550 8 3	+ 982 15 6	+1,556 3 4	−1,883 3 9	+23,206 7 4					

N.B.—In General Table IV the total expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4,49,487 against Rs. 4,27,426 shown in this statement, the difference, *viz.*, Rs. 22,061, representing the amounts of fees and subscriptions returned as collected by indigenous masters.

The total expenditure has apparently increased by Rs. 23,206-7-4 as compared with a decrease of Rs. 5,346-7-7 in the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the increase is, however, nominal. Hitherto the whole expenditure on the Central Book Depôt was not shown in this statement, but only the difference between the Depôt receipts and the expenditure. This year a statement of income is given, and the sale proceeds of books have been included in it. Consequently the whole expenditure on the Central Book Depôt appears in this statement. The sale proceeds of books amounted to Rs. 17,568-0-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,071-5-3, leaving a balance of Rs.—496-11-0: this amount alone would have been shown here formerly. Thus it will be seen that if we deduct Rs. 17,568-0-3, which represent Depôt receipts, from the total increase, the balance Rs. 4,982-8-0 will show the actual increase.

The above explanation also accounts for the extraordinary increase under General Revenues, as the expenditure on account of the Book Depôt is entirely debited to this source. The increase under District and Municipal Funds is slight, and can be attributed chiefly to the extra expenditure on account of grain compensation. The decrease under Subscriptions is due to the famine, the people being unable to contribute as usual towards the pay of extra masters in middle schools or for building school-houses. However, the total amount subscribed is beyond expectation.

The large decrease under *Direction* is due to the reduction in the pay of the Director of Public Instruction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750. The increase under *Inspection* is owing partly to the leave allowance paid during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur, and partly to the increased travelling allowance and expenditure on tour charges of the inspecting officers.

The increase under *District Board and Municipal* boys' schools can be attributed to the extra expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance to the lower masters, and to the fact that most of the masters were allowed to draw the full pay of their posts.

The increase under *Grants-in-aid* to public schools is due to the increased grants earned by indigenous schoolmasters during the year. The increase under *Scholarships* is owing to the greater number of exhibitioners drawing stipends throughout the year. The increase under *Book Depôt* has been already explained.

The decrease under *Buildings* is due to no large original work having been constructed during the year. The decrease under *Furniture* is owing to smaller amounts having been spent on matting, &c.

Municipal contributions.

9. The next statement gives the income of the municipalities in the province and the amounts spent by them on schools during the last year:—

Statement.

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality.	Provincial grant.	Local Fund subsidy.	Fee credited to the Municipal Funds.	Popular contributions, &c., to the Municipal Board school.	Total income.	Expenditure. School establishments, grants-in-aid. Government Anglo-Vernacular schools.	Boys' schools. Primary. Government.	Boys' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Boys' schools. Primary. Aided.	Boys' schools. Primary. Total.	Girls' schools. Primary. Government.	Girls' schools. Primary. Municipal.	Girls' schools. Primary. Aided.	Girls' schools. Primary. Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Percentage of Municipal contributions to the Municipal income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	36,578 9 4	1,598	...	921 13 9	23 6 0	39,121 13 1	...	...	3,024 12 0	...	3,024 12 0	...	892 14 10	...	892 14 10	96 3 2	13 11 9	23 6	924 1 11	5,035 1 8	6·9
Akot ...	10,724 11 7	1,227	622	566 11 9	32 10 0	13,173 1 4	...	...	2,610 10 8	133 14 11	2,744 9 7	...	623 11 2	...	623 11 2	9 5 0	36 0 7	17 10	527 13 6	3,959 1 10	14·4
Khamgaon ...	22,138 15 3	1,112	...	542 15 0	7 15 6	23,801 13 9	...	...	1,822 0 7	48 14 3	1,870 14 10	...	823 2 2	...	823 2 2	27 2 0	6 10 0	5 8	519 3 1	3,252 8 1	7·2
Shegaon ...	9,082 15 1	325	...	148 7 6	30 0 0	9,586 6 7	80	...	784 0 0	...	784 0 0	...	...	...	...	23 4 6	25 0 0	30 0	139 12 10	1,082 1 4	6·7
Buldana ...	5,451 0 6	571	...	210 15 3	396 0 0	6,628 15 9	...	...	1,243 12 9	...	1,243 12 9	...	215 0 0	...	215 0 0	1 8 0	53 4 0	...	200 2 7	1,713 11 4	6·8
asim ...	15,585 15 3	971	323	615 9 3	5 7 6	17,495 8 6	...	...	2,526 13 6	...	2,526 13 6	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	74 8 0	144 0 2	...	369 10 3	3,314 15 11	9·
Amraoti ...	48,495 15 1	1,900	...	976 8 3	17 0 0	51,372 7 4	...	...	3,056 12 9	328 8 0	3,385 4 9	...	1,369 4 11	...	1,369 4 11	82 15 0	106 9 0	...	1,461 10 5	6,405 12 1	7·3
Karanja ...	21,858 12 11	1,065	...	579 2 3	5 14 0	23,502 15 2	...	...	1,772 5 4	30 8 0	1,802 13 4	...	587 7 4	...	587 7 4	6 5 0	11 8 10	...	491 15 3	2,900 1 9	5·7
Yeotmal ...	10,308 9 0	583	336	233 7 9	12 0 0	11,461 0 9	...	...	1,604 8 7	...	1,604 8 7	...	135 0 0	...	135 0 0	20 8 0	88 13 10	...	165 15 3	2,014 13 8	8·4
Ellichpur City..	13,743 6 9	1,189	...	884 4 3	18 0 0	13,815 11 0	300	...	2,714 6 11	156 12 0	2,871 2 11	...	...	...	...	22 6 0	...	...	381 2 6	3,574 11 5	12·6
Do. Cantonment ...	8,635 9 6	423	...	82 9 0	18 0 0	9,141 1 6	...	...	444 0 0	...	444 0 0	...	682 11 0	...	682 11 0	...	2 12 6	...	167 12 6	1,297 4 0	9·2
Total ...	2,00,604 7 3	10,963	1,281	5,762 8 0	566 5 0	2,19,100 14 9	380	...	21,604 3 1	698 9 2	22,302 12 3	...	5,529 3 5	...	5,529 3 5	364 0 8	488 6 8	76 8	5,409 4 1	34,550 3 1	8·
Total for 1898-99	1,93,621 0 3	10,710	1,562	5,753 7 9	543 12 3	2,12,190 4 3	396	...	20,255 0 4	282 4 0	20,537 4 4	...	5,243 8 5	...	5,243 8 5	848 2 1	1,216 8 4	47 9	4,729 5 1	38,018 6 3	7·5

The income of all the municipalities, except those at Akola, Amraoti, and Karanja, has decreased, although the total income shows improvement. The total expenditure on education incurred by those bodies has increased by Rs. 1,581-13-10. The percentage of municipal contribution to the municipal income, which has risen in all the municipalities except those at Akola and Karanja, is the highest at Buldana, *viz.* 14·4, and lowest at Karinja, *viz.* 5·7. The fluctuations in incomes of these bodies cause extraordinary variations in percentages. Thus last year the percentage at Karanja was the highest, but it is the lowest this year.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Charge of the department.

10. I took charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction on the first day of the year under report. I moved through portions of all the districts during the year, and from December to April systematically toured through Akola, Buldana, and part of Basim. I travelled 1,277 miles by rail and 921 by road; inspected 20 Anglo-Vernacular, 152 primary, and 11 indigenous schools, at the same time conferring with the school committees and leading inhabitants in the places visited.

I also paid visits to the Government Industrial School, conducted the annual examination of the two high schools, and thoroughly inspected the two schools for Europeans at Amraoti.

Besides taking part in the Government departmental examination I superintended the matriculation examination held at Amraoti in November, and was one of the University examiners in English for that examination.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

11. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector in charge of the Akola and Buldana districts, went on two years' furlough on the 19th July 1899. The two Deputy Educational Inspectorships of the last grade that were temporarily abolished were in consequence revived and bestowed on Messrs. Krishnaji Malhar Paithankar and Shridar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Head Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, and Head Master, Anglo-Marathi School, Amraoti, respectively. The former was placed in charge of the Akola district, and the latter of the Buldana district.

Mr. Laxman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, was on three months' privilege leave with effect from the 14th June 1899, and Mr. Anant Parashuram Khare, Head Master, Anglo-Marathi School, Ellichpur Cantonment, was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

Mr. Govind Narayan Chikate, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector for the Buldana and Basim districts, was transferred as sub. *pro tem.* 2nd clerk in my office, and Mr. Gopal Ganesh Prabhune, First Assistant Anglo-Marathi School, Basim, was appointed to succeed him as a temporary measure.

The Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana district, was formerly required to work in the Basim district for some portion of the year, but since the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ellichpur district stood in greater need of assistance the matter was represented to the Resident, and with his sanction the Sub-Deputy now works in the Ellichpur district for two months instead of in Basim, and is designated Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector for Buldana and Ellichpur districts.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

12. The following statement shows the work of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year :—

Statement.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1900.	No. of schools inspected: Once.	No. of schools inspected: Twice and more than twice.	Total number of visits to schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1900.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled: By rail.	No. of miles travelled: By road.	No. of miles travelled: Total.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
Mr. Krishnaji Malhar Paithankar, sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district.	2,669	Government middle schools—Boys.	7	5	2	9	789	503	198	255	1,069	1,324	6·5
		District Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	151	97	1	99	7,601	2,024					
		Jail Schools	1	1	...	1	13	4					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	18	9	5	19	2,253	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	82	36	...	36	1,792	323					
		Total ...	259	148	8	164	12,448	2,854	198	255	1,069	1,324	6·5
Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana district.	2,805	Government middle schools—Boys..	4	3	1	5	886	683	205	178	1,145	1,323	12·2
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	97	55	6	68	4,022	1,433					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	2	1	1	3	192	139					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	45	18	...	18	953	222					
		Total ...	148	77	8	94	6,053	2,477	205	178	1,145	1,323	12·2
Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Basim district.	2,958	Government middle schools—Boys..	1	...	1	1	147	134	203	...	1,634	1,634	9·6
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	69	37	31	101	2,979	2,153					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	4	...	4	8	571	358					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	65	59	...	59	1,102	549					
		Total ...	139	96	36	169	4,799	3,194	203	...	1,634	1,634	9·6
Mr. Wamon Raghunath Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	2,759	Government middle schools—Boys..	6	2	4	10	847	528	181	296	594	890	4·5
		Under private management—Middle schools—Boys	1	...	...	...	70	...					
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	136	51	8	67	8,038	1,593					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	13	10	4	18	1,469	248					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls ... —	103	35	...	35	2,041	304					
		Total ...	259	98	16	130	12,465	2,673	181	296	594	890	4·5
Mr. Vishnu Narayan Dange, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district.	3,907	Government middle schools—Boys..	2	...	2	6	180	112	162	148	1,016	1,164	6
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	80	76	4	84	3,779	2,442					
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	3	1	2	8	290	212					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	71	68	2	72	1,311	740					
		Total ...	156	145	10	170	5,560	3,506	162	148	1,016	1,164	6
Mr. Laxmon Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district.	2,623	Government middle schools—Boys..	4	4	...	4	698	485	182	...	1,181	1,181	9·1
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	77	67	5	77	3,919	1,871					
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	7	7	...	7	775	480					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	35	37	2	41	855	413					
		Total ...	123	175	7	129	6,247	3,249	182	...	1,181	1,181	9·1
Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,717	Government middle schools—Boys..	3	16	2	20	166	113	182	540	1,669	2,209	7·6
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	54	155	2	159	2,676	1,504					
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	18	22	4	30	1,519	834					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	2	8	...	8	44	6					
		Total ...	77	201	8	217	4,405	2,457	182	540	1,669	2,209	7·6
Mr. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Educational Inspector, Akola district.	...	District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	...	125	13	151	...	3,195	231	307	1,408	1,715	5·8
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	..	9	9	27	...	1,235					
		Under private management—Boys and girls	...	58	3	64	...	639					
		Total ...	...	192	25	242	...	5,069	231	307	1,408	1,715	5·8
Mr. Gopal Ganesh Prabhune, *sub pro tem* Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Ellichpur districts.	...	District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	...	92	3	98	...	2,067	223	...	1,316	1,316	8·3
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	...	4	...	4	...	...					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	...	52	...	52	...	587					
		Total ...	...	148	3	154	...	2,654	223	...	1,316	1,316	8·3
Mr. Uddhav Mahadeo Vare, Sub-Depuy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district.	...	Government middle schools—Boys..	...	3	...	3	...	...	210	70	1,185	1,255	4·5
		District Board primary schools—Boys and girls	...	90	17	128	...	4,052					
		Municipal Board primary schools—Boys and girls	...	6	7	22	...	473					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	...	107	3	113	...	918					
		Total ...	...	206	27	266	...	5,443	210	70	1,185	1,255	4·5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,426	148	1,735	...	33,576	1,977	1,794	12,217	14,011	...
		Total for 1898-99 ...	...	1,384	139	1,693	...	36,852	1,639	1,787	11,022	12,809	...

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of visits to schools, in the number of days spent in the district, and in the number of miles travelled, but a decrease in the number of boys examined owing to the large falling off in the total number of pupils on rolls. All the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors spent more than the minimum days prescribed in the districts, except Mr. Dange in the Wun district, who was detained by illness for a fortnight at head-quarters. This does not really represent the whole work of the twelve months, for last year's inspection work had got into arrears, and was not really completed till April or May. These days were taken into account in last year's return, and so are excluded from this report.

This year a strict circular order was issued that the inspecting officers must finish their first inspections before the end of the year, and I am glad to notice that they all did their best to obey it notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties attending a famine year, such as scarcity of fodder and water and insecurity of travelling by night. They all strove hard to show themselves equal to the emergency, and have worked satisfactorily. All the Deputy Educational Inspectors took a share as usual in examining the high schools or the Training College.

Visits of District Officers and their Assistants.

13. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to schools in their districts is shown below:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1899-1900.	1889-99.
Deputy Commissioners ...	31	8	3	3	2	5	52	224
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	28	11	1	24	7	1	72	169
Tahsildars	135	101	53	84	55	56	484	537
Total ...	194	120	57	111	64	62	608	930

The decrease this year is owing to the pressure of famine relief work. However, the Deputy Commissioner of the Akola district was able to pay more visits than all the other Deputy Commissioners put together, and the number of visits paid by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and the Tahsildars in the Akola district has been the largest.

Municipal and District Board visits.

14. The relations of the District and Municipal Boards with the Educational officers continue to be cordial. During the year under report the District Boards of Akola and Wun paid 24 and 17 visits respectively against *nil* in the previous year, and those at Amraoti and Ellichpur paid an increased number of visits; but the number of visits paid by the District Boards at Buldana and Basim has fallen off.

The Municipal Committees in the Akola district paid 43 visits, those in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts 11 each, those in Buldana and Yeotmal 1 each, and at Basim paid no visit at all. However, the number of visits paid by District Boards has increased by 47 and by the Municipal Committees by 12. This circumstance shows that these bodies have begun to take livelier interest in their schools.

School Committees.

15. The number of visits paid to schools by School Committees during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Akola	567	498	424	497	652
Buldana	135	152	131	151	124
Basim	209	248	246	251	271
Amraoti	236	420	522	463	399
Wun	117	144	140	135	146
Ellichpur	398	337	316	381	391
Total ...	1,662	1,799	1,779	1,878	1,983

I am glad to notice that many of the School Committees evince a real interest in their schools, and their pecuniary help to poor boys is very noteworthy. Many inspection reports make particular mention of these bodies for raising a respectable fee fund for their schools during the present distress, and the thanks of the department are due to them for their sympathy and liberality.

So many School Committees and individual gentlemen are favourably mentioned by the Deputy Inspectors for the interest they have shown that I refrain from enumerating them, and it would be invidious to make only a selection.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

16. It will be seen from the marginal table that of the eleven scholars on the 31st March 1899 three passed the B. A. examination and ceased to be scholars, two passed the Intermediate examination, and one the Previous examination. Of the remaining five two failed in their examinations and forfeited their scholarships, and one had to undergo no examination. The rest are allowed to continue at the college at the recommendation of their college principals. These six scholars, together with three more who were awarded scholarships in January 1900, were studying on the 31st March last. Considering the circumstances of the year, these results may be said to be fair and satisfactory.

Name of College.	No. of scholars on 31st March		No. who passed during the year			
	1899.	1900.	Previous examination.	Intermediate.	B.A. examination.	Total.
Deccan College ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Fergusson do ...	4	2	1	1	...	2
Wilson do ...	5	5	...	1	1	2
St. Xavier's do ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
College of Science, Poona	...	1	...	...	...	...
Samaldas College, Bhawanagar ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	9	1	2	3	6
Total for 1898-99 ...			5	1	...	6

Of the ex-students of the Berar high schools, three from Akola High School passed Previous examination, one Intermediate examination, one B.A., one first LL.B., and one final LL.B; and two from the Amraoti High School passed Intermediate examination, one B.A., and one LL.B.

Of these 17 students who passed the various examinations of the Bombay University, 4 were natives of Berar and the rest domiciled Beraris.

IV.—School Education—General.

(A).—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

17. The following table gives the particulars of attendance and cost of secondary schools in the province for the past two years :—

No. of Institutions on 31st March.		Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March.		Average number on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Direct expenditure from						Total cost of educating each pupil.			
									Provincial Revenues.		Municipal Fund and subscriptions.		Total.		Total cost.		Cost to Provincial Revenues.	
1899.	1900.		1899.	1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School... ...	184	179	164	171	141	142	9,596 14 8	9,943 7 7	...	...	9,596 14 8	9,943 7 7	58 8 3	58 2 4	58 8 3	58 2 4
1	1	Amraoti High School ...	210	213	209	203	150	179	11,908 5 7	11,808 8 1	...	...	11,908 5 7	11,808 8 1	56 15 7	58 2 8	56 15 7	58 2 8
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	3,467	3,547	3,395	3,469	2,797	2,906	48,058 5 4	50,029 12 7	4,924 8 0	3,820 12 0	52,982 13 4	53,850 8 7	15 9 8	15 8 4	14 2 5	14 6 9
26	26	Total ...	3,861	3,939	3,768	3,843	3,118	3,226	69,563 9 7	71,781 12 3	4,924 8 0	3,820 12 0	74,488 1 7	75,602 8 3	19 12 3	19 10 9	18 7 4	18 10 10

The number on the rolls of the Akola High School at the close of the year has slightly decreased, but the average number on roll and the average daily attendance show improvement; while the Amraoti High School shows a slight increase in the number on the rolls, but the average number and the average daily attendance have slightly decreased.

A Persian teacher has been added to the staff of the Akola High School as the Muhammadan students of West Berar were at a disadvantage in having no provision for the teaching of their second language.

In this school 18 boys (12 Muhammadans and 6 Hindus) and in the Amraoti High School 18 (16 Muhammadans, 1 Hindu, and 1 Parsi) were learning Persian on 31st March last.

The Anglo-Vernacular schools show improvement under all the heads and seem to defy the dire famine.

It is satisfactory to observe that these institutions not only have not been affected by the famine, but show improvement beyond expectation.

The total expenditure on the Akola High School has increased owing to the addition of two teachers—one Persian and the other survey on Rs. 40 and 25 respectively—during the year, but that on Amraoti High School has decreased slightly. The increase under middle schools can be ascribed chiefly to the extra expenditure on account of grain compensation during the year. The total cost of educating each pupil has decreased under the Akola High School and the middle schools, but increased under the Amraoti High School.

18. It is to be regretted that the private high school at Amraoti could not struggle successfully with the famine and has its attendance considerably decreased, the number on roll being only 94 against 145 in the previous year distributed as under :—

Standard VII	... 32	Standard V	... 25
Do. VI	... 16	Do. IV	... 21

The result of the Matriculation examination is far from satisfactory, only 4 out of 13 candidates sent up coming out successful. The number of passes is the same as in the previous year, but the percentage has fallen off.

The management of the school has changed hands, and Mr. Haridas is now the head-master. The rates of fees continue to be the same as in the preceding year, but they are slightly lower than in the Government high schools, in which revised rates were introduced since 1st December 1898. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 2,106-12-0 and donations to Rs. 431-7-3 against Rs. 2,482-6-3 and donations of Rs. 400 in the previous year.

High schools.

19. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes of the two high schools :—

High schools.		Matriculation class.				Standard VI.				Standard V.				Standard IV.				Total.				
		*On roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarship won.	*On roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	*On roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	*On roll.	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained.	Total number studying in the Matriculation course.	Examined.	Passed.	Berar scholarships won.	Prizes gained.
Akola ...	1898-99 ..	28	17	15	1	50	47	25	3½	43	35	14	3	47	43	22	4	168	142	76	1	10½
	1899-1900.	36	15	10	...	39	34	8	3	49	41	12	2	60	53	12	5½	184	143	42	...	10½
Amraoti ...	1898-99 ...	35	23	14	1	46	38	18	3½	66	54	26	5	81	76	32	4	228	191	90	1	12½
	1899-1900.	34	17	13	3	45	43	17	4	68	62	24	3	63	59	14	2½	210	181	68	3	12½
Total ...	1898-99 ...	63	40	29	2	96	85	43	7	109	89	40	8	128	119	54	8	396	333	166	2	23
	1899-1900.	70	32	23	3	84	77	25	7	117	103	36	8	123	112	26	8	394	324	110	3	23

* At the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

20. The results of the Matriculation examination are fair, though not so good as those of the preceding year, the total number of candidates sent up and of passes being 32 and 23 against 40 and 29 respectively. However, the high state of efficiency previously attained is fairly maintained, the percentage of passes to examined being nearly 72 against 31 shown in the general result of the examination. The Amraoti High School has regained its premier position and carried all the three university scholarships and the "Sinclair Prize," one candidate coming up as high as 38 in the general list of passes and another 50.

21. The Matriculation examination was allowed to be held at Amraoti this year also under my superintendence. I was glad to be able with the help of Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., to arrange for the printing of Urdu and Persian papers so that the Muhammadan candidates could avail themselves this year of this centre. The number of candidates that appeared for the examination at the Berar centre was 127 against 111 in the preceding year. As the number is growing Amraoti deserves to be made a permanent centre of the Matriculation examination.

Examination results in lower classes of high schools.

22. The results of the examination of the lower classes of the high schools this year do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, and are very disappointing. The number of passes is smaller under all the standards, and the percentage has considerably gone down. It is to be regretted that while the matriculation classes have achieved good results, the lower ones should do so poorly. It is therefore hoped that the head masters of both the high schools will try to show satisfactory results in the latter classes in future years by impressing on the teaching staff the necessity of more methodical and careful instruction and by exercising stricter supervision over their work.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

23. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on the 18th December 1899, and 15 candidates appeared for it—13 on the Marathi side and 2 on the Hindustani side,—and only 1 on the Marathi side from the Amraoti High School and 1 from the same school on the Hindustani came out successful and obtained scholarships. Thus three of the scholarships were vacant during the year. This state of things is anything but satisfactory, and vernacular appears to be neglected—it is complained in some quarters—for want of time for the special preparation required. The matter is specially brought to the notice of those concerned. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the two high schools were filled up on the 31st March last.

The Venkatesh Koner scholarships.

24. The Venkatesh Koner scholar, Narayan Pandurang Ballal, who passed successfully under standard VI this year, received Rs. 64 as stipend, the balance in hand to the credit of the endowment being Rs. 53-11-0 on the 31st March 1900.

Boarding houses.

25. It will be seen from the marginal table that the number of boarders at the close of the year has considerably decreased, but the average number was nearly the same in both the institutions. Owing to the famine the average monthly cost per boarder has risen. Besides high prices for food-grains there was great scarcity of water, especially at Amraoti, and it was necessary to sanction an allowance reducing for the water

Locality.		No. of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.					
		1899.	1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	Hindus ...	43	24	34	37	5	9	0	6	3	4
Amraoti ...	Hindus ...	46	36	39	38	5	5	4	5	14	9
	Muhammadans ...	17	6	15	11	4	8	7	4	12	7

charges. There are no immediate prospects of removing the want of quarters for resident masters.

Middle class school.

26. During the year under report the teaching of high school standard IV was re-introduced at Daryapur after the high school entrance examination, and the class under standard V was abolished at Akot for want of contributions. Thus standard IV is now taught in 11 and standard V in 4 Anglo-Vernacular schools.

The usual contribution of Rs. 300 for each class was paid in advance in full or by half-yearly instalments. In the case of the Anglo-Urdu school, Ellichpur City, the contribution is paid by the Municipality as a special case in consideration of the backwardness and poverty of Muhammadans.

Results of examination of high school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

27. The following table gives the results of the past two years of the high school classes in the Anglo-Vernacular schools examined with the high schools in October last :—

Name of school.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Standard V.		Standard IV.		Standard V.		Standard IV.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined	Passed.
Akot Anglo-Vernacular school ...	6	4	11	7	7	3	4	3
Jalgaon do ...	...	...	16	7	8	1	10	2
Malkapur do ...	4	3	9	2	5	...	17	5
Mehkar do ..	6	2	13	3	5	1	16	5
Basim do ...	...	...	6	6	...	...	7	1
Murtizapur do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Yeotmal do ...	...	...	11	6	9	2	10	2
Wun do ...	...	...	13	3	...	...	10	2
Ellichpur Cantt. do ...	...	...	10	4	...	...	15	...
Do. City Anglo-Urdu do ...	...	...	7	3	...	...	6	...
Daryapur Anglo-Marathi do ...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
Total ..	16	9	106	42	34	7	101	20

The results under both the standards are decidedly bad, the percentages of passed to examined being—standard V, 20·6 against 56·2 ; standard IV, 20 against 39·6 in the previous year. Under standard V the school at Akot did fairly, and that at Malkapur returned no passes. Under standard IV the schools at Murtizapur, Ellichpur Cantonment, and Ellichpur City did very badly. The shortcomings noticed in the examination have been pointed out to all these schools, and it is hoped they will show better and satisfactory results at the next examination.

Results of examination in the middle school course.

28. The next table gives the results of the examinations in all the three standards of the middle school course during the past two years:—

Year.	Standard III.		Standard II.		Standard I.		* Total.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1898-99 ...	367	174	519	308	717	356	1,603	838
1899-1900 ...	382	195	534	314	728	399	1,644	908

* The total number of scholars studying in the Anglo-Vernacular or middle schools on the 31st March 1900 was 3,547 against 3,467 at the close of the previous year.

Vernacular Standards	I—IV	...	1,317	Vernacular Standard	I—IV	...	1,297
English do	I—III	...	2,068	English do	I—III	...	2,007
Do. do	IV & V	...	162	Do. do	IV, & V	...	163
			3,547				3,467

The number examined increased by 41 only, but the number passed shows an increase of 70. Consequently the percentage of passes has improved from 52·2 to 55·2. It is satisfactory to note that all the standards show steady improvement.

Middle school exhibitions.

29. The total number of middle school exhibitions continues to be 124, and all of them were filled up on the 31st March 1900.

High school entrance examination.

30. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools was held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti as usual. The classes under standards III in schools teaching high school standards were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspectors at the time of their annual examinations.

The examination was held on the 23rd October and following days. There were 111 candidates at Akola and 121 at Amraoti, of whom 68 and 67 respectively were found fit for admission to the high schools. As usual Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Vernacular schools passed the largest numbers, but they cannot be said to have done satisfactorily. The schools at Khamgaon, Talegaon, Dasasur, and Daryapur did well; those at Shegaon, Amraoti (Anglo-Urdu), Morsi, Ellichpur City, and Karanja did fairly and the remaining indifferently.

This year the English classes under standard III in the Marathi schools at Anjangaon, Buldana, Kholapur, Telhara, Pathrot, and Shirasgaon Bund sent up students for this examination, of which the first three did fairly and the rest indifferently. Last year only two such classes had sent up candidates for this examination.

(B)—*Primary Schools.*

Primary schools for boys under public management.

31. The following statement shows the number of boys' schools and scholars attending them on the 31st March 1900 compared with the previous year :—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March.		Number of scholars on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Percentage of daily attendance to monthly roll.	
		1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Akola ...	District Board..	144	140	7,712	7,274	7,539	7,195	5,360	5,437	71·	75 5
	Municipal ...	12	12	1,712	1,826	1,643	1,734	1,259	1,371	76·6	79·
Buldana.	District Board..	109	91	4,917	3,815	4,695	4,353	3,419	3,237	72 8	74·3
	Municipal ...	1	1	173	163	165	163	134	134	81·2	82·2
Basim ...	District Board..	69	68	3,201	2,919	3,104	3,087	2,182	2,203	70 3	71·3
	Municipal ..	3	3	559	541	519	531	406	429	78·2	80·7
Amraoti.	District Board..	139	135	8,588	7,983	8,350	8,078	5,916	6,025	70·8	74·5
	Municipal ...	8	8	1,053	1,148	1,059	1,062	819	840	77·3	79·
Wun ...	District Board..	77	78	3,822	3,710	3,397	3,676	2,546	2,827	74·9	76·9
	Municipal ...	2	2	266	243	236	240	194	199	75·8	79·9
Ellichpur.	District Board..	85	74	4,494	3,831	4,387	4,069	3,102	3,039	70·7	74·6
	Municipal ...	5	5	709	695	682	667	495	517	72·6	77·5
Total ...	District Boad...	623	586	32,734	29,532	31,469	30,458	22,525	22,763	71·5	74·7
	Municipal ...	31	31	4,472	4,616	4,324	4,406	3,307	3,490	76·7	79·2
GRAND TOTAL ...		654	617	37,206	34,148	35,793	34,864	25,832	26,258	72·1	75·3

It will be seen that the statement shows a net decrease of 37 in the District Board schools and of 3,058 scholars.

Five District Board schools (1 in Buldana, 2 in Basim, 1 in Amraoti, and 1 in Wun) were newly opened during the year and 42 were closed (4 in Akola, 11 in Buldana, 3 in Basim, 5 in Amraoti, and 11 in Ellichpur) with a decrease of 3,202 in scholars.

Of the 42 schools 22 have been only temporarily closed, to be re-opened after the famine disappears.

The Municipal schools have maintained their ground and show an increase of 144 in scholars.

It is to be remarked that notwithstanding a falling off in the average monthly number on the rolls the average daily attendance has improved in all the districts except Buldana and Ellichpur, and the percentage rose from 72·1 to 75·3, the percentage in Municipal schools being nearly 80. The improvement can be safely ascribed to the fact that owing to the want of crops there was no field work, and few marriages or other festivities to keep the boys away from school.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

32. The number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools, and the distance from the nearest schools of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, are shown in the following statement :—

District.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls.	Number of towns and villages having public or private schools.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private.	Number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no school of any kind.	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own.
Akola	306	198	167	189	8·2
Buldana	317	124	114	208	8·
Basim	247	129	121	126	4·5
Amraoti	343	218	177	166	4·1
Wun	278	142	120	158	6·1
Ellichpur	130	101	88	42	3·3
Total ...	1,621	912	787	834	4·8
Total for 1898-99 ..	1,621	1,043	859	762	4·3

The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have public or private schools has decreased in all the districts except Basim, and consequently the number of those having no schools of any kind has increased in the same district. The average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages having no schools has increased in all the districts except Akola and Ellichpur, in which it shows a slight decrease owing to many of the schools closed being in close proximity to the villages or towns having District Board or indigenous schools.

There are now 812 villages (exclusive of the 22 in which the schools are temporarily closed) capable of maintaining a school, and of these more than 80 having a population of over 1,000 souls require to be provided with a school. The Resident has been pleased to order a fresh list of villages in each district capable of permanently maintaining a school if established and a working plan by which suitable provision will be made for opening a fixed number of schools in each year until the full number required shall have been established. All the information required on the subject has not as yet been received from all the districts, but I hope to submit a scheme on the lines suggested for the Resident's sanction before long. The information so far available shows that most of the districts are not in a position to open any new schools unless the provincial contributions to the district funds are considerably increased.

Expenditure on primary boys' schools under public management.

33. The following statement shows the total expenditure and cost of educating each pupil in primary boys' schools under public management in all the districts for the year 1899-1900 :—

District.		Fee receipts.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other Local Funds.	Total.	Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from Provincial Revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola ...	District Board...	8,638 14 6	11,000	41,815 14 3	...	947 7 0	53,763 5 3	7 7 6	1 8 6	20·4
	Municipal ...	2,115 7 6	4,262	622 0 0	4,036 15 8	17 4 9	8,938 4 5	5 2 5	2 7 4	47·6
Buldana..	District Board...	5,010 0 0	11,000	18,817 8 3	...	180 12 0	29,998 4 3	6 14 3	2 8 5	36·6
	Municipal ...	205 0 0	571	...	838 4 9	396 0 0	1,805 4 9	11 1 2	3 9 0	31·6
Basim ...	District Board...	3,155 3 3	11,000	6,510 15 0	...	601 2 0	18,112 1 0	5 13 10	3 9 0	60·7
	Municipal ...	607 4 0	971	323 0 0	1,517 0 8	4 0 0	2,815 0 8	5 4 9	1 13 3	34·4
Amraoti...	District Board...	10,210 0 3	12,000	32,532 2 11	...	2,128 8 7	46,660 11 6	5 12 6	1 7 9	25·7
	Municipal ...	1,494 10 9	2,965	...	3,086 13 2	...	6,051 13 2	5 11 2	2 12 8	49·
Wun ...	District Board...	3,237 10 0	11,000	9,175 2 4	...	517 8 0	20,692 10 4	5 10 0	2 15 6	53·1
	Municipal ...	224 0 0	583	336 0 0	905 4 7	2 0 0	1,826 4 7	7 5 4	2 5 6	31·9
Ellichpur.	District Board...	5,586 8 0	10,000	14,110 0 7	...	572 15 0	24,682 15 7	6 1 0	2 7 4	40·5
	Municipal ...	952 11 3	1,611	...	1,786 14 11	18 0 0	3,415 14 11	5 1 11	2 6 8	47·1
Total ..		41,437 5 6	76,963	1,24,242 11 4	12,171 5 9	5,385 9 4	2,18,762 10 5	6 4 4	2 3 4	35·1
Total for 1898-99 ...		43,745 8 7	76,710	1,19,577 1 6	10,895 0 5	5,324 10 9	2,12,506 12 0	5 14 11	2 2 3	36·1

The fee receipts have decreased by Rs. 2,308-3-1 owing partly to the decrease in the number of boys on roll, and partly to the reduced rates of fees introduced on account of the famine during the latter half of the year.

The total expenditure from all sources shows an increase of Rs. 6,255-14-5 owing to the extra expenditure on account of compensation for dearness of grain and to the abandonment of the policy of keeping many masters under retrenchment.

The total cost of educating each pupil has on the whole increased from Rs. 5-14-11 to Rs. 6-4-4, though many districts show a decrease either in District Board or Municipal schools. The cost to Provincial Revenues has also slightly increased. The percentage of expenditure from Provincial Revenues to the total expenditure has, however, decreased from 36·1 to 35·1.

Results of examination.

34. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

District.		No. of pupils examined.	Number passed under standards I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola ...	...	6,484	1,408	897	717	525	187	80	3,814	58·8
Buldana ...	...	3,462	751	611	432	316	85	32	2,227	64·3
Basim ...	...	2,499	523	384	259	173	35	7	1,381	55·2
Amraoti ...	...	6,743	1,393	1,018	851	574	203	93	4,182	61·2
Wun ...	...	2,593	593	442	371	197	59	9	1,671	64·4
Ellichpur ...	...	3,278	724	539	377	269	53	8	1,970	60·
Total	...	25,059	5,392	3,891	3,007	2,054	622	229	15,195	60·6
Total ...	1898-99 ...	25,499	4,891	3,524	2,722	1,868	638	289	13,932	54·6
	1897-98 ...	24,309	5,145	3,334	2,494	1,632	633	286	13,524	55·6

The number of pupils examined under primary standards I to VI, including those from I to IV taught in Anglo-Vernacular schools on 31st March last, was 25,059, or smaller by 440 than that of the preceding year. Of these 15,195 or 60·6 per cent. passed against 13,932 or 54·6 per cent. in the previous year. The improvement is brought about partly by improved regularity on the part of boys noticed in a previous paragraph, and partly by increased exertions on the part of teachers in the hope of securing bonuses to supplement their small income in order to meet the distress. I think I may claim that a sympathetic treatment of the masters in the place of the drastic treatment which Mr. Mahajani pointed out last year had been too long in vogue has encouraged them to

work more hopefully, and therefore with better results. The improvement is general as far as the first four standards are concerned; but it is confined to the Akola district only in the case of standard VI, and to Akola, Amraoti, and Wun in the case of standard V.

The decrease in the passes under standards V and VI is due still to the inability of the majority of masters to do justice to them. The inspecting officers expect, as they should, greater and greater efficiency as the standards have been longer in use, but the teachers appear to be rather unequal to the task owing partly to some of them having to teach two or three standards, and partly to the unfitness of others to do justice to them. To remedy this defect I have issued orders that the teaching of standard VI should be confined to a few selected schools in each district, and that they be placed under the ablest masters available. I have also ruled, as suggested by Mr. Mahajani last year, that standard IV should not be allowed to be introduced unless there are two teachers in the school; standard V unless there are three; and standard VI unless there are four teachers. To save waste of energy and to secure greater efficiency in the lower classes, small classes also are not now allowed to be opened. These measures are expected to stop cramming and secure better efficiency in our primary schools.

35. The Resident was pleased to pass some adverse remarks on the progress of pupils in primary schools in his review on the Annual Report on Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1897-98 as well as for the following year, and accordingly I made some enquiry as to the cause of so low a percentage of pupils reading printed books. From the replies received from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, it appears that in both these provinces those pupils under standard I who are being prepared for examination, and who have consequently gone through the alphabet and Barakhadies, are also shown as "reading printed books," and the rest only as not "reading printed books." The practice followed in Berar has been to exclude all the children under standard I.

Under the former Berar system the figures last year were:—

Reading a printed book.	Not reading a printed book.	Total in primary stage.
18·7	46·7	= 65·4

Under the correct system this year shows:—

Reading a printed book.	Not reading a printed book.	Total in primary stage.
41·02	21·08	= 62·1

This will be found to compare favourably with the provinces mentioned above.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

36. At the beginning of the year under report there were 22 primary schools with English classes attached to them. During the year 3 of them (Nandura, Dhamori, and Takarkhed) were closed for want of popular contributions; and 2 new classes at Dahihanda and Balapur Peth (Hindustani) were opened. Thus there were 21 classes at the close of the year.

The people of Nair Parsopant, Digrus (Wun district), and Sendurjana (Amraoti district) paid Rs. 180 each into the treasury during the year for permission to open new English classes in their schools, but for want of qualified men they could not be opened before the close of the year.

These classes were examined along with other classes in the schools, and the majority of them did well. The classes at Mangrul Dastgir and Khar Talegaon, however, did badly. In all 377 boys were examined under the first two English standards and 212 or 56·2 per cent. passed against 163 out of 352 examined or 46·3 per cent. in the previous year. Standard III was taught in 6 of them.

These classes are at a disadvantage inasmuch as it is found difficult to secure qualified men for them, and sometimes for want of men the classes remain without a teacher. I am now trying to place the schools with English classes under English knowing head masters, so that the classes may not suffer for want of English teachers, who being temporarily engaged resign their places at a moment's notice when they have a chance of getting a permanent appointment elsewhere.

Bonuses to teachers.

37. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

District.	Bonuses awarded in							
	Primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.		District Board primary schools for boys and girls.		Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.		Total.	
	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Akola ...	2	19 0	73	1,097 4	19	280 8	94	1,396 12
Buldana ...	8	55 0	40	462 8	2	25 0	50	542 8
Basim ...	...	...	12	187 8	3	16 12	15	204 4
Amraoti ...	5	63 0	79	1,247 8	18	274 8	102	1,585 0
Wun ...	...	...	...	...	4	55 8	4	55 8
Ellichpur ...	5	40 0	13	155 8	10	158 0	28	353 8
Total ...	20	177 0	217	3,150 4	56	810 4	293	4,137 8
Total for 1898-99.	22	151 0	89	914 12	35	474 12	146	1,540 8

The number of teachers earning bonus has slightly decreased in Anglo-Vernacular schools, but that in District Board and Municipal schools shows a large increase. The amount of bonuses earned has increased all round. Consequently the number of teachers earning bonuses and the amount earned have gone up from 146 and Rs. 1,540-8-0 to 293 and Rs. 4,137-8-0 respecively.

I am sorry the allotments do not allow us to pay the full amount earned.

Masters dismissed and fined.

38. The following table gives information regarding masters in superior service dismissed and fined :—

		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount of fine.
						Rs.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50.	Marathi ...	29	...	...	...	...
	Hindustani ...	3	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20.	Marathi ...	133	...	(b) 1	...	...
	Hindustani ...	13	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and above Rs. 10.	Marathi ...	408	(a) 1	(b) 4	(c) 2	6
	Hindustani ...	59	...	(b) 2	(c) 1	1
	Total ...	645	1	7	3	7

(a) Forfeited his post for not having returned to his duty at the expiry of his leave.
(b) For unsatisfactory work.
(c) Do.

Jail schools.

39. The number of juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail was 13 on the 31st March against 4 in the previous year. The school was inspected in August last, when only 4 prisoners were reported to have made fair progress.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

40. At the close of the year under report there were 2 schools aided by fixed grants, and the following table gives particulars regarding them :—

No.	Name of school.	Number on roll on 31st March	Average number on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned grant.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
					Rs.		
1	Amraoti Mission boys' school .	151	157	127	50	115	65
2	Amraoti Mission female school.	40	34	27	16	19	16
	Total ...	191	191	154	66	134	81
	Total for 1898-99 ...	185	187	141	66	129	68

Both schools show improvement under all the heads except the number on roll in the case of the boys' school and the average number on roll monthly in the case of the female school. The progress shown by them is good, and they deserve the grants sanctioned for them.

Indigenous schools.

41. The statement given below shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report :—

District.	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1900.	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1899-1900.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1899-1900.			Amount of grants earned.		
				No. of schools which earned grants.	No. of schools which earned prizes only.	Total.	Proficiency and capitation.	Other grants for prizes, &c.	Total.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	82	95	989	68	27	95	2,066 0 0	64 6 1	2,130 6 1
Buldana ...	45	71	815	58	8	66	1,528 8 0	31 6 6	1,559 14 6
Basim ...	65	59	527	41	14	55	1,052 0 0	46 2 0	1,098 2 0
Amraoti ...	101	141	1,088	54	51	105	1,401 15 0	287 6 6	1,689 5 6
Wun ...	71	70	740	45	14	59	1,434 0 0	54 8 6	1,488 8 6
Ellichpur ...	35	39	413	35	2	37	1,066 8 0	143 13 6	1,210 5 6
Total ...	399	475	4,572	301	116	417	8,548 15 0	627 11 1	9,176 10 1
Total for 1898-99.	534	542	6,246	342	81	423	6,399 4 0	521 5 8	6,920 9 8

There is a decrease of 135 in the number of indigenous schools on 31st March. The decrease is general, and highest in Buldana and lowest in Wun. The decrease in the number of schools examined is, however, only 67, Amraoti showing an increase of 7. The number of boys examined has decreased by 1,674, but the number of schools which received grants was lower by only 6.

The total amount of grant awarded has, however, risen from Rs. 6,920-9-8 to Rs. 9,176-10-1.

The average grant per pupil was—
1897-98, Rs. 1-0-2; 1898-99, Rs. 1-1-8; 1899-1900, Rs. 2-0-1;
and the average proficiency and capitation grant per school was—
1897-98, Rs. 20-5-8; 1898-99, Rs. 18-11-4; 1899-1900, Rs. 28-6-5.

Were it not for the famine I hoped to lead this class of schools to improvement by interpreting the grants-in-aid rules more liberally and treating the institutions with greater sympathy. Thus, though it was impossible to prevent a large number of schools from being closed, the effect has been that the schools inspected showed improvement either in attendance or efficiency, without which larger grants could not be secured.

Year.	Schools, one years' and less standing.	Schools of two years' standing.	Schools of 3 and more years' standing.	Total.
1898-99	305	118	111	534
1899-1900	189	110	100	399
	—116	— 8	— 11	—135

It will be seen from the figures given on the margin that those schools which have some permanency have fairly held their ground; the diminution is chiefly in the case of schools of one year's standing or less.

Physical education.

42. I stated in last year's report that the system of gymnastic instruction in force was doing little good and needed to be reformed. A different system is now under trial. Formerly each circle gymnast visited a large number of schools and taught for 3 or 4 days at each, and when he was not there very little in the way of gymnastics was done.

On my inspection tour I noticed that as a rule the boys below standard IV had too poor a physique to undergo safely the strain of exercises on the parallel and horizontal bars. For such boys physical drill is the most suitable and beneficial exercise. I have accordingly issued orders that each gymnast should not be entrusted with more than 10 or 12 schools, which he should visit every quarter, instructing them for at least a week at each visit. In his absence one of the school staff in turn will look after the regular gymnastic exercise of those pupils who are physically fit for it.

Several of the schools already show a fair efficiency in physical drill where the masters have introduced it on their own initiative. I have now ordered that all masters should regularly drill their pupils of all classes; and, if funds permit, propose to award small bonuses to those who show good results.

Some of the Anglo-Vernacular schools play cricket and football besides native games. Each school received a copy of a useful little book on cricket written in Marathi; but it is rather too expensive a game, especially in this climate, where the materials soon break.

Employment under Government.

43. Four candidates appeared for the second grade public service certificate examination under vernacular standard VI, and all failed. One hundred and sixty-one ex-students of our schools obtained employment under Government on salaries varying foom Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 a month; of those 48 were employed in the Educational Department, 13 in the Revenue and Judicial, 7 in the Police, 2 in the Medical, and 1 in each of the Forest and Engineering Departments, 88 were employed on famine relief works, and 1 in the Jail. Besides these 6 found employment in private firms.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

44. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, District, and Municipal Board schools classified according to race or creed:—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High schools—Boys ..	2	·5	289	76·2	20	5·1	2	·5	41	10·4	352	89·8	29	7·4	2	·5	7	1·7	392
Government. Middle schools ... Boys ...	4	·1	1,377	38·8	374	10·2	127	3·5	1,260	35·5	3,138	88·4	393	11·08	5	·1	6	·1	3,546
Government. Middle schools ... Girls ...	...	...	1	100·	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Board primary schools. Boys ...	12	·04	2,737	9·5	8,356	29·1	1,348	4·7	12,157	42·4	24,598	85·9	3,937	13·5	5	·01	68	·2	28,620
District Board primary schools. Girls ...	1	·05	297	11·4	305	17·7	25	1·4	638	27·1	1,265	73·6	452	26·3	...	...	...	...	1,718
Municipal primary schools. Boys ...	9	·1	777	14·9	305	6·7	238	5·2	1,894	41·8	3,214	71·03	1,294	28·5	8	·1	1	·02	4,526
Municipal primary schools. Girls ...	3	·2	272	26·5	42	4·1	16	1·5	311	30·3	641	62·6	378	36·9	...	...	2	·1	1,024
Total ...	31	·07	5,750	14·4	9,402	23·6	1,756	4·4	16,301	43·9	33,209	83·3	6,483	16·2	20	·05	84	·2	39,827
Total for 1898-99 ...	40	·09	6,002	14·01	10,221	23·8	2,005	4·6	17,507	40·8	35,735	83·4	6,968	16·2	23	·05	73	·1	42,839
Do 1897-98 ...	29	·07	6,121	14·9	9,611	23·3	1,722	4·2	16,926	41·09	34,386	83·5	6,663	16·2	26	·06	79	·2	41,183
Do 1896-97 ...	27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,976	4·6	17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	24	·05	94	·2	42,205
Do 1895-96 ...	23	·05	5,966	14·9	9,031	22·6	1,781	4·4	16,348	41·04	33,126	83·1	6,602	16·5	16	·04	67	·01	39,834

The statement speaks for itself, the percentages of different classes show little variation from year to year.

Professions of parents or guardians of pupils.

45. The next statement compares the number of children of cess payers in schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents do not pay the cess :—

Schools.	Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—Boys ...	199	77	14	4	98	193	392
Middle schools—Boys ...	1,584	539	398	199	827	1,963	3,547
Primary schools. Boys... District Board...	16,271	1,071	2,481	4,015	5,694	13,261	29,532
Primary schools. Boys... Municipal ...	1,225	551	779	283	1,778	3,391	4,616
Primary schools. Girls... District Board...	276	56	153	91	230	530	806
Primary schools. Girls... Municipal ...	180	181	120	65	388	754	934
Total ...	19,735	2,475	3,945	4,657	9,015	20,092	39,827
Total for 1898-99 ...	21,050	2,453	4,065	5,085	10,186	21,789	42,839

The proportion between the cess payers and non-cess payers attending our schools is nearly the same as in the previous year. A larger number of cess payers appear to be attending the middle class schools and Municipal primary schools this year.

Social position of parents or guardians of pupils.

46. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes as represented in Government, District, and Municipal Board schools :—

Class of schools.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Government.	12	3·06	284	72·4	96	24·5	392
Middle schools—Boys—Government.	173	4·9	1,563	44·07	1,811	51·05	3,547
Primary schools. Boys... District Board...	492	1·6	8,825	29·8	20,215	68·4	29,532
Primary schools. Boys... Municipal ...	59	1·2	1,067	23·1	3,490	75·6	4,616
Primary schools. Girls... District Board...	16	1·9	155	19·2	635	78·7	806
Primary schools. Girls... Municipal ...	25	2·6	225	24·	684	73·2	934
Total ...	777	1·9	12,119	30·4	26,931	67·6	39,827
Total for 1898-99 ...	721	1·6	12,740	29·7	29,378	68·5	42,839

There is an increase in the richer class of pupils, but a decrease in the middle and poor classes. The percentage of wealthy and middle classes shows improvement, but that of the poor class, naturally in a year of famine, a falling off. More boys of the richer and middle classes attend the middle class schools than in the previous year.

School-houses.

47. No new school-house was constructed from general revenues during the year under report. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akola, Malkapur, Daryapur, Shegaon, Chikhli, and Karanja suffer from insufficient accommodation, and the want must remain unsupplied till funds are available.

The total amount spent on petty original works was Rs. 1,788-1-10 against Rs. 5,089-5-6 in the previous year. This sum is made up of Rs. 122 from General Revenues, Rs. 1,371-1-10 from District Funds, and Rs. 295 from popular contributions.

It appears from the district reports that 86 schools want new buildings and 35 additional accommodation. Sixty-three schools are held in rented buildings.

Repairs.

48. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 14,025-15-2 against Rs. 20,030-2-8 in the previous year, Rs. 1,251-1-9 having been spent from General Revenues, Rs. 12,142-5-9 from District Funds, Rs. 488-6-8 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 144-1-0 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

49. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 2,267-13-4 were supplied to schools under public management. Of this sum Rs. 673-4-4 were spent on secondary schools and the remaining on primary schools.

The Indian Art Journal and the Indian Journal of Education, Madras, are supplied to the more important secondary schools and Training College. The Bombay Educational Record is supplied to the two high schools and Training College. The Kavya Mala is supplied to the high schools only.

Furniture to the value of Rs. 5,523-0-7 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education—Special.

Institution for training teachers.

50. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the Training College with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on roll during the year.			Number of students examined in														Number of students who obtained employment		
	Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Second year's course.						Third year's course (Certificate Examination).				
									Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.			Examined.		Passed.		
	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Stipendiary.	Paying students.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1898-99 ...	38	2	9	...	49	33	8	41	21	7	28	13	6	19	7	...	7	1	...	1	6	5	26	1	27
1899-1900 ...	48	1	9	...	58	42	8	50	23	...	23	17	...	17	11	8	19	10	8	18	...	...	12	2	14

The sanctioned number of stipends is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 50 on the Marathi side and 10 on the Hindustani; but the number of students in the college on 31st March 1900 was 58 against 49 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of these 48 were stipendiary and 1 paying student on the Marathi side and 9 stipendiary students on the Hindustani side. Thus the Marathi side was only 2 short and the Hindustani 1 short of the full sanctioned number.

The annual examination of the college for granting certificates was held on the 16th October 1899 and the following days by a committee specially appointed for the purpose. In all 42 students were examined, and 35 of them, or 83·3 per cent., passed against 25 out of 41, or 60·9 per cent. Twenty-three students were examined in the first year's course on the Marathi side, of whom 17 or 73·9 passed. Of these 15 were promoted to the second year's course and 2 were sent out as teachers. There were no students on the Muhammadan side for examination in this course this year. In the second year's classes, 11 students on the Marathi and 8 on the Hindustani side appeared for the examination, of whom all, except one on the Marathi side, passed. Both these classes were in a very efficient state. There was no third year's class to be examined for want of students. But soon after the results of the examination were out the latter was formed by the transfer of the 10 passes from the second year's class on the Marathi side. Thus at the close of the year all the three courses were in full swing and the staff full. The present state of the institution is very hopeful.

During the year under report 14 students were sent out as masters on Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 against 27 in the previous year. As a third-year class was reopened during the year, the number sent out has fallen off.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

51. The examination of candidates for admission to the Training College was held on the 23rd October 1899 and the following days. 41 candidates on the Marathi side and 13 on the Hindustani appeared for the examination, and of them 17 and 10 were respectively selected for admission to the first year's course. In order to make up the number, *viz.* 25, on the Marathi side, later admissions had to be made. The Principal, Mr. Shevde, again complains of the material he has to make selection from, and says:—

"The following are, in my humble opinion, the principal causes that deter good candidates from seeking admission to the Training College:—

"1. Limited prospects in the department, the highest pay to which the best student of the college can rise being Rs. 35.

"2. The uniform stipend of Rs. 6, which is barely sufficient for maintenance, a student having to procure funds from elsewhere to pay for his clothing and books.

"3. The uncertainty of a student getting the stipulated pay on his leaving the college either after reaching the top of the ladder or on breaking down at any of the intermediate steps.

The following provisions may, perhaps, serve to act as a remedy against the deterrent causes just noticed :—

"1. Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectorships may be thrown open to deserving lower class schoolmasters holding first class college certificates after service for a certain number of years, as is probably the case in the Bombay Presidency.

"2. The amount of stipend, which is uniformly Rs. 6 at present, may be raised to Rs. 7 for the second year's course and Rs. 8 for the third year's course.

"3. The requisite number of masterships may be invariably reserved for outgoing passed students by filling up vacancies in lower class schools temporarily."

The first remedy proposed does not appear quite feasible; the second was suggested in my last annual report; and as to the third, it has always been the practice to reserve masterships towards the end of the year.

Some special arrangements have now been made for the more efficient teaching of the vernacular standard VI, so that better prepared students may be turned out from our vernacular schools, and the District Deputy Educational Inspectors will be urged to send promising boys to the college entrance examination each year.

Boarding houses.

52. The number of boarders in the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding houses on 31st March 1900 was 41 and 11 against 30 and 11 respectively in the previous year. The total receipts, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 3,141-7-11 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,126-14-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 14-9-6 at the end of the year. The average monthly charge per boarder during the year was Rs. 5-1-2 for a Hindu and Rs. 4-5-9 for a Muhammadan. The boarders had naturally to live on very inferior kind of food owing to high rates of food-grains, and were denied any dainties on festivals. The grant of compensation for dearness of grain by the Resident to the stipendiary students of the college at the end of the year was very opportune.

The practising school.

53. The practising school attached to the college had on its roll 95 pupils on the 31st March 1900 against 99 on the same day of the previous year with an average daily attendance of 75 against 76. Fifty-eight boys were examined in the several classes, of whom 39 or 67·2 per cent. passed against 30 out of 49 examined last year. The school is improving, and fairly well managed by the students, who practise in it by turns; it, however, requires to have higher classes under standards V and VI attached to it gradually, and the kindergarten system introduced in the infant classes in the interest both of the school and the college students.

Physical education.

54. Gymnastics and drill, which are compulsory in the Training College, continue to receive due attention. The gymnastic teacher is reported to be doing his duties satisfactorily, and the students benefiting themselves by their daily regular exercise.

Moral training.

55. All the teachers in the department have been directed to miss no opportunity of inculcating on the minds of their pupils principles of morality in all their intercourse with them, and reminded that morality is best taught by the example of upright living.

No separate moral text-book is considered necessary, as the books used in our schools are replete with lessons bearing on conduct and the principles of morality.

Drawing.

56. The following table shows the results of the first grade examination in drawing of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola High School ...	33	11	11	11	11	11	...
Amraoti do ...	22	3	4	...	1	1	...
Akola Training College.	22	7	7	8	6	6	...
Total ...	77	21	22	19	18	18	...
Total for 1898-99 ...	76	20	28	26	19	19	...

Besides the above one boy passed the second grade art examination from the Akola High School and obtained a certificate.

The results of the Akola High School and the Training College compare favourably with those of the previous year, and are creditable to the drawing master, Mr. Sadashiv Anant Pendharkar.

The results of the Amraoti High School are bad, and the drawing master there must exert himself to show adequate results.

Industrial training.

57. There were three industrial training institutions in the province at the close of the year under report against four in the previous year, *viz.*, one Government industrial school at Amraoti and two maintained by missions at Akola and Ellichpur. Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak's private class of apprentices ceased to exist, as the ginning factories in which they were taught were closed on account of famine. The two Mission workshops are unaided institutions.

Government Industrial School, Amraoti.

58. The number on the roll of the Government Industrial School on the 31st March last was 18 against 13 on the corresponding day of the previous year, distributed as shown on the margin.

	On 31st March 1899.	On 31st March 1900.
Carpentry	6	6
Smithing	5	5
Tailoring	2	7
	13	18

The average number on rolls monthly and the average daily attendance were respectively 16·75 and 18·8. Of the 18 students, 5 are Brahmins, 5 Bedars, 2 Parbhus, 2 Lohars, 1 Pardeshi, 1 Gond, 1 Patvi, and 1 Naidu. Of the 10 exhibitions attached to the school 8 were filled up at the close of the year.

The total cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 2,087-2-10, while the net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 311-9-0. The profits are less than in the previous year owing partly to the reduced rates charged for school furniture, and partly to there being fewer transactions.

Five of the seven boys who left the school during the year are employed on famine relief works; one has opened a tailor's shop, and the seventh was a fitter at the Dravid's Ginning Factory at Yeotmal during the season, and is now a work agent on some relief works.

The accommodation afforded by the municipal shed is now found to be insufficient, and great inconvenience is thereby felt.

Alliance Mission Workshop, Akola.

59. The Mission workshop at Akola continues to do good work. There were 21 apprentices on the 31st March last, the average da ily attendance being 17·5. Of these students 3 are Muhammadans, 2 Hindus, and the rest Christians. The workshop was closed for some months for outsiders, as it was being enlarged and new machinery put in. Painting appears to have been added to the several industries taught. One of the students passed the Engineer's examination at Bombay, and is now studying for a higher grade certificate.

Several new machines have been brought in, and the students will have now a good chance for learning that class of work as well as hand work.

Korku Mission School, Ellichpur.

60. The Mission workshop at Ellichpur is in a flourishing state. The institution is being removed outside the station to a suitable piece of land, where a well-planned

workshop, school, and boarding house, with a bungalow for the superintending missionary, are being erected. The report furnished by Mr. Roberts shows that on 31st March 1900 there were 38 boys, of whom 22 were Christians, 1 Brahmin, 1 Kunbi, 6 low-castes, and 8 other Hindus. They learn for half the day in school in four standards, the language being Hindi. The other half of the day is devoted to the industrial work, such as carpentry, cabinet work, carriage building, and repairing.

Scheme for compulsory manual training.

61. Mr. Bhagwat's scheme for compulsory manual training in the Akola High School is, I believe, still under consideration.

Instruction of candidates for patwarships in land measuring.

62. The Resident has been pleased to sanction the employment of two survey teachers on Rs. 25 each for giving instruction in land measuring in two patwari classes to be attached to the two high schools at Akola and Amraoti. The class at Akola was opened and a survey teacher appointed in January last, but no patwaris have as yet joined it.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

63. The statement gives the necessary information regarding District and Municipal Board female schools in the province :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March.		No. of scholars on 31st March.		Average number on roll during		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected.		Expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.
		1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	District Board	11	11	321	327	325	304	191	189	54 15 0	53 6 6	1,633 2 9	5 5 11
	Municipal	6	6	384	427	367	407	239	271	56 4 6	64 8 6	2,762 1 11	6 12 7
Buldana	District Board	6	6	223	207	209	213	140	139	35 12 0	37 4 3	1,488 1 6	6 15 9
	Municipal	1	1	32	29	25	31	14	19	5 14 9	5 15 3	220 12 0	7 6 7
Basim..	District Board	1	1	57	60	55	58	37	44	8 1 3	8 15 9	267 3 1	4 9 8
	Municipal	1	1	61	30	51	44	38	29	9 5 0	8 5 3	276 12 3	6 4 8
Amraoti	District Board	2	1	36	55	153	70	100	52	26 10 3	12 12 9	405 11 9	5 12 9
	Municipal	5	5	308	321	310	306	201	208	69 0 0	60 15 9	2,297 5 0	7 8 1
Wun ...	District Board	2	2	67	69	60	63	40	48	9 15 6	11 1 3	339 0 0	5 6 1
	Municipal	1	1	45	47	41	44	24	30	8 8 3	9 7 9	180 1 1	4 1 6
Ellichpur.	District Board	4	3	110	80	119	97	71	63	20 0 6	15 13 3	768 4 2	7 14 9
	Municipal	2	2	78	80	80	75	53	52	15 0 0	14 2 0	723 6 6	9 10 4
Total ...		42	40	1,772	1,740	1,795	1,712	1,148	1,144	309 7 0	302 12 3	11,370 14 0	6 10 3
										Total for 1898-99 ...		11,901 14 11	6 10 1

There has been a decrease of 2 in the number of schools and 32 in the number of girls. The District Board Hindustani girls' school at Nandgaon Peth (Amraoti district) was, under the Resident's sanction, amalgamated with the local boys' school, and the Marathi school at Shirasgaon Kasba (Ellichpur district) was closed. With the decrease of 32 in the number on the roll, there has been a decrease of 4 only in the average daily attendance, which gives a percentage of 65·7 against 65 in the preceding year.

The amount of fee collections has decreased by Rs. 6-10-9 and the expenditure by Rs. 531-0-11. The cost of educating each pupil has, however, slightly risen on the whole.

In the Akola district the Municipal schools at Akola and Khamgaon are reported as doing well, and the District Board schools at Mundgaon and Pathurdi are fair.

In Buldana district the two schools at Malkapur and one at Buldana and one at Deulgaon Raja are prospering.

Basim had only one Marathi girls' school, which suffered for want of a good teacher. The Hindustani school at Mangrul Pir is very well reported on. The female classes in the Hindustani school, Basim, were so flourishing that arrangements have been made to form them into a separate school in the current year.

Of the six schools in the Amraoti district the best are the town schools under female teachers.

In Ellichpur district the Hindustani schools at Ellichpur Cantonment and

Karajgaon are doing well as well as the Marathi school at the cantonment. Daryapur, which has lost the services of the female teacher, has gone down.

Wun has three schools, all doing well.

On the whole, considering the means at our disposal, which do not allow of the general employment of trained mistresses, the girls' schools have fairly maintained their ground.

The present state of female education.

64. The next table shows the number of girls studying in all classes of schools and the results of examination under the several standards :—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending			Average number on roll monthly of girls attending			Average daily attendance of girls attending			No. of passes in standards						
		Female schools.	Boys' school.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
District Board schools.	21	806	912	1,718	805	818	1,623	535	479	1,014	157	113	51	28	6	1	356
Municipal schools ...	16	934	90	1,024	907	67	974	609	53	662	130	89	58	40	9	...	326
Aided schools ...	3	139	58	197	107	37	144	113	17	130	18	11	9	1	2	3	44
Unaided schools ...	2	40	2	42	38	...	38	30	...	30	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	45	1,919	*1,062	2,981	1,857	922	2,779	1,287	549	1,836	306	216	118	69	17	4	†730
Total for 1898-99 ...	46	1,891	1,190	3,081	1,921	1,194	3,115	1,257	693	1,950	353	176	112	46	3	1	691

* Besides these, one girl attending Anglo-Vernacular School, Basim district.
† Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

The number of girls' schools has decreased by only 1, but the number of pupils has fallen off by 100, though the number of girls attending purely female schools has increased by 28. The results of the examination show improvement under all the standards except the first. It is satisfactory to note that this year 17 and 4 girls have passed under standards V and VI respectively against 3 and 1 in the previous year.

The District Boards all agree with my view that our aim should be to provide trained mistresses for all these schools, but they are hampered by want of funds. They have felt much the effect of the reduction in the previous year of Rs. 17,897 of the provincial contribution to their funds. I hope to formulate a scheme for a training class for female teachers in Akola. The question of funds is always the stumbling block.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

European and Eurasian schools.

65. There were two schools, both situated at Amraoti, for the use of the European and Eurasian children on the 31st March 1900 as in the previous year. The following are the particulars of each :—

The *European and Eurasian School*, now called the *Convent School*, had on its roll 17 boys and 31 girls on the last day of the year against 17 and 25 respectively in the previous year. The average daily attendance of them was 16 and 24. I inspected the school myself in November; 18 boys and 25 girls were examined, and all passed to the credit of the institution. The highest standard taught was V in the boys' division and VI in the girls'. Besides the above classes for Europeans, this school also teaches Hindus and Parsis in separate classes under different teachers, the number this year being 9 pupils.

The *European Protestant School*, now called *Anglican School*, had on its roll on 31st March last 7 boys and 8 girls against 12 boys and 8 girls respectively in the previous year with an average daily attendance of 7·75 and 5·9. All these children are European or Eurasian, except one, who is a Parsi. This institution was also inspected by me. Nine boys and five girls were examined and 7 boys and all the girls passed; the highest standard taught to boys being V, and VII to girls.

I have already recommended this school for a grant-in-aid, which it well deserves.

Musalmans—Statistics of Hindustani schools.

66. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board, and Municipal Hindustani schools :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March						Number of scholars on 31st March.						Number of pupils examined and passed under																							
														Urdu standards														Secondary Anglo-Urdu standards										Grand Total.	
		1899.			1900.			1899.			1900.			I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Total.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akola ...	Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	42	...	42	64	...	64	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	16	13	8	1	...	...	38	24	38	24
	District Board ...	12	...	12	10	...	10	483	36	519	454	5	459	110	58	77	37	59	33	40	22	11	9	...	...	297	159	6	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	12	7	309	166
	Municipal ...	5	3	8	5	3	8	456	185	641	481	187	668	110	44	87	54	73	54	50	33	3	1	...	...	323	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	186
Buldana ...	District Board ...	13	1	14	10	1	11	620	80	700	523	79	602	120	88	75	57	55	40	41	27	16	9	...	...	307	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	221
Basim ...	District Board ...	3	1	4	3	1	4	198	64	262	190	71	261	46	38	36	25	33	24	23	16	15	10	...	...	153	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	113
	Municipal ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	80	60	140	93	65	158	26	20	15	9	19	14	21	9	5	...	...	...	86	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	52
Amraoti...	Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	46	...	46	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	11	8	7	2	...	...	32	20	32	20
	District Board ...	14	2	16	13	1	14	612	186	798	551	162	713	136	87	97	61	77	55	64	38	26	19	...	...	400	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	260
	Municipal ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	295	103	398	286	102	388	85	41	52	39	45	28	46	36	12	7	...	...	240	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	151
Wun ...	District Board ...	6	1	7	6	1	7	251	38	289	219	39	258	61	43	41	32	36	30	20	15	5	3	...	...	163	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	123
	Municipal ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	56	...	56	57	...	57	11	3	12	9	6	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18
Ellichpur,	Government ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	52	...	52	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	12	8	10	7	6	...	43	23	43	23
	District Board ..	10	1	11	7	1	8	415	81	496	304	79	383	60	37	57	40	31	19	25	16	11	4	...	...	184	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	116
	Municipal ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	215	30	245	218	30	248	48	37	45	38	23	18	24	20	...	...	...	...	140	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	113
	Total ...	73	12	85	64	11	75	3,821	863	4,684	3,542	819	4,361	813	496	594	401	457	319	358	234	104	62	...	...	2,326	1,612	49	31	45	33	25	10	6	...	125	74	2,451	1,586

The number of Government and Municipal schools remained the same as in the previous year; but 8 of the District Board schools for boys and 1 for girls were closed and nominally amalgamated with the Marathi schools under the orders of the Resident. In the case of only one school so closed, *viz.*, Sindkhed, have the Muhammadan boys joined the Marathi school in sufficient numbers to have the services of an Urdu teacher granted to the latter school. Next year will show clearly the effect of this change on Muhammadan education; it is too early to say anything in this report. One boys' school was closed at the instance of the District Board, Ellichpur. Thus the number of Hindustani schools decreased by 10; and though the number of pupils has increased both in the Government and Municipal schools, the total number has fallen off by 323 (279 boys and 44 girls). This table does not include Muhammadan pupils attending other than purely Hindustani or Anglo-Urdu schools. If we therefore add 29 Muhammadan boys attending the high schools, 9 attending the Training College, and 2,265 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 172 non-Muhammadans in the Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,492 against 6,977 in the previous year, a decrease of 485.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on the last day of the year was 303 against 467 in the preceding year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction decreased from 7,444 to 6,795 (a decrease of 649).

The number of pupils examined under the primary course decreased by 38, while the number that passed increased by 51. The secondary course shows improvement both in the number examined and the number passed by 15 and 28 respectively. The percentage of passes to the number examined under both the courses consequently rose from 61 and 42 to 65 and 59·2 respectively. Thus it will be seen that though there was a falling off in the attendance, the schools show improvement in efficiency, which is satisfactory.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

67. As noted in previous reports, several Muhammadan gentlemen have helped by lending houses for the use of schools, and in other ways encouraged the education of their community.

Aborigines.

68. The total number of aboriginal pupils at the close of the year was 245 against 266 in the previous year. Eight-two pupils were examined, of whom 55 passed—25 under standard I, 8 under standard II, 15 under standard III, 4 under standard IV, 1 under standard V, and 2 under standard VI. The percentage of passes to the number examined was 67 against 58·7 in the preceding year.

Low-castes.

69. The number of low-caste pupils in public schools was 1,756 on the 31st March 1900 against 2,005 in the previous year. All the districts contribute to the decrease except Wun, which shows an increase of 38. If we, however, add 247 low-caste pupils attending schools under private management, the total number will be 2,003 against 2,330.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

70. The progress of low-caste pupils is shown in the following statement:—

No. of pupils examined and passed, &c., under

Schools.	Primary standards. Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard V. No. examined.	Standard V. No. passed.	Standard V. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard VI. No. examined.	Standard VI. No. passed.	Standard VI. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Secondary standards. Standard I. No. examined.	Standard I. No. passed.	Standard I. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard II. No. examined.	Standard II. No. passed.	Standard II. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard III. No. examined.	Standard III. No. passed.	Standard III. No. studying on 31st March.	Standard IV. No. examined.	Standard IV. No. passed.	Standard IV. No. studying on 31st March.	Total. No. examined.	Total. No. passed.	Total. No. studying on 31st March.	Grand Total. No. examined.	Grand Total. No. passed.	Grand Total. No. studying on 31st March.
Government middle schools—Boys.	22	14	57	23	15	18	6	4	13	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	36	94	13	7	25	6	4	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	21	12	36	78	48	127
District board. Primary schools. Boys.	263	186	818	147	96	251	86	49	153	55	29	102	29	12	31	6	3	9	586	375	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	375	1,364
District board. Primary schools. Girls.	2	...	6	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	9
Municipal. Primary schools. Boys.	73	49	119	36	18	59	32	17	33	18	8	26	12	...	2	1	...	1	172	92	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	92	240
Municipal. Primary schools. Girls.	2	1	11	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14
Total ...	362	250	1,011	208	131	329	126	72	202	79	40	133	41	12	33	7	3	10	823	508	1,718	13	7	25	6	4	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	21	12	36	844	520	1,754
Total for 1898-99 ...	312	181	1,283	199	104	292	159	82	192	99	37	146	28	10	48	3	1	10	791	415	1,971	13	3	20	9	4	10	3	3	3	1	...	...	26	10	33	817	425	2,004

*Besides this there were two low-caste pupils studying under standard IV in the Akola High School.

It has been shown in the preceding paragraph that the number of low-caste pupils at the close of the year decreased by 249. The decrease is confined to primary standards, the secondary standards showing a small increase of 3. The number of pupils examined and the number that passed show improvement under all the standards except primary standard III. Two low-caste pupils are studying under standard IV in the Akola High School.

The number of special schools for low-caste pupils continued to be the same, *viz.*, 5, Mr Rustomji Faridunji, Deputy Commissioner, Akola district,

is still in favour of closing these schools and amalgamating them with Marathi schools. Since 31st March two schools have been temporarily closed for want of adequate numbers, and I shall consider whether they can be permanently closed without prejudice to the interest of the low-caste community.

It is with regret that I record the death since the close of the year of Mr. Janu Mahar of Akola, who did so much to encourage the education of his community. He earnestly represented the case of Mahar boys in Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the Resident was pleased to allow them to be admitted free during the continuance of the famine. I fear that his scheme of a workshop for his boys may now fall through. His loss will be deeply felt.

VIII.—Private Schools.

Private schools.

71. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools, and are not examined by educational officers. There were on the 31st March 1900, 6 schools attended by 303 scholars against 7 schools with 306 scholars at the close of the preceding year.

IX.—Preparation and distribution of text-books and other educational literature.

Text-book Committee.

72. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had 8 books on hand for review, and 34 more were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 19 books, and 23 books remained on hand at the close of the year. The Committee has been now reorganized in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and a statement of the *personnel* of the committee has been submitted to the Resident for sanction.

Book depôts.

73. The number of book depôts remains unchanged during the year under report. We have one central book depôt at Akola and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or District Board schools in towns and villages in all districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

74. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1899-1900 is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	184,813	21,548	2	9
Books and maps purchased during the year	88,336	16,760	7	0
	273,149	38,308	9	9

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year	129,460	17,545	6	10
Balance on 31st March 1900 ...	143,689	20,763	2	11
	273,149	38,308	9	9

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being greater than that of books purchased by Rs. 784-15-10, the balance of stock has decreased by the same amount.

Books of the selling price of Rs. 16,760-7-0 were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,522-14-10. The difference of Rs. 2,237-8-2 would have been considered as gross profit if all the books purchased during the year had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 17,545-6-10,

and therefore the profit, *viz.* Rs. 2,342, is proportionately greater. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of establishment	1,644	0	0
Contingencies	350	0	0
Commission to branch book depôt-keepers ...	553	7	6
	2,547	7	6
Profit ...	2,342	0	0
Loss to Government ...	205	7	6

If the last year's gain to Government be taken into account, there will be a net gain to Government of Rs. 681-6-6.

Cash account of the depôt.

75. The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1899	21	9	6
Sale-proceeds of books	17,545	6	10
Registration fee	10	0	0
Miscellaneous	26	7	0
	17,603	7	4

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into treasury	17,024	8	9
Amount paid in excess last year and adjusted during the year	21	7	6
Commission allowed to branch book depôt-keepers	553	7	6
Cash in hand	3	15	7
Total ...	17,603	7	4

Literature.

76. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 20 against 17 in the preceding year. None of these were of any importance. Five of them were registered for copyright. All these books are in Marathi except one, which is in the English language.

Public libraries.

77. There were 32 libraries on the 31st March 1900 against 31 in the previous year, 6 new libraries having been opened and 5 closed during the year. The average monthly income from subscriptions varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 48.

Printing presses.

78. The number of printing presses on the 31st March last remained the same, *viz.* 12, as in the previous year 3 of them at Akola, 5 at Amraoti, 2 at Ellichpur, and the remaining 2 at Telhara and Khamgaon. Weekly newspapers and periodicals are issued from six of them.

Educational Conference.

79. The Educational Conference was this year held at Amraoti on the 22nd November 1899 and three following days. A full report on the proceedings has been already submitted in this office No. 4874, dated the 6th March 1900.

Several suggestions were made by the teachers' body for the improvement of schools and teachers, and I have already given effect to several of them. The most important proposal brought by Mr. Mudholkar, Manager of the *Vaidarbha*, was for supplying female teachers for our girls' schools, and I am, as I have already said in a previous paragraph, formulating a scheme for the approval and sanction of the Resident.

Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places, and these gatherings are reported to be useful in improving the village schoolmasters.

Extraneous work of Educational employés.

80. I think that the foregoing report shows that the teachers of all grades have on the whole done a year's honest work. Nor are their labours confined to their own department. They are able to do useful service for other departments, such as post office, famine relief, and census.

In the *Postal Department* we provided rural post masters on allowances ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6. This system is of mutual advantage to both departments. These allowances help to supplement the small salary which many of our masters receive, and the postal authorities obtain the services of intelligent men to carry on their work at a cheap rate. On the 31st March last 103 schoolmasters were in charge of post offices.

For *Famine Relief* we have had urgent calls from several Deputy Commissioners for trustworthy and intelligent men to act as civil officers, assistants, &c., and we have endeavoured to supply the want even at the risk of weakening the teaching staff; for I felt that it was the first duty of every one at such a time to help Government to keep the people alive, and afterwards to carry on our special work of educating them. The number of men transferred to this work on the 31st March was 77.

As for the *Census*, I hope in next year's report to be able to say that our men have been equally useful.

81. In conclusion I would express my satisfaction with the work done by my office staff, especially Mr. Balwant Vishnu Vaidya, who was confirmed as Head Clerk.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. CANDY,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1899-1900.*

(For details see General Table III).

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,717	Towns... 39 Villages. 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males ... 1,491,500 Females. 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Institutions. For males...	...	...	28	1,015	1	3	1,047	2	2	1,051	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 18·04	
			Institutions. For females.	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	2	47	·8	
			Institutions. Total ...	...	...	28	1,060	1	3	1,092	2	4	1,098	18·8	
			Scholars. Males ...	...	...	4,102	41,033	58	77	45,270	65	92	45,427	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 20·3	
			Scholars. Females ...	...	...	1	2,981	...	...	2,982	...	146	3,128	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·4	
			Scholars. Total ...	...	...	4,103	44,014	58	77	48,252	65	238	48,555	11·1	

EDUCATION.

General Table II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1899-1900.*

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	78,231	2,48,178	7,221	2,447	3,36,077	...	16,979	32,104	10,474	1,788	5,523	32,782	99,650	4,49,487	
For females ...	...	...	...	13,760	...	...	13,760										
Total ...	...	...	78,231	2,61,938	7,221	2,447	3,49,837	...	16,979	32,104	10,474	1,788	5,523	32,782	99,650	4,49,487	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	22·6	39·2	3·2	1·1	66·2	...	7·5	13·7	4·5	·05	...	7·8	33·7	...	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	...	87·8	...	...	87·8	...	...	·9	...	·93	2·6	7·5	12·1	...	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·68	88·58	...	...	90·26	...	...	...	·59	...	1·6	7·5	9·7	...	
(d) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	17·4	58·27	1·6	·5	77·8	...	3·7	7·1	2·3	·39	1·2	7·29	22·1	...	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																	
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	13 4 0	...	144 6 9	152 15 0	15 7 11										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 7	...	...	...	0 1 7										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 10 8	...	144 6 9	152 15 0	21 14 3										
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 1 9	...	...	2 1 9										
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	4 4 5	...	...	4 4 5										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 5 8	...	...	6 5 8										
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 1 0	...	...	2 1 0										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	3 8 1	...	...	3 8 1										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	5 14 4	...	...	5 14 4										
Institution in Native States ... Cost to Native State revenues...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	1 10 3	...	...	1 10 3										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	0 3 0										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	4 8 2	...	...	4 8 2										
Unaided institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	24 12 8	1 4 7	...	...	3 7 7										
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	12 10 5	2 0 6	144 6 9	152 15 0	3 2 6										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 6	3 6 6	...	...	3 2 5										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 7 0	6 0 8	144 6 9	152 15 0	7 6 8										

EDUCATION.

General Table III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1899-1900.*

Class of Institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Managed by Government. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Government. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Government. Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Maintained by Native States. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Maintained by Native States. Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Maintained by Native States. Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Aided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Aided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Aided. Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Unaided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Unaided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Unaided. Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning. English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
School Education, General.																																	
Secondary Schools.																																	
For boys ... High schools ...	2	392	374	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	106	82	3	486	486	351	135	...	2	439	36	9	...	...	
... Middle schools, English ...	24	3,547	3,469	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	75	46	25	3,617	2,300	160	3,457	...	4	3,209	393	11	1	...	
Total ...	26	3,939	3,843	3,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	164	181	128	28	4,103	2,786	511	3,592	...	6	3,648	429	20	1	...	
Primary Schools.																																	
For boys	...	...	...	...	617	34,148	34,864	26,258	...	...	...	...	329	6,886	6,624	5,621	69	1,033	985	789	1,015	42,067	475	...	42,067	1	101	36,118	5,765	82	1,062	...	
,, girls	...	...	...	...	40	1,740	1,712	1,144	...	...	...	...	3	160	124	128	2	47	48	37	45	1,947	72	...	1,875	62	103	1,235	537	10	...	28	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	657	35,888	36,576	27,402	...	...	...	...	332	7,046	6,748	5,749	71	1,080	1,033	826	1,060	44,014	547	...	43,942	63	204	37,353	6,302	92	1,062	28	
School Education, Special.																																	
Schools for Special Instruction.																																	
Training schools for masters	1	58	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	58	58	...	...	49	9	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	1	18	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	52	35	3	77	...	...	77	...	38	36	3	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	76	66	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	52	35	4	135	...	58	135	...	38	85	12	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	28	4,015	3,909	3,286	657	35,888	36,576	27,402	...	...	...	...	332	7,046	6,748	5,749	75	1,303	1,266	989	1,092	48,252	3,333	569	47,669	63	248	41,086	6,743	112	1,063	28	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian																					1	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	
(b) Sanscrit																					1	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
2. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards — For boys.																					2	92	...	...	92	...	67	24	1	...	...	...	
,, girls.																					2	146	...	...	146	...	112	33	1	...	...	...	
Total ...																					6	303	...	65	238	...	179	72	52	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...																					1,098	48,555	3,333	634	47,907	63	427	41,158	6,795	112	1,063	28	

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GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained Sta		
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
School Education—General. For boys. High schools ...	15,476	...	...	6,276	...	..	21,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General. For boys. Middle schools. English.	35,444	...	380	14,586	3,441	...	53,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,920	...	380	20,862	3,441	...	75,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,963	1,24,243	12,171	..	5,385	...	2,18,763	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,875	6,454	...	42	...	11,371	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,963	1,29,118	18,625	...	5,428	...	2,30,134	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. School Education—Special. Training schools for masters ...	7,221	...	...	...	...	...	7,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—Special. Industrial schools	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,668	...	...	...	...	..	9,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Buildings ...	122	..	...	...	...	...	122	...	1,371	...	...	295	...	1,666	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grant only) ...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	1,040	...	3,946	364	...	173	...	4,483	...	...	...
Total ...	122	...	...	1,040	...	...	1,162	...	5,317	364	..	468	...	6,149	...	...	...
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...	60,710	...	380	21,902	3,441	...	86,433	76,963	1,34,435	18,989	...	5,896	...	2,36,283	...	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1899-1900.

Institutions by Native ...tes.				Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.							Under private management. Unaided.				Total expenditure from					
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,197	431	...	2,628	15,476	...	...	8,473	431	24,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,444	...	380	14,586	3,441	53,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,197	431	...	2,628	50,920	...	380	23,059	3,872	78,231
...	...	...	...	9,595	...	699	14,479	3,308	...	28,081	910	424	...	1,334	86,558	1,24,243	12,870	15,389	9,118	2,48,178
...	...	...	...	1,477	...	600	114	198	...	2,389	...	...	...	...	1,477	4,875	7,054	114	240	13,760
...	...	...	...	11,072	...	1,299	14,593	3,506	...	30,470	910	424	...	1,334	88,035	1,29,118	19,924	15,503	9,358	2,61,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,221	...	...	...	...	7,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,447	...	...	...	...	2,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,668	...	...	...	...	9,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	1,371	...	...	295	1,788
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,946	364	1,040	173	5,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	5,317	364	1,040	468	7,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,979	...	...	...	...	16,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,749	1,355	...	...	...	32,104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,260	...	...	...	...	2,260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,016	...	...	...	64	8,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,607	11,116	1,690	338	2,031	32,782
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,611	12,471	1,824	338	2,095	92,339
...	...	...	...	11,072	...	1,299	14,593	3,506	...	30,470	3,107	855	...	3,962	2,24,356	1,46,906	22,492	39,940	15,793	4,49,487

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1899-1900.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed book. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,939	554	...	554	2,068	...	2,068	557	...	557	592	...	592	167	1	168	3,938	1	3,939
For boys—Unaided—English.	2	164	94	...	94	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	164
Total ...	28	4,103	648	...	648	2,138	...	2,138	557	..	557	592	...	592	167	1	168	4,102	1	4,103
Primary Schools.																				
For boys, Local Fund ...	586	29,532	...	...	...	2,325	1	2,326	8,929	70	8,999	11,634	337	11,971	5,732	504	6,236	28,620	912	29,532
For boys, Municipal ...	31	4,616	...	...	...	94	...	94	1,526	18	1,544	2,081	38	2,119	825	34	859	4,526	90	49,616
For boys, Aided ...	329	6,886	...	...	...	60	...	60	1,365	1	1,366	3,537	25	3,562	1,866	32	1,898	6,828	58	6,886
For boys, Unaided ..	69	1,033	..	...	..	...	...	...	120	...	120	562	2	564	349	...	349	1,031	2	1,033
Total ...	1,015	42,067	...	...	...	2,479	1	2,480	11,940	89	12,029	17,814	402	18,216	8,772	570	9,342	41,005	1,062	42,067
For girls, Local Fund ...	24	806	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	131	131	...	358	358	...	306	306	...	806	806
For girls, Municipal ...	16	934	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	147	147	...	483	483	...	279	279	...	934	934
For girls, Aided ...	3	160	...	...	...	7	11	18	4	30	34	6	58	64	4	40	44	21	139	160
For girls, Unaided ..	2	47	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	2	24	26	2	12	14	7	40	47
Total ...	45	1,947	...	1	1	7	47	54	7	311	318	8	923	931	6	637	643	28	1,919	1,947
Total Primary Schools...	1,060	44,014	...	1	1	2,486	48	2,534	11,947	400	12,347	17,822	1,325	19,147	8,778	1,207	9,985	41,033	2,981	44,014
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,088	48,117	648	1	649	4,624	48	4 672	12,504	400	12,904	18,414	1,325	19,739	8,945	1,208	10,153	45,135	2,982	48,117

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1899-1900.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys	2	...	1	3	32	...	13	...	45	23	...	4	...	27	...	...	25	1	1	
Middle school examination—Boys...	30	...	...	30	419	...	...	...	419	200	...	...	...	200	...	1	183	15	1	
Upper primary examination. Boys ...	575	39	.	614	4,062	142	...	...	4,204	2,044	36	...	...	2,080	4	2	1,768	297	9	
Upper primary examination. Girls ...	25	1	...	26	91	1	...	...	92	68	1	...		69	1	...	23	45	...	
Lower primary examination. Boys ...	636	94	...	730	6,191	430	...	...	6,621	3,846	194	...	...	4,040	2	4	3,461	547	26	
Lower primary examination. Girls ...	39	3	...	42	289	18	...	...	307	202	11	...	...	213	6	2	131	72	2	
Public service certificate examination. English Boys ...	7	...	...	7	137	...	...	...	137	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	41	2	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	59	...	...	59	421	...	...	...	421	228	...	...	...	228	...	...	222	6	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training school examination for masters. Upper...	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	8	...	
Training school examination for masters. Lower...					23	...	...	...	23	17	...	...	.	17	...	...	17	...	...	
School of Arts examination ...	*3	...	...	3	83	...	...	...	83	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1899-1900.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	3,939	554	...	554	2,068	...	2,068	557	...	557	592	...	592	167	1	168	3,938	1	3,939
For boys—Unaided—English.	2	164	94	...	94	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	164
Total ...	28	4,103	648	...	648	2,138	...	2,138	557	..	557	592	...	592	167	1	168	4,102	1	4,103
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Local Fund ...	586	29,532	...	...	...	2,325	1	2,326	8,929	70	8,999	11,634	337	11,971	5,732	504	6,236	28,620	912	29,532
For boys. Municipal ...	81	4,616	...	...	...	94	...	94	1,526	18	1,544	2,081	38	2,119	825	34	859	4,526	90	49,616
For boys. Aided ...	329	6,886	...	...	...	60	...	60	1,365	1	1,366	3,537	25	3,562	1,866	32	1,898	6,828	58	6,886
For boys. Unaided ..	69	1,033	..	...	..	...	...	...	120	...	120	562	2	564	349	...	349	1,031	2	1,033
Total ...	1,015	42,067	...	...	...	2,479	1	2,480	11,940	89	12,029	17,814	402	18,216	8,772	570	9,342	41,005	1,062	42,067
For girls. Local Fund ...	24	806	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	131	131	...	358	358	...	306	306	...	806	806
For girls. Municipal ...	16	934	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	147	147	...	483	483	...	279	279	...	934	934
For girls. Aided ...	3	160	...	...	...	7	11	18	4	30	34	6	58	64	4	40	44	21	139	160
For girls. Unaided ..	2	47	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	2	24	26	2	12	14	7	40	47
Total ...	45	1,947	...	1	1	7	47	54	7	311	318	8	923	931	6	637	643	28	1,919	1,947
Total Primary Schools...	1,060	44,014	...	1	1	2,486	48	2,534	11,947	400	12,347	17,822	1,325	19,147	8,778	1,207	9,985	41,033	2,981	44,014
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,088	48,117	648	1	649	4,624	48	4 672	12,504	400	12,904	18,414	1,325	19,739	8,945	1,208	10,153	45,135	2,982	48,117

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1899-1900.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys	2	...	1	3	32	...	13	...	45	23	...	4	...	27	...	...	25	1	1	
Middle school examination—Boys...	30	...	...	30	419	...	...	...	419	200	...	...	...	200	...	1	183	15	1	
Upper primary examination. Boys ...	575	39	.	614	4,062	142	...	...	4,204	2,044	36	...	...	2,080	4	2	1,768	297	9	
Upper primary examination. Girls ...	25	1	...	26	91	1	...	...	92	68	1	...		69	1	...	23	45	...	
Lower primary examination. Boys ...	636	94	...	730	6,191	430	...	...	6,621	3,846	194	...	...	4,040	2	4	3,461	547	26	
Lower primary examination. Girls ...	39	3	...	42	289	18	...	...	307	202	11	...	...	213	6	2	131	72	2	
Public service certificate examination. English Boys ...	7	...	...	7	137	...	...	...	137	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	41	2	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	59	...	...	59	421	...	...	...	421	228	...	...	...	228	...	...	222	6	...	
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training school examination for masters. Upper...	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	10	8	...	
Training school examination for masters. Lower...					23	...	...	...	23	17	...	...	.	17	...	...	17	...	...	
School of Arts examination ...	*3	...	...	3	83	...	...	...	83	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1899-1900.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools.																																
School Education—General. For boys—Middle schools—English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	380	380	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	380	380	
Primary Schools.																																
For boys	608	29,532	30,458	22,768	66,000	1,22,962	...	...	4,948	...	1,95,910	...	1,281	...	1,24,243	31	4,616	4,406	3,490	10,963	12,171	1,281	...	437	...	24,852	...	...	699	12,870	1,37,113	
For girls	24	806	805	535	...	4,875	...	...	26	...	4,901	...	...	...	4,875	16	934	907	609	...	6,454	...	...	15	...	6,469	...	...	600	7,054	11,929	
Total ...	632	30,338	31,263	23,303	66,000	1,27,837	...	...	4,974	...	1,98,811	...	1,281	...	1,29,118	47	5,550	5,313	4,099	10,963	18,625	1,281	...	452	...	31,321	...	...	1,299	19,924	1,49,042	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	...	...	295	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	3,946	...	...	173	...	4,119	...	...	...	3,946	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	364	4,310	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,317	...	...	468	...	5,785	...	...	...	5,317	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	364	5,681	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	134	
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	12,806	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	14,295	
GRAND TOTAL ...	632	30,338	31,263	23,303	66,000	1,33,154	...	...	5,442	...	2,04,596	...	1,281	...	1,46,906	47	5,550	5,313	4,099	10,963	18,989	1,281	...	452	...	31,685	380	...	1,299	22,492	1,69,398	

EDUCATION.

General Table VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1899-1900.*

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	7	155	..	83	20	52	76	43	...	8,105	8,229	
4. Unaided ...	2	15	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	968	968	

General Table IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900.*

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.												
Aided by Government.				Unaided.				Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
No. of institution.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1900.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	No. of institution.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1900.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	57	45	40	1	15	18	12	2	72	44	28	

General Table X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900.*

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Under private management.									Remarks.
Aided by Government.									
General revenues.			Municipal Fund.			Total.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,285	0	0	600	0	0	1,885	0	0	

General Table XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900.*

(As per Education General Table No. V.)

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1900.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided ...	1	57	...	...	...	7	6	13	4	14	18	6	11	17	4	5	9	21	36	57	
For girls—Unaided...	1	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	1	3	7	8	15	
Total ...	2	72	...	1	1	7	6	13	7	17	24	8	14	22	6	6	12	28	44	72	

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 4299, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 15th November 1900.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1899-1900.

RESOLUTION.

The report is a full and painstaking record of the work of the Educational Department in Berar under exceptionally adverse circumstances. It might, however, be shorter and more concise, and if the tables given in the report itself must differ from the appendices (*cf.* the table in paragraph 8 and general table IV) the differences should be explained. In this connection the Director's attention is invited to the remarks in paragraph 2 of the Resident's review of the report for 1897-98.

2. The most encouraging features of the report consist in the assistance rendered by certain school committees and private individuals to enable poor boys to continue their education in spite of scarcity and famine, a growing desire evinced by some communities for the instruction of their sons in English, and the way in which schools under public management have held their own. The disappearance of 25 per cent. of the schools under private management and 6 per cent. of the District Board schools indicate only too clearly how severely the famine was felt. The total number of educational institutions in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was 1,098, or less by 173 boys' schools and 1 girls' school than in 1898-99, while the number of scholars decreased by 5,428 and stood at 48,555.

3. *Income and Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction in Berar during 1899-1900 was Rs. 4,49,487. Of this sum 22 per cent. was spent on direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, furniture, and miscellaneous, the last being accountable for 7·9 per cent. as compared with 3·4 and 3·3 respectively in 1897-98 and 1898-99. In 1898-99 the total expenditure was Rs. 4,22,338, and the apparently large increase is due partly to new methods of accounting for transactions connected with the Central Book Depôt, and partly to an increase in fees and subscriptions in schools under private management. The method by which the figure 4,982-8-0 was arrived at in paragraph 8 of the report appears to be incorrectly stated: it is the result of deducting Rs. 17,568-0-3 from Rs. 22,550-8-3, the increased expenditure from Provincial Revenues, and not from Rs. 23,206-7-4, the apparent total increase to which the Director refers. The percentage of Provincial expenditure on secondary schools to total expenditure on public instruction debited to Provincial Revenues amount to 22·6 per cent. as compared with 22·8 and 24·7 in the two preceding years, the corresponding percentages for primary schools to 39·2 as against 44·9 and [illegible] the decrease is in accordance with the principles regulating the extent which Provincial Revenues should be debited with the cost of primary and secondary education.

The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 4,38,102, or only Rs. 1,190 less than in 1898-99. District Funds lost Rs. 3,281 in "Fees," and assignments of land revenue: Provincial Revenues gained Rs. 1,575 from "Fees," but lost Rs. 1,555 in popular contributions and the sale proceeds of books: as for municipalities, they contributed Rs. 1,528 more than 1898-99. The department has undoubtedly passed through a period of financial stress: it will be to the Director's credit and the Commissioner's if efficiency can be restored and maintained without the revision of existing arrangements or further demands on Provincial Revenues.

4. *Controlling Agencies and Inspections.*—During the year the two Deputy Educational Inspectorships were revived upon the present Educational Inspector taking two years' furlough, and the Director records his satisfaction with the work of the inspecting staff. The time of Deputy Inspectors should not, how-

ever, be taken up in assisting at the examination of the High Schools and Training College; the inspection of schools by Revenue officers still calls for improvement, and the Officiating Resident notes that the Commissioner is giving the matter his attention. On the other hand, School Committees, Municipalities, and District Boards have shown increasing interest in their schools.

5. *University Education.*—The proportion of natives of Berar who win success at the University still remains very low. The Director remarks that considering the circumstances of the year the results attained by the holders of Berar University scholarships were fair and satisfactory, but it is not quite clear how the circumstances of the year affect the case.

6. *Secondary Education.*—The two high schools at Amraoti and Akola achieved moderate success in the Matriculation examination, but in the examination of their lower classes the results compare badly with those of 1898-99, and were distinctly poor: the head masters' attention should be drawn to the observations made in paragraph 22 of the Director's report; also to those in paragraph 23. The Officiating Resident learns with regret of the difficulties which beset the private high school at Amraoti, and hopes that it will soon recover lost ground. It is satisfactory to find that the examinations in the middle school course were good and show a slight improvement in the percentage of success.

7. *Primary Education.*—The average daily attendance in primary schools for boys under public management rose in all districts except Buldana and Ellichpur: in Municipal schools the percentage was nearly 80. District Board schools decreased by 37 and the attendance by 3,202: in Municipal schools, on the other hand, there was no decrease, and attendance actually increased by 144. Why primary education suffered so little from the effects of famine is explained by the Director in paragraph 31 of his report. The Officiating Resident notes that the Director hopes to soon submit a working plan for gradually extending primary education to every village where a school is likely to be permanently maintained: when passed, the plan will, Lieutenant-Colonel Barr trusts, receive energetic and substantial support from the local bodies concerned.

The results of primary school examinations are satisfactory. The sympathetic treatment of schoolmasters is doubtless a step in the right direction; but, as the Commissioner points out, caution is required in the grant of bonuses.

The improved percentage in the number of scholars who passed examinations under primary standards is attributed to greater regularity on the part of the boys and greater exertions on the part of their teachers; but in the Vth Standard improvement is only shown in Akola, Amraoti, and Wun, while in the VIth Standard all the districts except Akola show worse results than last year. The Officiating Resident generally approves of the measures adopted by the Director to improve the teaching in the Vth and VIth Standards. The explanation regarding the low percentage of pupils reading printed books is satisfactory, and the same method of determining the numbers of this class may be continued in future reports. The Officiating Resident is glad, too, to observe that the Director is doing his best to provide primary schools having [illegible] classes with head masters who know English.

8. *Special Education.*—On the question of efficient teaching paragraphs 50 and 51 of the report, which deal with the Training College for masters at Akola, may be usefully consulted. In last year's review the Resident expressed a hope that the Director's enquiries as to the indifferent results achieved would be thorough and far-reaching; in the report now under review the Director records his opinion that the present state of the College is very hopeful. The Officiating Resident is, however, unable to find that the educational qualifications of candidates for admission to the College is higher than it was before, or that a better class of candidates has been obtained: on the contrary, it appears that only 42 candidates appeared for 25 places on the Marathi side; that of these only 17 were found fit for admission; and that to make up the number required 8 of inferior qualifications had to be accepted. Since the reorganization of the Training College in 1896 only 7 students have passed in the third year's course: this year a class of 10 has been formed, and special efforts should be made to get good

results from it. If by a reduction in the number of stipends and the adoption of the proposed graduated scale better material can be attracted, and fewer, but abler and more valuable, teachers sent out into the province, the advisability of such a course should be considered and reported upon. The industrial schools at Amraoti and Akola are reported to be doing good work.

9. *Female Education.*—The number of schools fell from 42 to 40, and the number of girls attending them from 1,772 to 1,740, but the average attendance only fell from 1,148 to 1,144, a curious phenomenon, to which may be applied the explanation given in paragraph 31 for improved attendance in primary boys' schools.

10. *Education of Special Classes.*—The number of Government and Municipal Hindustani schools was 3 and 18 as in 1898-99, and the number of scholars 166 and 1,519 respectively as against 140 and 1,480, an increase of 65. On the other hand, District Board schools of this class decreased by 10 and the attendance by 388. At the same time greater efficiency was attained, the percentage of passes in the primary and secondary courses rising from 61 and 42 respectively to 65 and 59·2. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr reads with pleasure of the interest taken by certain Muhammadan gentlemen in these schools.

11. *Conclusion.*—The Officiating Resident's acknowledgments are due to these gentlemen and to all those whom the Director mentions for services rendered to the cause of education in Berar. His thanks are also due to Mr. Candy for his report and the care he has bestowed on the administration of his department.

(By order)

W. E. JARDINE,

Secretary for Berar.

Hyderabad Residency Printing Office.—No. 267-B.—14-10-1900—273—[G.C.F.]

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1900-01.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1901.

No. 1220-R., dated Amraoti, the 23rd August 1901.

From -A. Elliott, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
To—The Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

I have the honour to forward the Director of Public Instruction's Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901.

2. During the first six months of the year the attendance of pupils was affected by the famine and during the last half of the year a good harvest and an auspicious season for marriages kept boys away from the schools, the result being a decrease of 63 in the number of boys' schools and a decrease of 1,880 scholars during the year. It is not quite clear how the decrease of 63 boys' schools is made up, as the report only mentions 40 aided, 20 unaided, 1 District Board, and, apparently, 1 private school having been closed.

3. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is not easy to compare the income and expenditure during the year with the income and expenditure of former years, but from paragraph 9 it appears that as compared with the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 7,237 in the income, and paragraph 10 shows an apparent decrease of Rs. 11,424 in the expenditure, but this is not real; on the contrary, owing to Rs. 10,563 having been paid during the year as compensation for dearness of grain, there is really an increase of Rs. 6,144 in the expenditure over the figures for the previous year.

4. The results of the examinations are considered to be satisfactory, although the number of boys examined and of passes was below the average. The question of increasing the inspecting staff, referred to in paragraph 5, is under consideration.

5. Some Deputy Commissioners have again taken no interest in educational matters. The Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District, Mr. Rustomji, visited 75 schools, and, following his good example, his subordinate District Officers visited 246 schools. In the Wun district only 30 schools were visited, of which only 2 were visited by the Deputy Commissioner. The total number of schools visited by District Officials was 826 as against 608 visited in the previous year.

6. There is every prospect of a technical school being founded as a "Queen Victoria" memorial, and there is no doubt that such a school is required.

7. The Training College at Akola does not appear to have worked very successfully during the year, though the cost of it to the general revenues rose from Rs. 7,221 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 9,895 in 1900-1901.

8. The Report, which has been reduced from 35 to 16 pages of narrative, contains the record of the good work of the department under trying circumstances.

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No. 1552 OF 1901-02.

FROM

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

A. ELLIOTT, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 18th July 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-01 drawn up according to the instructions issued by the Government of India in their Secretary's letter No. 2747, dated the 26th March 1901.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year was one of continued famine and distress with its consequences of closed schools and diminished attendance. The figures for three years are required in order to show the effect of the famine which lasted from September 1899 to October 1900. They are as follows :—Schools decreased by 174 and scholars by 5,428 in the former year, and again by 62 and 1,880 in the latter year. The decrease of scholars this year is mostly in District Board and indigenous schools. Municipal schools, which showed an increase in the former year owing to the influx of people into the towns, now show a decrease owing to their return to the villages in the latter half of the year. There is an increased attendance in High and Anglo-Vernacular schools, also in private elementary schools, owing to famine orphans being received in Mission schools. The average attendance has fallen owing to the necessity for children to take part in the heavy harvest work and attend marriage ceremonies.

3. In considering the percentage of attendance, it must be noted that the figures for the present year are based on the new census returns, which show a decrease of 97,393 males or 6·5 per cent. on the decade, and 47,229 females or 3·2 per cent. The percentage of male scholars to percentage of school-going age shows 20·8 against 20·3 last year, and of females 1·4 for both years.

There is a decrease of Brahmins, Kunbis, and "other Hindus," but an increase of Christians, low-caste Hindus, Mahomedans, and "others."

4. Of the total expenditure, 80·66 was direct expenditure against 77·8 last year, the increase being shown from all sources, *viz.*, Provincial Revenues 4·95, District Fund 1·4, and Municipal 6·77. The proportion spent on secondary schools compared with last year has risen from 17·4 to 18·28 : on primary schools from 58·27 to 59·92.

5. With respect to efficiency, as shown by the results of examination, the High schools are doing well. The Anglo-Vernacular schools did not show

such good results as last year chiefly owing to the fact that many masters were lent for famine work and the teaching staff was consequently weakened. There is a growing demand for instruction in English as evidenced by the increased attendance in the Government secondary schools and the increase of English classes attached to primary schools from 21 to 35; these classes it should be remembered are paid for by popular subscriptions. The total number of English learners has increased from 3,289 to 3,530.

The percentage of passes has risen in primary schools.

The Government of India has pointed out the importance of strengthening the inspecting staff with a view to improving the tone and general efficiency of schools. Our inspecting staff has been materially weakened by the abolition of our single Inspector. I brought forward strong arguments in a special report submitted to the Government of India, and also in a subsequent representation to the Honourable the Resident, for the restoration of this officer, but I regret to say that the reply is that the orders already passed by Sir Trevor Plowden in 1898 cannot be modified. The reason for this step given by Sir Trevor Plowden was that the Government of India had urged the necessity of enforcing economy in every branch of Berar Administration. I would respectfully represent that economy carried to this extent in this department weakens it and runs counter to the other order of the Government of India which has been referred to above.

6. An important change was introduced towards the end of the previous year in primary schools of allowing only three standards to be taught in schools having only one teacher; four standards where there are two teachers, five to three teachers, and six to four. Owing to the unfavourable conditions of the year there has not been opportunity to gauge fairly the effects of this measure.

7. In paragraph 8 of his review of last year's annual report the Commissioner remarked that "it would be interesting to ascertain what proportion of those who have received education in Board schools are able to read and write with facility by the time they are grown up." I accordingly directed the Deputy Educational Inspectors to endeavour to ascertain this by enquiry during their inspection tours. They have furnished the result in their annual reports. Though their figures from the nature of the case cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate, they perhaps give an approximate idea. The conclusion that may be drawn is that pupils who go through the IV or any higher standard can all retain and use what they have learnt at school. Those who have only learnt in the three lower standards in most cases forget what they have learnt. The same would be found to be the case in England or any other part of the world. The moral is that as many as possible should be encouraged to go through the 4th standard at least.

Schools and scholars.

8. The number of schools for boys, which had dropped from 1,224 in 1899 to 1,051 in 1900, still further decreased to 988 in 1901. The girls' schools, which had decreased from 48 to 47, again number 48. The decrease is almost entirely in indigenous schools, *viz*, 40 aided and 20 unaided. There is a loss of only one District Board school. The number of secondary and special schools has remained the same. The percentage of institutions to number of towns and villages has gone down from 18·8 to 17·7. In 1899 each school on an average served an area of 14·5 square miles; the area increased in 1900 to 16·9, and in 1901 to 18·06. Of the 22 District Board schools that were temporarily closed at the end of the previous year, 17 were re-opened and 5 permanently closed; while 9 more schools had to be permanently and 9 temporarily closed during the year.

Turning now to scholars, the total number fell from 53,983 in 1899 to 48,555 in 1900 and to 46,675 in 1901.

The decrease is chiefly in District Board schools (995) and indigenous schools (1,021), while the secondary schools and private institutions as well as special schools show together an increase of 218.

The average number of pupils for each secondary school is nearly 150, for each District Board school 48, for each Municipal school 116, and for each aided and unaided (indigenous) school 21.

As the figures of the late census show a decrease of 144,622 in the population from 2,897,040 to 2,752,418, the percentage of scholars to population shows no decrease.

Income of the department.

9. The chief sources of income are the educational grant, assignments from land revenues to educational cess fees, popular subscriptions, sale proceeds of books, and articles manufactured at the Industrial school, and municipal contributions. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,30,865-4-6 against Rs. 4,38,102-5-3 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 7,237-0-9. The chief item that contributes to the decrease is the receipts from fees, which show a great falling off, *viz.*, Rs. 9,321, owing to the decrease in the number of students on the rolls and the reduced fee rates which were allowed during the famine. The Book Depôt receipts also show a large decrease—Rs. 3,070—owing to the fact that several text books which were being printed for the depôt were not supplied for sale in time and to the low attendance in schools. However, it is satisfactory to observe that popular contributions and municipal contributions show a large increase, *viz.*, Rs. 4,200 and Rs. 1,410 respectively. A detailed statement is given as Appendix A.

Expenditure of the department.

10. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,38,063 against Rs. 4,49,487 in the preceding year (*vide* General Table IV in the Appendices). The decrease of Rs. 11,424 is to be explained thus: last year, under orders from the Honourable the Resident, a statement of income was given in which the depôt receipts as well as the sale proceeds of articles manufactured in the Government Industrial school were shown in full, and consequently the expenditure on them had to be also given in full. But that statement has been dropped from the body of the report under orders from the Government of India, and the form of the report remodelled this year. It was, therefore, considered advisable to adopt the previously followed procedure, *i.e.*, to give the expenditure on these institutions after deducting receipts from it, so that the net expenditure to Government might be ascertained. Fees credited to District and Municipal Funds were not hitherto accounted for in this table, and correspondence is going on on this subject. They are therefore shown in their proper places this year. These facts account for the decrease in the expenditure from the Provincial, District, and Municipal Funds, and for the increase in that from fees. The increase in the expenditure from popular contributions is due to increased sums subscribed by the people as salaries of extra assistants, fees for poor boys, &c., and is welcome. The proportion of expenditure from the several funds to the total expenditure is as follows (after bringing last year's figures into accordance with this year's system) :—

General Revenues	...	48·66	against	49·91	in the previous year.
District Funds	...	26·67	do	24·67	do.
Municipal Funds	...	3·96	do	3·72	do.
Fees ...	...	16·24	do	18·17	do.
Subscriptions ...	...	4·38	do	3 51	do.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Charge of the department.

11. I was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and toured through portions of all the districts, inspecting 19 of the Anglo-Vernacular schools and all the schools in the towns visited and met with on the route. I conducted the annual examination of the two High schools and the two European schools at Amraoti. Besides taking part in the Government departmental examination, I superintended the Matriculation examination held at Amraoti in November. Every opportunity was taken during the tours to confer with the leading men and encourage them to take (as many do) a lively interest in educational matters.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

12. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, remained absent on furlough during the year. Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi retired on pension on 15th May 1900; consequently Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., was promoted to the 1st grade, Mr. Krishnaji Malhar Paithankar to the 2nd grade, and Mr. Anant Parashuram Khare was appointed in the 3rd grade.

Work of the subordinate inspecting staff.

13. All the ten inspecting officers showed commendable energy, the total number of days spent by them away from headquarters being 1,979 against 1,977 in the previous year. The total number of visits to schools was 1,626 against 1,735, showing a decrease of 109 visits, due partly to the decreased number of schools, and partly to the absence of some of the officers on leave or employment on special work in connection with the census. The number of pupils examined has fallen from 33,576 to 28,891 owing to the decrease in the number of pupils and the absence of many during the marriage season when their schools were being inspected.

Visits of District Officers and their Assistants.

14. The District Officers and their Assistants continue to take interest in village schools, and the number of visits paid by them has increased (from 608 to 826) in all the districts except Wun, which shows a decrease from 64 to 30. As usual, Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, Deputy Commissioner of the Akola district, with his assistants showed the greatest interest in systematically visiting schools.

There can be no doubt that the interest thus shown encourages the village schoolmasters and tends to keep them up to the mark.

Municipal and District Board visits.

15. The relations of the District and Municipal Boards with the Educational officers continued to be cordial, except in the Ellichpur district, where the Assistant Commissioner, who was Vice-Chairman of the District Board, persisted in obstructing the working of this department and caused unnecessary hardship to some of the poor schoolmasters. Thanks, however, to the prompt action of Captain Horsbrugh, who is now Deputy Commissioner of that district, educational matters are again working smoothly there. Many of the Vice-Chairmen of these bodies take intelligent interest in the management of the schools they are entrusted with. Special mention should be made of Rao Bahadur Bhagwat, Vice-Chairman of the Akola District Board, Mr. Mahajani, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee, and Mr. Deo, Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Wun.

School Committee.

16. Many of the school committees have been doing useful work, though visits paid by them have decreased from 1,983 to 1,585. The decrease cannot be said to be due to unusual apathy on their part, but to their employment on famine relief works during the first half of the year. The district reports make special mention of many school committees and individual members.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

17. Of the 9 Berar scholars that were studying in the Bombay Colleges on the 31st March 1900, one passed his B.A., and completed the college course; one passed the Intermediate, and four the Previous examination; two were reading for the final B.A., and one failed in his first examination in Engineering, thus forfeiting his scholarship. The student who passed the Intermediate examination had to leave the College owing to some domestic difficulties. Three new scholarships were awarded during the year, and thus there were 9 students again on the 31st March 1901.

Of the ex-students of the Berar High schools studying in Colleges, two passed B.A., five the Intermediate, and three the Previous examinations.

Besides these, two more passed the first LL.B., and one the final LL.B. examinations.

Of the 19 successful students 5 were Beraris and the rest domiciled Beraris.

IV.—School Education, General.

(a).—*Secondary schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

18. The number of secondary institutions remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28—3 High and 25 Middle schools—of which one High school and one Middle school are private institutions. The number of pupils attending the 26 institutions under Government management on the 31st March 1901 was 4,045 with an average daily attendance of 3,111 against 3,939 with an average daily attendance of 3,226 in the preceding year. Thus, though the number has increased by 106 or 2·6 per cent, the average daily attendance has fallen off by 115 or 3·5 per cent, owing to the irregular attendance during the harvest and marriage seasons, which were very heavy in the latter half of the year. The percentage of male pupils in the secondary course to male population of school-going age is 1·7.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools under public management has increased from Rs. 75,602 to Rs. 77,911 owing to larger amounts having been spent on repairs and teaching staff, and consequently the total cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 19-10-9 to Rs. 19-13-5, and the cost of Provincial Revenues from Rs. 13-2-8 to Rs. 13-11-9. However, the total cost of educating each pupil in the High schools has fallen from Rs. 58-2-6 to Rs. 57-4-2; and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 41-6-0 to Rs. 40-14-2.

Private High school.

19. The only High school of the kind started at Amraoti in 1895 had on its roll 93 pupils on the 31st March 1901 with an average daily attendance of 67. Six candidates were sent up for the last matriculation examination, of whom 2 or 33·3 per cent. passed. The financial condition of the institution is far from satisfactory. The income from fees and donation, *viz.*, Rs. 1,692-8-0 and Rs. 51 respectively, was not sufficient to meet the moderate expenditure. The institution had therefore to reduce its teaching staff and to draw upon its reserve fund. It appears that those who helped to start the school have lost interest in it.

Government High schools.

20. The number on roll in the Akola High school (182) was nearly the same as in the previous year (179), but that in the Amraoti High School rose from 213 to 295, or by nearly 38·4 per cent. The results of the Matriculation examination of both these schools were excellent. Akola passed 16 out of 19, or 84 per cent., and Amraoti 23 out of 25, or 92 per cent., while the percentage of the general result of the examination was only 33·3. The highly efficient state of the candidate classes of both the High schools reflects credit on the head masters and their assistants. The Akola High School carried off all the three University scholarships and the "Sinclair Prize," one of its candidates coming up as high as 13 in the general list of passes, and 12 obtaining more than 40 per cent. of marks. The Amraoti High School rakns 9 among the 140 High schools sending candidates for the Matriculation of the Bombay University, and 13 of its candidate got more than 40 per cent. of marks.

Of the 41 candidates that Berar High schools passed, 9 were pure Beraris, 29 domiciled Beraris, and 3 only non-Beraris; of whom 33 were Brahmins, 5 non-Brahmin Hindus, 2 Mahomedans, and 1 Parsi.

Besides these, 7 ex-students—4 of the Akola and 3 of the Amraoti High School—passed.

The Matriculation examination was allowed to be held at Amraoti this year also under my superintendence. The number of candidates that appeared at this centre was 124 against 127.

Examination results in lower classes of High schools.

21. The results of the lower classes of the High schools taken together compare favourably with those of the previous year, the total number of passes having risen from 87 to 105, and the percentage of passes from 29·7 to 37·5. The Akola High School shows improvement under standards V and VI, while Amraoti merely maintained its last year's ground. The last class under standard IV continues to show a poor percentage of passes. The failure is found to be mainly in history which the boys learn through English for the first time in this standard. Both the head masters are making endeavours to improve the results.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

22. The Vernacular scholarship examination was held at Akola and Amraoti in January last instead of in December, as usual, at the special request of the head masters of the High schools. At Amraoti eleven candidates appeared on the Marathi and three on the Urdu side, and two from the former and one from the latter won the three scholarships. At Akola only three candidates appeared on the Marathi side, and all of them failed. Thus the two scholarships attached to this High school remained vacant. All the 35 exhibitions attached to these institutions were filled up on the last day of the year under report.

As a Persian teacher is now attached to the Akola High School for the convenience of the Mahomedans, some special exhibitions and one Urdu scholarship will have to be sanctioned for this High school.

Middle class or Anglo-Vernacular schools.

23. Of the 24 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 11 had High school standard IV attached to them on the 31st March 1901, of which 4 taught also High school standard V. During the year the classes under standard IV were closed in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at the Ellichpur Cantonment and Daryapur, and new ones were opened at Karinja and Deulgaon Raja. All these classes are maintained by public contributions.

Result of examination of High school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

24. 27 candidates under standard V and 88 under standard IV were sent up for examination from 11 schools, and 13 of the former and 20 of the latter passed the test against 7 and 20 respectively in the previous year. The result of standard V shows decided improvement, but that of standard IV is poor. The school at Yeotmal did very well.

Results of examination in the Middle school course.

25. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, the number of passes having fallen from 908 to 834. The percentage of passes is 53·1 as compared with 55·2 in 1900. The third standard did well, having passed a larger number with a percentage of 59·4, and the lower standards alone contribute to the decrease, which can be ascribed rather to the irregular attendance on the part of pupils and unavoidable changes in the teaching staff of some of the schools than to the bad quality of instruction imparted.

Middle school exhibitions.

26. All the exhibitions (124), except one attached to the Anglo-Vernacular schools, were filled up on the 31st March last.

High school entrance examination.

27. This examination was, as usual, held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti in October, and conducted by the head masters and teachers of the High schools. In all 238 candidates—120 at Akola and 118 at Amraoti—appeared from the 16 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 4 Vernacular schools with English classes, of whom 95 passed and 76 were considered fit to be promoted to the first High school standard. The Amraoti Anglo-Vernacular school did very well, and sent to the High school the largest number, *viz.*, 47. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Deulgaon Raja, Karinja, Morsi, and Ellichpur City also did well.

The results of the Marathi schools sending candidates for this examination were poor, and show that the quality of instruction in them requires improvement.

(*b*).—*Primary schools.*

Primary schools for boys under public management.

28. There were 585 District Board and 30 Municipal schools for boys on the 31st March 1901 against 586 and 31 respectively on the corresponding day of the preceding year. Thus there was a decrease of one institution under each class of these schools. During the year only 17 of the 22 District Board schools that had been temporarily closed in the previous year could be re-opened. Nine more schools had again to be permanently, and as many temporarily, closed for want of adequate attendance. One Municipal low-caste school was also closed partly for want of attendance, and partly as it was considered unnecessary to maintain such institutions.

Of the 17 District Board schools that were re-opened, 13 belonged to the Buldana district, 2 to Akola, and 1 to each of the Basim and Ellichpur districts; and of the 18 schools that were temporarily or permanently closed, 9 were in the Akola district, 4 in Amraoti, 3 in Wun, and 1 in each of the Ellichpur and Basim districts.

29. The number of scholars on roll on the last day of the year was 28,579 in the District Board schools against 29,532—a decrease of 953, and 4,418 in the Municipal schools against 4,616—a decrease of 198. The percentage of the average daily attendance to the average number on roll has fallen from 74·7 to 71·4 in the case of District Board schools, and from 79·2 to 75·9 in that of the Municipal schools. Thus there was a loss of 1,151 in pupils and of 2·5 per cent, in their average daily attendance due to famine and heavy harvest and marriage seasons, as has been already said. During the preceding year the Municipal schools had at least stood the effects of famine, but they too had now to yield to adverse influences. If we compare the figures of primary schools under public management with those of the year 1898-99, we find that we have lost 39 in schools and 4,209 in scholars through the famine.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

30. The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has gone down from 912 to 846, and that of towns and villages with a population of 500 souls and more which have schools, public or private, has also fallen from 787 to 742, but the number of the towns and villages having a population of 500 or more souls without any schools has in consequence increased from 834 to 879. Thus out of 1,621 towns and villages in the province nearly 55 per cent. are in need of primary schools either public or private. The District Boards are unable to open new schools with the funds at their disposal, and private enterprise is deterred by the effects of the famine. But it is hoped that something will be done to provide for the educational wants of some of these villages by encouraging private schools if the present prosperity continue.

Expenditure on primary boys schools under public management.

31. The total expenditure from all sources has increased from Rs. 2,18,762 to Rs. 2,21,022 owing to larger sums having been spent on English teachers and extra assistants from popular contributions. No less than 14 new English classes were opened during the year, and many extra assistants were subscribed for at places where people wanted to have a higher class, which is not permitted to be taught owing to the want of an adequate staff. The pay of these men naturally increased the total expenditure.

The total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 6-4-4 to Rs. 7-0-1 and that to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 2-3-4 to Rs. 2-6-11 owing to the decrease in the number of pupils and increase in expenditure. The amount expended from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 514, but the percentage decreased from 35·1 to 35. District Fund expenditure increased by Rs. 5,775, the percentage having increased from 43·7 to 45. From Municipal Funds

there was an increase of Rs. 748, the percentage being 3·6 against 3·3. Popular contributions show an increase of Rs. 3,819, the percentage rising from 2·4 to 4·1. Fees show a large falling off of Rs. 9,135, the percentage falling from 16·4 to 12·1.

Results of examinations.

32. There has been a considerable decrease both in the number of boys examined and in the number that passed owing to the decrease in the number on roll and the average daily attendance. 20,978 pupils were in all examined under standards I to VI against 25,059 in the previous year, of whom 12,936 passed against 15,195. It is, however, satisfactory that the percentage of passes has risen from 60·6 to 61·6. The percentages of passes in the Ellichpur and Wun districts are rather high compared with those of the other districts, and lead one to suppose that those districts are in a more efficient state. But there is nothing to show that such is the fact, though they were no doubt the least affected districts. Inspecting officers must still try, when they meet in conference, to make their standard of examination as similar as possible.

Progress in the lower primary stage.

33. Out of the total of 46,102 of pupils under different stages of instruction, there were 29,233 pupils or 6·34 per cent. in the lower primary stage against 29,892 or 62·1 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 39·6 were reading printed books and 23·7 were not reading printed books against 41·02 and 21·08 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils under this stage has risen by 1·3, and that of those reading printed books has gone down by 1·42. The percentage of passes under standard I, however, was this year as high as 71 against 67·1 in the previous year, and consequently it appears that the number of new admissions towards the end of the year was rather unusual and increasing the percentage of those not reading printed books.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

34. At the beginning of the year there were 21 primary schools with English classes, and 14 more classes were opened during the year. Thus there were 35 classes on the 31st March last. It is to be observed that two more classes have been attached to primary Hindustani schools, and that the Wun district, which is the most backward, has now five such classes. Of the 14 new classes, 7 belong to the Amraoti district, which has the largest number, *viz.*, 16. 403 pupils from 22 schools were examined under standards I and II, and 214 of them passed with a percentage of 53. Last year nearly the same number had passed, but with a larger percentage. Care is being taken to place such of the schools as have English classes attached to them under English knowing head masters as opportunities occur.

Bonuses to teachers.

35. During the year under report 163 teachers were considered fit for an award of bonus under the rules, and they earned an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,908. The figures cannot be compared with those of the previous year, as the District Board, Ellichpur, refused during the year to award any bonus, and the Amraoti District Board had no balance left out of the allotment under the head for new awards.

Masters dismissed and fined.

36. During the year one master was dismissed for absenting himself without leave, 4 were reduced for unsatisfactory work, and 4 were fined for neglect of duty.

Jail school.

37. There were 19 juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail on the 31st March 1901 against 13 in the previous year. The Deputy Educational Inspector examined the school in August last, when there were 16 prisoners divided into four classes. The institution has its own programme of studies. Most of the convicts did well in what they were taught, and the master is said to be hard-working and to know his duties well.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

38. The only institutions of the kind are the two Mission schools at Amraoti—one for boys and the other for girls—under the management of the Free Church Mission. The boys' school had 166 pupils on roll on the 31st March last against 151 in the previous year. It teaches four primary and two Anglo-Vernacular standards, and passed 69 boys against 65, and receives Rs. 50 as monthly grant. The girl's school had 35 pupils on roll against 40, and passed 20 girls under four standards against 16. It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 16.

Indigenous schools.

39. This class of schools suffered the most during the year. The number of indigenous schools fell from 534 in 1899 to 399 in 1900 and to 339 in 1901, and the number of those examined during the year from 542 to 475 and 337. In all 322 schools succeeded in earning grants against 417 in the preceding year. The decrease is spread over all the districts, and was the largest in the Basim district, *viz.*, 31, and the least in the Ellichpur district, *viz.*, 3. The total grant earned by these institutions consequently went down from Rs. 9,176 to Rs. 7,827. The average grant per school was Rs. 24-4-11 and per pupil Rs. 2-1-3. When compared with the year 1899, there is a loss of 195 in the number of institutions and 2,479 in the number of pupils examined in them. In the beginning of the year the famine was at its height, and the schools in the villages were deserted for the relief camps and in the middle and close of the year for harvest and marriages.

Employment under Government.

40. Only one candidate appeared for the second grade public service, examination under standard VI, and he failed to pass the test. In all 108 ex-students of our schools obtained employment under Government on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 a month against 161 in the previous year. Of these 63 were employed in the Educational Department, 20 in the Revenue and Judicial, 5 in the Police, 2 in each of the Medical and Postal departments, and 1 in the Forest Department. One more was employed under the District Board and 14 in the Census office. Besides these, 6 found employment in private firms.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

41. Of the 38,856 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year 82·5 per cent. are Hindus, 17·7 per cent. are Mahomedans, ·1 Christians, ·5 Buddhists, ·05 Parsis, and ·6 others. Of the Hindus, 14·2 are Brahmins, 22·9 Kunbis, 5·02 low-caste, and 39·4 other Hindus. The Hindus show a decline of nearly 1 per cent., but the Mahomedans and low-castes have increased by over 1 per cent. A detailed statement is annexed as appendix B.

Profession of parents or guardians of pupils.

42. As will be seen from appendix C the proportion between the cess payers and non-cess payers attending our schools is about the same. But the cess payers, as is natural, predominate in rural schools, while the non-cess payers do so in the town schools. It is, however, gratifying that our High and Middle schools are attended by cess payers and non-cess payers almost in equal number.

Social position of parents or guardians of pupils.

43. There is not much difference in the number of richer class pupils attending our schools as compared with the previous year; but the middle class pupils have increased by more than 3 per cent., while the poor class pupils have declined by the same percentage. It is to be remarked that richer class pupils, who can well afford to be educated in High schools, seldom go beyond the Anglo-Vernacular course, but the middle class pupils form nearly 50 per cent. of the total strength of Anglo-Vernacular schools, and predominate in the High schools. The poor classes, as is natural, decline in percentage from the lower to higher course. For details *vide* appendix D.

School-houses.

44. No new school-house was constructed from General Revenues during the year, and the Anglo-Vernacular schools mentioned in previous reports continue to suffer from want of sufficient accommodation. Two school-houses for District Board schools are under construction.

The total amount spent on petty original works was Rs. 1,520 against Rs. 1,789 in the previous year. This sum is made up of Rs. 18 from General Revenues, Rs. 1,004 from District Funds, and Rs. 498 from subscriptions.

It appears from the district reports that 64 primary schools want new buildings and 34 additional accommodation. Sixty-six schools are held in rented buildings.

Repairs.

45. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 13,641 against Rs. 14,026 in the preceding year, Rs. 3,274 having been spent from General Revenues, Rs. 9,759 from District Funds, Rs. 6[illegible]3 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 5 from popular subscriptions.

Government expenditure on school buildings.

46. It will be seen that the total Government expenditure on school buildings was only Rs. 3,292. No provision was made for original works, although 4 Anglo-Vernacular schools require new buildings and 10 are urgently in need of additions to the existing houses in order to accommodate the increased number of pupils. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made for original works for the current year also, and consequently the working of this department is seriously hampered.

School libraries and apparatus.

47. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 1,323 were supplied to schools under public management. Of this sum Rs. 430 were spent on secondary schools and the remainder on primary schools.

V.—School Education, Special.

Institution for training teachers.

48. There is only one institution of the kind called the Training College. It trains teachers for the primary schools, and has two divisions—one Marathi and the other Hindustani. For the Marathi side the course of instruction is for three years, and there are three teachers for the three classes. Two of the teachers are graduates of the Bombay University, and the third a first class trained teacher from the Poona Training College. There is only one class in the Hindustani division with a single teacher, who is a matriculate of the Bombay University. This class goes through a two-years' course, and new admissions are made to it every alternate year. Besides these four teachers, there is the Principal, who manages this institution in both its divisions. There are 50 stipendiary students in the Marathi division and 10 in the Hindustani. The sanctioned number on the Marathi side was short by one and that on the Hindustani side by two on the 31st March last. In the annual certificate examination 14 out of 18 students passed in the first year's course on the Marathi side against 17 out of 23 in the preceding year, and 7 out of 9 on the Hindustani side. In the second year's course 9 out of 13 passed against 10 out of 11, and in the third year's course 4 out of 10 passed the final test against *nil* in the previous year. Thus 34 out of 50 students or 68 per cent. passed in all. The third year students did not do well contrary to the expectations of the Principal, who has dwelt at some length on the point in his annual report, pointing out that the standard set by the examiners was unduly severe. These 10 students had all passed in the college terminal examination. The other classes have done fairly, though they failed to pass the requisite number to form full upper classes. Fourteen students from the Marathi division and one from the Hindustani were sent out as masters on salaries ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20. The college staff maintain and inculcate strict discipline, the excellent effect of which on the students is most marked.

The total expenditure incurred on the institution amounted to Rs. 9,894-13-4 against Rs. 7,221 debitable to the General Revenues. Of this amount Rs. 4,293-15-7 were spent on the establishment, Rs. 4,691-7-11 on stipends, and the remainder on contingencies, repairs to buildings, &c. The want of quarters for a resident master is still felt.

Examination for entrance into the Training College.

49. The examination for admission into the Training College was held on the 15th October 1900, when 25 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 20 were selected. This year the number appearing was extremely small, but the candidates were of better quality. The deficiency of 5 boys to make up the first-year class of 25 students was made up by admitting some assistant masters in inferior service who wished to better their position by the college training.

Practising school.

50. This institution is attached to the Training College with a view to give the college students the benefit of practical teaching. It is managed under the supervision of the Principal by a master assisted by a batch of four college students, who work in the school for a week, and are then replaced by another batch. The master is paid from the Akola District Fund, but he will be paid in future proportionately from the General Revenues and District and Municipal Funds under orders from the Honourable the Resident.

Drawing.

51. In all 67 pupils appeared for the 1st grade examination in drawing at the two centres in Berar. Of these 28 were from the Akola High School, 17 from the Amraoti High School, and 22 from the Training College. Fourteen students passed in all the subjects against 18 in the previous year—5 each from the Akola High School and the Training College, and 4 from the Amraoti High School, and all of them obtained certificates. The results are not so good as in the previous year, but the Amraoti High School shows improvement, having passed 4 candidates against 1.

Three more boys appeared for the 2nd grade examination, of whom one from the Akola High School passed in free-hand and one from the Training College passed in all heads except free-hand. One ex-student of the Akola High School passed in the 3rd grade examination.

Industrial training.

52. There were three industrial training institutions in the province on the 31st March 1901 as in the previous year, *viz.*, one Government Industrial school at Amraoti and two maintained by Missions at Akola and Ellichpur. Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak's class of apprentices remained closed this year also. The two Mission workshops are unaided institutions.

Government Industrial School, Amraoti.

53. The number on the roll of this institution at the close of the year was 11 against 18 in the previous year, 4 of whom belonged to the carpentry class, 4 smithing class, and 3 tailoring class. Of these 11 boys, 8 receive stipends of Rs. 4 a month and 3 are free. It was found that the exhibitioners left the institution at any time they liked without going through the whole course, and thus the money and energy spent on them were wasted. They have now, as a condition of receiving a stipend, to bind themselves to continue in the school for two years.

As regards the number attending, it is to be regretted that the institution is not taken advantage of as much as can be desired. The only reason advanced is that the school imparts instruction which is quite elementary in nature, and which can be had at every ordinary workshop, and consequently the institution fails to attract students having better aspirations. To meet this demand the teaching staff must be trained in higher branches of mechanics, and such men cannot be had for the pay fixed. It is probable that the school will ere long be re-organized on an improved basis, as the committee which is raising funds in Berar for a Victoria Memorial has decided to devote the greater part of the fund to a technical school.

The total cost of the school for the year for establishment, stipends, and contingencies was Rs. 2,057. The cost of materials used during the year was Rs. 1,302, on which the profit from sale proceeds was Rs. 377.

Alliance Mission Workshop, Akola.

54. The Mission workshop at Akola continues to do good work under Mr. Rogers. There were 25 apprentices with an average daily attendance of 18. Of them 3 were Mahomedans, 1 Hindu, and the rest Christians.

The workshop has been much enlarged and provided with improved facilities for instruction. Many of the famine boys in the Mission Orphanage will soon be of an age for entering the workshop, when they will be able to learn a useful trade.

Korku Mission School, Ellichpur.

55. The Korku Mission Industrial school is now comfortably housed in its new and commodious quarters, which they have named Khudawandpur. There were 57 boys, of whom 30 were Korkus and Gonds, 1 Kunbi, and 26 Christians: 4 of them are blind; 5 attend the workshop the whole day; the remainder devote half the day to study in Hindi up to standard IV and half to the workshop, where they are instructed in carpentry, smithing, and tailoring.

Scheme for compulsory manual training.

56. Rao Bahadur Bhagwat's scheme for compulsory manual training in the Akola High School is still under consideration. I have very recently given my opinion on the scheme on a reference from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Instruction of candidates for patwariships in land measuring.

57. The patwari class attached to the Akola High School remained unopened throughout the year owing to the famine, and subsequent jamabandi and census work, in which most of the patwaris were engaged, and the survey teacher was employed in the Land Records office, as he had no work in connection with his class. The class has been opened since the close of the year under report.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

58. The number of primary girls' schools has increased from 45 to 46 owing to the separation of the girls' classes in the Municipal Hindustani school at Basim as an independent school. The number of girls learning in these schools rose from 1,919 to 1,999, but the number of those learning in boys' schools fell from 1,063 to 840; the net decrease is therefore 143. The results of the examinations show improvement under all the standards, the number of passes having risen from 739 to 833. The average cost of educating each girl in female schools under public management was Rs. 6-10-3.

59. Female education has not made much progress in Berar. We must wait patiently for its improvement till an impetus is given to it by the educated natives themselves, whom we are turning out every year from our schools. Even now signs of awakening are visible in our larger towns, where women of educated families meet together and discuss subjects relating to their own improvement. The first desideratum is to place every school under a trained mistress. At present only 8 of our girls' schools are in charge of mistresses, and there are also 4 assistant female teachers. The schools under mistresses are doing well, while those under masters are not popular. A married Mahratta lady was appointed at Basim, where the attendance soon rose from 35 to 65. On the other hand, the school at Daryapur under a master had to be temporarily closed till a mistress could be appointed. As it is found difficult to obtain trained mistresses from outside, a modest scheme for a training class at Akola has been proposed. It has received promises of support from nearly all the district boards and municipalities, and will shortly be submitted for sanction.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

European and Eurasian schools.

60. There were two schools, both situated at Amraoti, for the use of the European and Eurasian children on the 31st March 1901. The following are the particulars of each:—

The Convent school had on its roll 20 boys and 25 girls on the 31st March 1901 against 17 boys and 31 girls respectively in the previous year. The average daily attendance of them was 15 and 26. I inspected the school myself in November last. Eleven boys and 25 girls were examined, of whom 10 boys and 23 girls passed. The results are satisfactory and reflect credit on the managers. The highest standard taught in boys' division was V and VI: in the girls as in the previous year. Besides the above classes for Europeans, the school teaches Hindus and Parsis in separate classes under different teachers, the number this year being 7.

This school receives a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from General Revenues and Rs. 50 per mensem from the Camp Municipality.

The Anglican school had on its roll 10 boys and 11 girls at the close of the year against 7 boys and 8 girls respectively in the previous year with an average daily attendance of 5·8 and 8·71. All these children are European or Eurasian. Five boys and 9 girls were examined, of whom 3 boys and 7 girls passed. The highest standard taught was IV in the boys division and III in the girls. This institution is still unaided and maintained from subscriptions, which amounted to Rs. 910 during the year.

Hindustani schools for Mahomedans.

61. Compared with the previous year the Hindustani schools fared better during the year under report, as will be seen from the following particulars:—

There were 79 schools on the 31st March 1891 against 77. Of these 3 were Anglo-Urdu and the rest primary. Of the latter 64 were for boys and 12 for girls. The Municipal schools increased by 1 and the number of indigenous schools rose from 2 to 3. The number of pupils attending these schools rose from 4,405 to 4,510. If we add to this number 2,596 Mahomedan pupils studying in the Marathi, Anglo-Marathi, and High schools, and deduct 160 non-Mahomedans learning in purely Hindustani schools, the total number of Mahomedans under instruction will be 6,946 against 6,795 in the previous year. The number of pupils examined fell from 2,451 to 2,396, but it is satisfactory to observe that the number of passes rose from 1,586 to 1,715. Thirty-seven Mahomedans were studying in the High schools on the 31st March 1901, and two passed the Matriculation examination.

The number of Anglo-Urdu classes attached to Hindustani primary schools rose from 2 to 4 during the year. Three of them are maintained by private subscriptions. This circumstance shows that the Mahomedans have begun to take greater interest in secondary education.

The Hindustani school at Sindkhed was amalgamated with the local Marathi school, and an Urdu teacher appointed to teach Urdu. The Mahomedan pupils found it difficult to keep pace with the Hindu boys, and their number fell considerably. Thus the amalgamation has proved a failure in this case. The Hindustani school at Hiverkhed was also amalgamated with the Marathi school, and an Urdu teacher appointed in the middle of the year. It is yet to be seen how far the scheme succeeds in this case.

Encouragement to Mahomedan education.

62. The Mahomedan community are not backward in encouraging their schools. Like Hindus, they also raised fee funds at several places and paid for extra assistants where needed and provided school-houses during the year. The present energetic Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., is trying his best to awaken the Mahomedans to a sense of their duty as regards the education of their children by addressing them in public meetings and inaugurating Anjumans in several towns for their improvement.

63. There were two schools for aboriginal races in the Melghat, one at Chikalda and the other at Kusumkot. The total number of aboriginal pupils in these and other schools was 252 at the end of the year against 245 in the preceding year. 101 pupils were examined, of whom 55 passed—31 under standard I, 8 under standard II, 13 under standard III, 2 under standard IV, and 1 under standard V.

Aborigines.

64. The number of low-caste pupils in all classes of schools was 2,216 on the 31st March 1901 against 2,003. Though the number shows improvement, the number of pupils examined fell from 814 to 663, and that of passes from 520 to 418. It is no wonder if the low-caste pupils show deterioration in point of progress. The low-caste people suffered the most from the famine. It is to be regretted that, though free admissions are allowed to these pupils in the secondary schools, their number has fallen from 36 to 15.

Progress of low caste pupils.

Of the 5 special schools for low-caste pupils 4 have been permanently closed and amalgamated with the local schools. Their separate existence is not considered necessary, as no objection is raised now-a-days to the admission of low-caste boys into the ordinary village school.

VIII.—Private Schools.

65. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools, and are not examined by educational officers except at the request of their managers. There were 5 schools at the close of the year under report attended by 423 scholars against 6 with an attendance of 303 scholars in the preceding year. Two of them are advanced schools teaching Arabic and Sanskrit and the rest elementary. The latter are Missionary schools— 2 for girls and 1 for boys.

Private schools.

IX.—Hostels or Boarding Houses.

66. There were 8 boarding houses on the 31st March 1901 against 9 in the previous year, 7 of which were aided and 1 unaided. Five (3 for Hindus and 2 for Mahomedans) were attached to the Training College and Government High schools, 1 to the Anglo-Vernacular school at Ellichpur Cantonment, 1 to the village school of Keliveli, and 1 at Akola founded by the late Janu Mahar has been continued by his son for boys of the Mahar caste. The monthly average number of boarders fell from 170 to 165. The average monthly charge for each boarder in the High schools and Training College ranged from Rs. 5-8-10 to Rs. 6-9-5 for Hindus and from Rs. 4-7-3 to Rs. 6-1-9 for Mahomedans. None of the boarding houses has a resident master, except at Keliveli, where the boys live with the head master. The general table VIII does not for want of details include 6 Mission schools at Akola, Khamgaon, Yeotmal, Buldana, Basim, and Chikalda, where the children, mostly orphans, are boarded under the excellent supervision of the missionaries.

Boarding houses.

X.—Physical and Moral Training.

67. The new system started last year of restricting the work of the circle gymnasts to 10 or 12 of the more important schools is working well. It is not possible to get good men for this work on the low pay of Rs. 10.

Physical education.

All the schoolmasters are required to teach drill to their boys, and many show a keen interest in this branch of their work. Most of the Anglo-Vernacular schools play cricket and foot-ball besides native games.

In December a competition was arranged at Akola between representatives of the Amraoti and Akola High schools in gymnastics, running, and jumping, and there was also a cricket match. At the same time a meeting was held at

which a committee was appointed to organize a Berar Athletic Association. The committee have deferred their canvassing for members and subscriptions, as it was inadvisable to do so while the Victoria Memorial Fund was being raised. Rao Bahadur Bhagwat started the movement by a generous donation of Rs. 100. The Association will probably be organized before the next High school competition, which this year will be held at Amraoti.

Moral education.

68. The inspecting officers report that they found that the teachers had not failed to impress on the children the moral lessons to be gathered from the text books. The Anglo-Vernacular teachers speak highly of Nesfield's reading books which were lately introduced in their classes. As regards the teaching of regularity and punctuality, they point out that they can do little without the co-operation of the parents.

XI.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Text-book Committee.

69. At the beginning of the year the Text-book Committee had 23 books on hand for review, and 8 were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 18 of them, and 13 books remained on hand at the close of the year. Of these 8 were circulated to the members of the former Text-book Committee years ago, and they were never returned to the Secretary. They therefore require to be omitted from the account. Two Berar Readers for primary Marathi schools were revised at the last sitting of the Committee in March last. The *personnel* of the Committee was sanctioned by the Honourable the Resident and the Committee was formed, and at its first meeting in December 1900 rules were framed for the conduct of business and submitted to the Resident for approval.

Book depots.

70. A new branch book depôt having been opened at Deolgaon Raja, there are now one central book depôt at Akola and 30 branch book depôts attached to schools in all districts.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 20,763-2-11 in stock. Books of the selling price of Rs. 18,983-14-6 were purchased and books to the value of Rs. 15,093-3-3 were sold during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,653-14-2 at the close of the year. Books of the selling price of Rs. 18,983-14-6 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 14,581-15-8. The difference of Rs. 4,401-14-10 would have been a gross profit if all the books purchased during the year had been sold. But the value of books actually sold was Rs. 15,093-3-3, and therefore the profit, *viz.*, Rs. 3,484, was proportionately smaller. The expenditure on account of the depôts amounted to Rs. 2,492-11-4, including commission of Rs. 483-3-4 paid to the branch book depôt-keepers. If we deduct this from Rs. 3,484 shown above as profit, the net gain to Government will be Rs. 991-4-8.

Cash account of the depôt.

71. The total receipts, including the balance of Rs. 3-15-7 in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 15,123-2-10, and the total disbursement, including Rs. 14,524-6-0 paid into the treasury, amounted to Rs. 15,072-6-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 50-12-3 in hand on the 31st March 1901.

Literature.

72. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 19 against 20 in the preceding year. There was nothing worthy of notice in these publications. Four of them were registered for copyright. All these books are in Marathi.

Public libraries.

73. There were 29 libraries on the 31st March 1901 against 32 in the previous year, 2 new libraries having been opened and 5 closed during the year. The monthly income varies from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 67.

Printing Presses.

74. The number of printing presses on the 31st March last were 13 against 12 in the preceding year. Of these, 3 are at Akola, 5 at Amraoti, 2 at Ellichpur, and the remaining 3 at Telhara, Khamgaon, and Basim, the last being newly started.

Educational Conference.

75. The Educational Conference was this year held at Akola on the 5th November 1900 and the following three days. Several suggestions were made by the teachers body, chief of which were regarding revision of text-books, Berar Athletic Association, and the opening of a training class for females. I have given effect to several of them. A special report was submitted regarding the advantages of this Conference, and the Honourable the Resident has been pleased to sanction the continuance of the institution for a further period of two years.

Extraneous work of educational employés.

76. When the disadvantages of the year are taken into consideration, the teachers of all grades may be deemed to have on the whole done a year's honest work. They had also to do work in other spheres.

There were 108 teachers in charge of post offices on allowances ranging from Rs. 3 to 6 on the 31st March last. As complaints against them are seldom or never received, they may be said to be doing their extra work satisfactorily.

Two hundred and ninety-nine masters were employed on famine relief work during the first half of the year, and many of them have rendered excellent services in the emergency, as appears from the certificates obtained by them from the revenue authorities.

A very large number of teachers, *viz.*, 1,167, had to assist in the census operations from November to March. Many of them were entrusted with the responsible work of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, and I trust they were found to be very useful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL. M.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—*Income of the Educational Department.*

Head of accounts.	General Revenues.		Increase.	Decrease.	District Fund.		Increase.	Decrease.	Municipal Fund.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899-1900.	1900-01.			1899-1900.	1900-01.			1899-1900.	1900-01.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. (a)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. a.
Educational grants.	2,17,936 9 0	2,18,359 4 0	422 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assignments from land revenues to educational cess.	...	...	...	...	1,12,359 14 1	1,10,707 2 7	...	1,652 11 6	...	...	...	...
Fees ...	22,063 7 0	21,640 12 0	...	422 11 0	35,977 3 7	27,396 0 5	...	8,581 3 2	5,762 8 0	5,445 9 9	...	316 14 3
Popular contributions.	3,820 12 0	4,200 0 0	379 4 0	...	4,260 3 4	8,607 8 6	4,347 5 2	...	414 0 0	388 11 10	...	25 4 2
Sale-proceeds of books.	17,568 0 3	14,498 6 0	...	3,069 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale-proceeds of materials for manufacture.	1,715 10 0	1,697 15 6	...	17 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions paid by municipality towards education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,977 6 1	17,387 15 6 (b)	1,410 9 5	...
Miscellaneous ...	43 14 3	362 2 3	318 4 0	...	202 13 8	173 12 2	...	29 1 6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,63,148 4 6	2,60,758 7 9	1,120 3 0	3,509 15 9	1,52,800 2 8	1,46,884 7 8	4,347 5 2	10,263 0 2	22,153 14 1	23,222 5 1	1,410 9 5	342 2 5

(*a*) Represents the annual budget allotment of Rs. 2,40,000 less the amount of fees from the Government Secondary School.

		Rs. a. p.
Grand Total ...	1899-1900	4,38,102 5 3
	1900-01	4,30,865 4 6
		— 7,237 0 9

(*b*) Represents the actual expenditure from the Municipal incomes proper and is considered as receipts.

APPENDIX B.—*Classification of pupils by race or creed.*

Schools.		Christians.		Hindus.										Mahomedans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
				Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Law castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.										
		Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government High Schools	Boys ...	1	·2	320	67·08	23	4·8	3	·6	91	19·07	437	91·6	37	7·7	...	...	2	·4	...	...	477
Government Middle Schools	Boys ...	5	·1	1,344	37·7	391	10·9	126	3·5	1,257	35·2	3,118	87·4	387	10·8	38	1·6	9	·2	7	1	3,564
	Girls ...	...	...	4	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
District Board Primary Schools ...	Boys ...	9	·03	2,571	9·6	7,821	28·1	1,553	5·5	11,458	41·1	23,403	84·1	4,056	14·5	116	·4	7	·02	231	8	27,822
	Girls ..	...	...	223	14·6	305	20·05	17	1·1	502	33·	1,047	68·8	454	29·8	19	1·2	...	...	1	·06	1,521
Municipal Primary Schools ...	Boys ...	15	·3	758	17·2	341	7·7	241	5·4	1,697	38·5	3,037	68·9	1,314	29·8	24	·5	5	·1	8	·1	4,403
	Girls ...	9	·8	305	28·6	35	3·2	11	1·03	314	29·4	665	62·4	388	36·4	2	·1	...	...	1	·09	1,065
	Total ...	39	·1	5,525	14·2	8,916	22·9	1,951	5·02	15,319	39·4	31,711	82·5	6,636	17·7	199	·5	23	·05	248	·6	38,856
Total for 1899–00	...	31	·07	5,750	14·4	9,402	23·6	1,756	4·4	16,301	43·9	38,209	83·3	6,483	16·2	...	...	20	·05	84	·2	39,827
Do. 1898–99	...	40	·09	6,002	14·01	10,221	23·8	2,005	4·6	17,507	40·8	35,735	83·4	6,968	16·2	...	...	23	·05	73	·1	42,839
Do. 1897–98	...	29	·07	6,121	14·9	9,611	23·3	1,728	4·2	16,926	41·09	34,386	83·5	6,663	16·2	...	...	26	·06	79	·2	41,183
Do. 1896–97	...	27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,970	4·6	17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	...	...	24	·05	94	·2	42,205

APPENDIX C.—*Profession of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
				Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High Schools—Boys			234	101	22	4	116	243	477
Middle Schools—Boys			1,677	439	374	195	883	1,891	3,568
Primary Schools.	Boys ...	District Boards	15,513	951	2,427	4,264	5,424	13,066	28,579
		Municipal	1,243	499	799	332	1,545	3,175	4,418
	Girls ...	District Boards	309	77	121	102	155	455	764
		Municipal	217	252	148	94	339	833	1,050
		Total ...	19,193	2,319	3,891	4,991	8,462	19,663	38,856
		Total for 1899-1900 ...	19,735	2,475	3,945	4,657	9,015	20,092	39,827

APPENDIX D.—*Social position of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Class of Schools.			Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High Schools—Boys ...		Government...	14	2·9	339	71·	124	25·9	477
Middle Schools—Boys ...		Government...	180	5·	1,648	46·1	1,740	48·7	3.568
Primary Schools.	Boys ...	District Board	488	1·7	9,412	32·9	18,679	65·3	28,579
		Municipal	64	1·4	1,122	25·3	3,232	73·1	4,418
	Girls ...	District Board	21	2·7	160	20·9	583	76·3	764
		Municipal	30	2·8	342	32·5	678	64·5	1,050
		Total ...	797	2·	13,023	33·5	25,036	64·4	38,856
		Total for 1899-1900 ...	777	1·9	12,119	30·4	26,931	67·6	39,827

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EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE 1.—*Abstract return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1900-01.*

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Istitutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,719	Towns... 39 Villages 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males ... 1,394,107 Females ... 1,358,311 Total ... 2,752,418	Institutions. For males ...	...	...	28	953	1	3	985	2	1	988	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 16·9	
			Institutions. For females...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	2	48	·8	
			Institutions. Total ...	...	...	28	999	1	3	1,031	2	3	1,036	17·7	
			Scholars. Males ...	...	...	4,183	39,080	57	93	43,413	65	145	43,623	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 20·8	
			Scholars. Females ...	...	...	4	2,835	...	...	2,839	...	213	3,052	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·4	
			Scholars. Total ...	...	...	4,187	41,915	57	93	46,252	65	358	46,675	11·3	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01.*

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.									
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	79,655	2,47,658	9,895	1,393	3,38,601	...	18,212	31,246	10,416	1,520	5,952	17,282	84,628	4,38,063	
... For females ...	...	...	...	14,834	...	...	14,834										
Total ...	...	...	79,655	2,62,492	9,895	1,393	3,53,435	...	18,212	31,246	10,416	1,520	5,952	17,282	84,628	4,38,063	
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	25·3	40·6	4·6	·6	71·15	...	8·5	13·99	4·3	·008	...	1·42	28·8	...	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	...	89·2	...	...	89·2	...	...	1·2	...	·85	...	8·7	10·75	...	
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·7	95·33	...	...	97·03	...	...	...	·6	...	...	2·3	2·9	...	
(d) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	18·28	59·92	2·25	·31	80·66	...	4·15	7·13	2·37	·34	1·35	3·94	19·28	...	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																	
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	13 11 10	...	183 3 10	116 1 4	16 5 5										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 3	...	...	...	0 1 3										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 13 5	...	183 3 10	116 1 4	22 5 5										
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	2 5 10	...	...	2 5 10										
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	3 10 11	...	...	3 10 11										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	7 3 0	...	...	7 3 0										
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	2 2 3	...	...	2 2 3										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	2 13 5	...	...	2 13 5										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 2 1	...	...	6 2 1										
Institutions in Native States ... Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	1 7 0	...	...	1 7 0										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	0 3 4	...	...	0 3 4										
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	4 3 9	...	...	4 3 9										
Unaided institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	19 6 0	3 2 4	...	...	5 1 0										
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	13 3 7	2 2 4	183 3 10	116 1 4	3 6 8										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 1 3	3 0 2	...	...	2 11 8										
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 8 5	6 8 3	183 3 10	116 1 4	7 15 8										

EDUCATION.

General Table III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01.*

Class of institutions.	Public Institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning. English. Boys.	English. Girls.	A classical language. Boys.	A classical language. Girls.	A vernacular language. Boys.	A vernacular language. Girls.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
School Education, General.																															
Secondary Schools.																															
For boys. High schools ...	2	477	401	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93	90	67	3	570	570	...	429	...	141	...	...	...	
For boys. Middle schools, English	24	3,568	3,523	2,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	62	40	25	3,617	2,352	...	164	...	3,449	4	4	...	
Total ...	26	4,045	3,927	3,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	142	152	107	28	4,187	2,922	...	593	...	3,590	4	4	...	
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	...	...	...	...	615	32,997	31,535	22,732	...	...	...	...	288	6,144	6,162	4,825	50	733	656	536	953	39,874	577	...	...	...	39,038	836	836	...	
„ girls	...	...	...	...	41	1,814	1,731	1,116	...	...	...	...	4	206	185	148	1	21	17	13	46	2,041	31	42	...	...	11	1,962	...	42	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	656	34,811	33,266	23,848	...	...	...	...	292	6,350	6,347	4,973	51	754	673	549	999	41,915	608	42	...	...	39,049	2,798	836	42	
School Education, Special.																															
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
Training schools for masters ...	1	57	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	1	11	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	82	66	59	3	93	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	68	66	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	82	66	59	4	150	...	...	57	...	105	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	28	4,113	3,993	3,170	656	34,811	33,266	23,848	...	...	...	...	292	6,350	6,347	4,973	55	978	891	715	1,031	46,252	3,530	42	650	...	42,744	2,802	840	42	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...																					1	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit ...																					1	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards — For boys...																					1	145	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	
„ girls...																					2	213	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	
Total ...																					5	423	...	...	65	...	145	213	...	...	
Grand Total ...																					1,036	46,675	3,530	42	715	...	42,889	3,015	840	42	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March, classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01.*

—		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
High schools	Male ...	...	1	526	39	...	4	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.								
English	Male ...	...	5	3,167	387	38	9	7
	Female ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.								
High schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.								
English	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	...	6	3,697	426	38	13	7
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys	Male ..	4	148	32,863	5,595	173	12	243
	Female ...	...	...	601	233	1	...	1
For girls	Male ...	30	...	9	2	...	1	...
	Female ...	36	128	1,183	626	20	5	1
	Total ...	70	276	34,656	6,456	194	18	245

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01*—continued.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training school ...	Male ...	...	...	48	9	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	Male ...	...	47	12	4	...	...	30
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	47	60	13	...	...	30
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		70	329	38,413	6,895	232	31	282
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1.—Advanced Teaching.								
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary teaching—A. Vernacular only or mainly.								
For boys	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Elementary teaching—The Koran only.								
For boys	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other schools not conforming—D. Departmental standards.								
For boys	Male ...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	146	65	2	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	291	81	51	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		70	620	38,494	6,946	232	31	282

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public															
	Under public management.															
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Main Native	
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native states revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
School Education, General.																
Secondary Schools.																
For boys. High schools ...	16,506	...	...	6,628	...	...	23,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools. English.	37,449	...	300	13,102	3,926	..	54,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53,955	..	300	19,730	3,926	...	77,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																
For boys	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	77,477	99,551	8,013	26,777	9,204	...	2,21,022	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,960	7,214	128	148	...	12,450	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,477	1,04,511	15,227	26,905	9,352	...	2,33,472	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School Education—Special. Training schools for masters ...	9,895	...	...	...	...	..	9,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—Special. Industrial schools	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,288	...	...	...	...	..	11,288	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	18	..	...	...	...	..	18	...	1,004	...	...	498	...	1,502	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	1,468	15	...	1,483	...	...	...	4,324	145	...	4,469	...	...
Total ...	18	...	...	1,468	15	...	1,501	...	1,004	...	4,324	643	...	5,971	...	...
University	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...	65,261	...	300	21,198	3,941	...	90,700	77,477	1,05,515	15,227	31,229	9,995	...	2,39,443	...	...

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01.

Institutions.																					
					Under private management.										Total expenditure from					
tained by States.					Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,693	51	...	1,744	16,506	...	...	8,321	51	24,878
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,449	...	300	13,102	3,926	54,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,693	51	...	1,744	53,955	...	300	21,423	3,977	79,655
...	...	...	...	...	7,742	...	749	13,465	2,560	...	24,516	1,360	760	...	2,120	85,219	99,551	8,762	41,602	12,524	2,47,658
...	...	...	...	...	1,395	...	600	173	216	...	2,384	...	...	...	...	1,395	4,960	7,814	361	364	14,834
...	...	...	...	...	9,137	...	1,349	13,638	2,776	...	26,900	1,360	760	...	2,120	86,614	1,04,511	16,576	41,963	12,888	2,62,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,895	...	...	...	...	9,895
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,393	...	...	...	...	1,393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,288	...	...	...	...	11,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,004	...	...	498	1,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,792	160	5,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,004	...	5,792	658	7,472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,212	...	...	...	...	18,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,840	1,406	...	...	...	31,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,950	...	...	...	72	8,022
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,025	10,192	406	2,055	1,604	17,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,315	11,598	512	2,055	1,676	77,156
...	...	...	...	...	9,137	...	1,349	13,638	2,776	...	26,900	3,053	811	...	3,864	2,13,190	1,17,113	17,388	71,173	19,199	4,38,063

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1900-01.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 6			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5			TOTAL.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	To .	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For boys—Government—English.	26	4,045	652	...	652	2,128	...	2,128	521	...	521	558	1	559	182	3	185	4,041	4	4,045
For boys—Unaided—English.	2	142	93	...	93	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
Total Secondary Schools.	28	4,187	745	...	745	2,177	...	2,177	521	...	521	558	1	559	182	3	185	4,183	4	4,187
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Local Fund ...	585	28,579	...	...	...	1,720	2	1,722	8,122	51	8,173	11,188	256	11,444	6,781	459	7,240	27,811	768	28,579
For boys. Municipal ...	30	4,418	...	...	...	117	...	117	1,470	2	1,472	1,912	4	1,916	904	9	913	4,403	15	4,418
For boys. Aided ...	288	6,144	...	...	...	50	...	50	1,412	4	1,416	3,125	16	3,141	1,517	20	1,537	6,104	40	6,144
For boys. Unaided ...	50	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	257	...	257	363	13	376	720	13	733
Total ...	953	39,874	...	...	...	1,887	2	1,889	11,104	57	11,161	16,482	276	16,758	9,565	501	10,066	39,038	836	39,874
For girls. Local Fund ...	24	764	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	115	115	11	321	332	...	310	310	11	753	764
For girls. Municipal ...	17	1,050	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	176	176	...	534	534	...	318	318	...	1,050	1,050
For girls. Aided ...	4	206	...	3	3	...	11	11	8	25	33	7	83	90	6	63	69	21	185	206
For girls. Unaided ...	1	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	8	4	2	6	4	2	6	10	11	21
Total ...	46	2,041	...	4	4	...	40	40	10	322	332	22	940	962	10	693	703	42	1,999	2,041
Total Primary Schools...	999	41,915	...	4	4	1,887	42	1,929	11,114	379	11,493	16,504	1,216	17,720	9,575	1,194	10,769	39,080	2,835	41,915
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,027	46,102	745	4	749	4,064	42	4,106	11,635	379	12,014	17,062	1,217	18,279	9,757	1,197	10,954	43,263	2,839	46,102

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1900-01.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.								Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins, Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23
Schools for General Education.																							
Matriculation... ...—Boys ...	2	...	1	3	44	...	6	7	57	39	...	2	7	48	38	7	...	...	2	...	1	..	
Middle School Examination—Boys ...	28	...	...	28	389	...	...	...	389	220	...	...	...	220	...	1	113	78	20	...	2	6	
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ...	379	44	...	423	3,229	164	...	...	3,393	1,671	20	...	...	1,691	...	4	351	1,071	259	4	1	1	
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ...	26	3	...	29	84	9	...	...	93	59	6	...	...	65	2	2	12	19	30	...	...	...	
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ...	609	89	...	698	5,530	476	...	...	6,006	3,385	199	...	...	3,584	5	12	515	2,551	463	17	...	21	
Lower Primary Examination. Girls ...	41	4	...	45	270	17	...	...	287	206	11	...	...	217	3	2	51	69	86	2	...	4	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English. Boys ...	7	...	...	7	118	...	...	...	118	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	30	12	6	...	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	45	...	...	45	309	...	...	...	309	143	...	...	...	143	...	...	57	79	7	...	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	4	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																							
Training School Examination for masters. Upper...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	
Training School Examination for masters. Lower...					40	...	...	...	40	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	15	12	7	...	...	...	
School of Arts Examination ...	*3	...	...	3	67	...	...	...	67	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	

* Bombay Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy's School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-01.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction — In institution managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction — In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
School Education — General — *Secondary Schools.* — For boys—Middle schools—English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Primary Schools. — For boys	585	28,579	27,175	19,420	66,000	97,885	...	22,797	8,901	...	1,95,483	...	1,666	...	99,551	30	4,418	4,360	3,312	11,477	8,013	1,666	3,980	403	...	25,539	...	...	749	8,762	1,08,313	
For girls	24	764	735	472	...	4,960	...	128	53	...	5,141	...	...	...	4,960	17	1,050	996	644	...	7,214	...	...	95	...	7,309	...	...	600	7,814	12,774	
Total	609	29,343	27,910	19,892	66,000	1,02,845	...	22,925	8,854	...	2,00,624	...	1,666	...	1,04,511	47	5,468	5,356	3,956	11,477	15,227	1,666	3,980	498	...	32,848	...	...	1,349	16,576	1,21,087	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	498	...	1,502	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,902	85	...	3,987	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	60	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	3,902	583	...	5,489	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	60	...	482	...	...	...	...	1,004	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	106	
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	10,598	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	12,110	
GRAND TOTAL	609	29,343	27,910	19,892	66,000	1,03,849	...	26,827	9,437	...	2,06,118	...	1,666	...	1,17,113	47	5,468	5,356	3,956	1,477	15,227	1,666	4,402	558	...	33,330	300	...	1,349	17,388	1,34,501	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1900-1901.*

Class of hostels or boarding houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	7	147	...	73	20	54	161	48	...	8,914	9,123	
4. Unaided ...	1	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	721	721	

GENERAL TABLE IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-01.*

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.													
Aided by Government.				Unaided.									
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1901.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1901.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1901.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	52	46	41	1	21	17	13	2	73	...	31	

GENERAL TABLE X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-01.*

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management.									Remarks.
	Aided by Government.									
	General Revenues.			Municipal Fund.			Total.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1900-01 ...	1,320	0	0	600	0	0	1,920	0	0	

GENERAL TABLE XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-01.*

(As per Education General Table No. V.)

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the roll on the 31st March 1901.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided ...	1	52	...	3	3	...	6	6	8	8	16	7	11	18	6	3	9	21	31	52	
For girls—Unaided ...	1	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	8	4	2	6	4	2	6	10	11	21	
Total ...	2	70	...	4	4	...	6	6	10	14	24	11	13	24	10	5	15	31	42	73	

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3604, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 9th October 1901.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1900-01.

RESOLUTION.

The report was received on the 24th July, but unfortunately crossed a letter issued in accordance with the Circular No. 2747 $\frac{\text{Home Department}}{\text{Public}}$, dated 26th March 1901, in which the Commissioner was instructed to review certain Berar reports which he did not himself draw up, including the present report on Public Instruction. It was not thought necessary to return the report to him for review, but in future the Resident's review will be abolished and his remarks, if any, confined to the forwarding letter to the Government of India.

2. The traces of the famine are still visible in a continued decrease of schools, scholars, and attendance mostly in district board and indigenous schools. The High schools, Anglo-Vernacular schools, and private institutions, however, show an increase. The demand for English instruction continues to grow both in Government secondary schools and primary schools, where the expense is covered by popular subscriptions, which have reached a higher total than before. The increase of the contributions from municipalities is noticeable.

3. *Income and expenditure.*—The income of the year shows a decrease of Rs. 7,237-0-9. The expenditure cannot properly be compared with that of the previous year, as the amount of depôt receipts and sale proceeds of articles manufactured in Government industrial schools has been deducted from the gross expenditure. The total of these cannot be ascertained from the report, as the amount of the sale proceeds is nowhere stated; but as the depôt receipts amount to Rs. 15,123-2-10 and the nominal decrease in expenditure to Rs. 11,424 only, there would appear to have been a real increase in expenditure.

4. *Controlling agencies and inspections.*—Throughout the year Mr. Candy was in charge of the department and Mr. Mahajani, the Inspector, was on furlough. The latter has since retired, and the appointment held by him has been brought under reduction in accordance with the scheme drawn up by Sir T. Chichele-Plowden, and communicated to the Commissioner in a letter dated 15th February 1898. Mr. Candy's statement in paragraph 5 of the report that the only motive of the change was economy is not altogether accurate. The new scale was drawn up after a full consideration of the needs of the province and the capacities of the Inspecting staff. Colonel Barr has seen no reason to doubt the correctness of Sir T. Chichele-Plowden's decision, especially as the inspection work has been carried on successfully during the last two years during which the Inspector has been on furlough. The Resident would, however, impress on District Officers the duty of supplementing the work of the regular educational staff by making effective inspections of village schools. He notices with regret the large decrease in the number of such visits in the Wun district.

5. *Secondary Education.*—The success of the Akola and Amraoti High Schools in the Matriculation examination is most gratifying to all concerned, and the head masters and their assistants are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their efforts. The results of the examinations of the lower classes, though improved, are still poor, and detract considerably from the brilliant success of the Matriculation class. The lack of interest in vernacular scholarship is evinced from the failure of the only three candidates

who appeared on the Marathi side at Akola to reach the scholarship standard. Now that a Persian teacher has been appointed there, the Director of Public Instruction suggests some special exhibitions, and asks that one Urdu scholarship should be sanctioned. He should consider whether one of the two scholarships now given on the Marathi side, for which no one qualified this year, could not advantageously be transferred to the Urdu side.

6. *Primary Education.*—Primary schools show a decrease of two—one District Board and one Municipal. The number of scholars and the average attendance have also dropped slightly. It is curious and instructive that, in spite of this, expenditure has increased owing to large sums having been spent out of popular contributions on English teachers and extra assistants. The percentage of success in the examinations both in the primary and lower primary stages is satisfactory, though the totals show a decrease.

Not unnaturally the percentage of lower class pupils dropped by 3 per cent. and that of middle class pupils increased. It is the middle class who take sufficient interest in education to contribute for English teachers, and also the middle class pupils who form nearly 50 per cent. of the Anglo-Vernacular schools and predominate in the High Schools. This is in some ways a good sign, but the Resident would like to see the same keenness among the richer classes, whose interest in education is not entirely commercial.

7. *Special Education.*—The Training College for masters at Akola appears to have made some advance during the year, and the percentage of passes on the whole is satisfactory; but it cannot be considered thoroughly successful unless students pass regularly into the higher classes and at the final examination at the close of the third year of the course. It would be desirable to execute the scheme for providing a resident master and proper quarters for him if funds can be provided for the purpose. The Industrial School at Amraoti seems to be in a poor condition. This is hardly surprising if in the past even the exhibitioners left the school at any time they liked and the instruction was of no practical use in after life. The application of the Victoria Memorial Fund to the provision of a Technical School with a proficient staff is a highly desirable scheme, and the Resident will be happy to hear of its successful inauguration. Rao Bahadur Bhagwat's scheme for compulsory manual training at the Akola High School, which is referred to in paragraph 56 of the Report, has been sanctioned experimentally for a year. The effect hoped for is rather in the way of moral effect than of practical utility, as the majority of the pupils are Brahmins, who cannot be expected to take up handicrafts in after life. The Resident notices with pleasure the good work of the Industrial Mission Schools at Akola and Ellichpur.

8. *Female Education.*—Female education shows little advancement, and the provision of more trained female teachers is a matter of necessity. The inception of a scheme for this purpose is a hopeful sign, and should meet with support not only from District Boards and Municipalities, but from the public generally.

9. *Education of special classes.*—The Hindustani schools show improvement in the number of scholars and success in examinations. The Mussalman community showed an increased interest in secondary education by supporting the expense of three Anglo-Urdu classes in primary schools. The Resident notices these efforts with pleasure, and trusts that the present year will see the institution of more such classes. He also remarks with approbation the efforts at physical training for the boys of the High Schools. This subject was discussed at the Educational Conference, which has been allowed to continue for another two years. The Resident hopes that the Director of Public Instruction will see that the Conference does not degenerate into a mere social gathering. It should be used not only for discussing educational matters generally, but also as a means of ascertaining the needs of the province and suggesting means of supplying them. The questions of physical training and female education, which it has already touched on, should not be lost sight of.

10. *Conclusion.*—The Resident is on the whole satisfied with the working of the staff of the department, not only in their own line, but in famine relief and census work, where they have given valuable assistance. His thanks are due to Mr. Candy for his careful report and energetic administration of the department, and also to those gentlemen whose efforts and donations have assisted the cause of education.

(By order)

W. HAIG, CAPTAIN,

Secretary for Berar.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1901-02.

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1902.

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No. 979-R., dated Amraoti, the 20th August 1902.

From—A. Elliott, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
To—The Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to forward the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02, a printed proof copy of which was received in my office on 8th instant.

2. The year was favourable to the cause of education and as compared with the previous year there was an increase of 114 schools and 6,704 pupils, but as compared with the year 1891-92 there was a decrease of 172 in the number of schools and an increase of only 1,896 in the number of scholars, 1,018 of whom were girls. The decrease in the number of schools is entirely confined to small aided and unaided primary schools and is not a matter for regret. The increase in the number of girl scholars from 2,068 in 1891-92 to 3,086 in 1901-02 is distinctly satisfactory, but the increase of only 878 boy scholars in 10 years seems very small.

3. The income of the year shows an increase of Rs. 16,275-13-0 which is due to increased receipts under the heads of fees, popular contributions, and sale proceeds of books and of articles manufactured in the industrial schools. On the other hand, the expenditure during the year shows an increase of Rs. 37,935 which, however, includes two exceptional items—*viz.*, Rs. 9,623 on account of payments to the Yeraoda Reformatory School and Rs. 9,263 under the head of "Miscellaneous" for boarding charges. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure from fees rose from 16·24 per cent. in the previous year to 20·36 per cent. in the year under report.

4. Mr. Candy was in charge of the department throughout the year. The inspecting staff seems to be sufficient for the work as it was owing to the illness of the Deputy Educational Inspector that the inspection work of the Buldana district fell into arrears. Mr. Candy is strongly in favour of reviving the post of Educational Inspector but, in my opinion, if any increase in the inspecting staff is needed it should take the form of one or two Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors to inspect the lowest class of schools which only teach up to the 3rd standard, thus relieving the Deputy Educational Inspectors and giving them more time for inspection of the higher class schools. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of visits paid to the schools in the province by the revenue officers.

5. In the secondary schools the results of the examinations in the higher classes were satisfactory, but in the lower classes were again disappointing. The prizes hitherto open to scholars in the high schools only have now been thrown open to all scholars in the Anglo-Vernacular schools learning the high school standards which is a commendable innovation.

6. The District Board and Municipal primary schools continue to be popular and the number of pupils appearing for examination and who passed has increased, but there seems to be room for improvement in the system of examination to ensure uniformity in awarding marks.

7. The training school for masters at Akola seems to answer the purpose for which it is maintained, *viz.*, to provide a supply of trained masters for the schools in the province. It would be interesting to know whether any masters trained in this school have risen to the higher grades of the Educational Department in the province. The private industrial schools seem to work successfully and remuneratively. The industrial training of boys and girls in the primary schools at Basim, Medsi and Wakad has proved attractive and deserves to be strongly supported. Very little progress has been made by the Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund towards establishing a technical school but the money subscribed, about one lakh of rupees, has meantime been invested in Government 3½ per cent. bonds.

8. The girls' schools are well attended and when a better class of trained school mistresses is obtained we may expect a rapid increase in the number of girls' schools and of girl pupils.

9. The Hindustani schools again show improvement in the number of schools and of scholars. One Muhammadan youth passed the matriculation examination.

10. The rule referred to in paragraph 7 of the report forms the subject of separate correspondence. The change is strongly opposed by all the District officers and a full report on the matter will shortly be submitted.

11. The report exceeds the prescribed limit of 15 pages and some of the appendices might be omitted.

12. Mr. Candy has conducted the administration of the department with care and energy and thanks are due to him and to those who have assisted him for their labours.

No. 1758 of 1902-03.

From

C. H. CANDY, Esq., B.A., LL.M.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

A. ELLIOTT, Esq.,

Officiating Commissioner,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 17th July 1902.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction for the year 1901-02. As this is also a quinquennial report the figures for each of the last five years are given in appendices. In two of these years the province suffered from famine, *viz.*, 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

II.—General and Statistical Summary of the Year's Operations.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year on the whole was favourable to the cause of education. The total number of schools with pupils attending them has considerably increased, by 114 schools and 6,704 pupils. The decrease in the District Board schools has been amply compensated by a large increase of pupils attending them showing an improvement in average strength. The number of Government and Municipal schools has remained stationary, but they show a large increase in the number of pupils. There is also an increase in the number both of schools and pupils under aided, unaided and private institutions. This is due to a good harvest and returning prosperity, although the effects of the last famine still continue to be felt in small villages in the form of diminished attendance. The average daily attendance shows improvement throughout.

3. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age has advanced from 20·8 to 24·04 for boys and 1·49 to 1·51 for girls. Though the number of Brahmins has increased, the percentage has slightly declined. Kunbis, Low-castes and Muhammadans show an increase in numbers and a rise in percentage.

4. Of the total expenditure 79·42 was direct expenditure against 80·66 last year. Under the District and Municipal Funds there was a decrease of 5·32 and 6·95 respectively, but under Provincial expenditure there was an increase of 3·38. This increase is only nominal, as it includes an amount of Rs. 9,623 expended on the Reformatory School at Yeraoda for juvenile offenders from Berar since 1889, which was brought into account this year. If this expenditure, which has really no connection with education in Berar, is excluded, the percentage of Provincial expenditure falls from 71·15 to 70. The proportion spent on secondary and primary schools has gone down from 18·28 to 17·03 and 59·92 to 58·48 respectively.

5. With respect to efficiency, as shown by the results of examination the High schools show a falling off. The Anglo-Vernacular schools have done better, and the primary schools have almost maintained their ground. The demand for instruction in English is still on the increase, the number of pupils learning English having risen from 3,530 to 4,195.

6. The work of inspection, on the whole, was done well. In the Buldana district, however, it got into arrears and had to be finished by lending assistance from other districts. Our inspecting staff requires strengthening. It is not necessary to add anything to what has been already stated in the last annual report and in my special report to the Government of India.

7. The rule allowing only three standards to be taught in schools having only one teacher has now been in force during two years. The Deputy Commissioner of Basim pointed out that this rule rendered it difficult for a certain number of boys to pass the 4th standard, which qualifies for patelships. If the villagers did not provide an assistant at their own expense, the boys would have to go from home to some village where the 4th standard was taught. This is a fair argument against the rule, but there are several good reasons for keeping it. The Inspecting Officers all report that the result has been good. The masters have been relieved from a too heavy burden and enabled to show improved quality of work in the first three standards. The villagers should be roused to secure a better attendance at their schools. An attendance of 45 boys secures two teachers from the department. A village or group of villages with a population of 1,100 should easily maintain this attendance, but many such villages are content to send only about 30 boys and must suffer for their apathy. The best policy is to refrain from opening small schools and to devote the funds to the better equipment of well-attended schools.

Schools and pupils.

8. The comparative figures for the last five years are shown in Appendix A. The total number of schools has increased from 1,036 last year to 1,150. The increase is confined to aided, unaided, and private schools, while Government and Municipal schools have remained stationary. Aided schools have increased by 108, unaided by 14 and private by 8. The District Board schools alone show a decrease of 16. This is due to want of adequate attendance in villages which are still suffering from the lingering effects of famine.

Contrasting the above figures with those of 1896-97, we find that the District Board schools still show a downward tendency. Municipal schools, which rose from 32 to 47 in 1898, have maintained their ground. Aided schools have risen at a bound and will approach the normal in a year or two. Unaided schools have almost retrieved the loss, though they are still far off from the abnormal figure of 1898-99. Private schools have risen by eight. The total number of schools is still less by 211 and of pupils by 964 compared with 1896.

The total number of pupils has risen from 46,675 in the 1900-01 to 53,379. The increase is shared by every class of institution, but more especially by District Board and aided schools, which show an increase of 3,200 and 2,613 respectively.

Compared with the figures of 1896, Government and Municipal schools show an increase of 596 and 2,389 pupils respectively, while all other schools show a decrease. The latter increase is especially noteworthy as showing that in populous centres in Berar education is advancing at a rapid stride. The number of pupils in Municipal schools has been steadily increasing since 1896, if we leave out of account the temporary check it received in 1900.

Turning to schools in different stages of instruction, we find that the number of High and Middle schools has remained the same, but the number of pupils attending them has risen by 64 and 318 respectively over those of last year. The District Board boys' schools have declined by 17, but the girls' schools have increased by 1. The number of Municipal boys' and girls' schools remains the same. All other primary schools show an increase except the one unaided girls' school which is now an aided school. Private institutions in

the elementary stage are the same, though in the advanced stage there is an increase of 6. Special schools have increased by 1.

The increase of pupils throughout the institutions of all stages is satisfactory. There is a slight decrease in the number of girls in District Board schools; and girls in unaided girls' schools have almost disappeared. In elementary private institutions boys and girls have both decreased.

Contrasting the figures with those of 1896, the increase of pupils in Government High and Middle schools stands out conspicuous, showing that famine affected them very little. The unaided High and Middle schools declined in the number of pupils. The District Board boys' and girls' schools and the pupils attending them show considerable decline, but the number of boy pupils is gradually rising to the former figure. The Municipal boys' and girls' schools show an increase both in number of institutions and the number of pupils attending them. The number of aided schools is still far behind that of 1896, but if circumstances continue to be favourable the deficiency will be made up in a year or two more. Such is also the case with the unaided schools. The number of pupils in the unaided industrial schools has considerably increased.

The percentage of institutions to number of towns and villages is 19·7 as compared with 17·7 last year.

The average number of square miles to every school is 16·2 against 18·06 of last year.

Of the 9 District Board schools that were temporarily closed at the end of the previous year, 2 were re-opened, while the rest remained permanently closed, and during the year under report 5 schools were temporarily and 20 were permanently closed; while 6 new schools were opened.

The average number of pupils for each Government secondary school is 159·6, for each District Board school 54·8, for each Municipal school 125, and for each aided and unaided (indigenous) school 21·4. All except the last show an increase.

Income of the department.

9. The chief sources of income are the educational grant, assignments from land revenues to educational cess, Municipal contributions, fees, popular subscription, sale proceeds of books, and articles manufactured at the Industrial School. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,47,141-2-4 against Rs. 4,30,865-4-6, an increase of Rs. 16,275-13-10. This increase is observed under all the heads of account except under Contributions paid by Municipalities. It is satisfactory to note that fees, popular contributions, and sale proceeds of books and articles show a large increase. A detailed statement is annexed as Appendix B.

Expenditure of the department.

10. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,75,998 against Rs. 4,38,063 in the preceding year (*vide* General Table IV in the Appendices). There is a decrease of Rs. 2,623 under Inspection, which is due partly to the posts of the Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Ellichpur districts, having been abolished finally, and partly to the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, being allowed to act for the Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector's post being left vacant. The principal items of increase are as follows :—

Under Secondary Schools there is an increase of Rs. 735 on the Private High School at Amraoti. Of the increase of Rs. 22,412 under Primary Schools, one-third represents expenditure on repairs and furniture debited to fees, one-third to greater expenditure by aided schools, and one-third to cost of primary classes in Anglo-Vernaclar schools formerly shown under Secondary Education. Special Schools show an increase of Rs. 7,333, but there was actually a decrease of Rs. 2,290 on the two Government special schools, *viz.*, the Training School and the Industrial School, the increase being due to the payments to the Yeraoda Reformatory of Rs. 9,623 brought into account for the first time. Similarly "Miscellaneous" includes Rs. 9,263 for boarding charges which were not

included in previous years. Without this item this heading would have shown a decrease. The remaining large item is Rs. 7,436 for buildings, due to the fact that District Board expenditure on these had to be suspended during the famine, and works which would have been undertaken then had to be added to the ordinary work of the year. The proportion of expenditure from the several funds to the total expenditure is as follows :—

General Revenues ...	44·59	against	48·66	in the previous year.
District Funds ...	26·21	„	26·67	do.
Municipal Funds ...	3·79	„	3.96	do.
Fees	20·36	„	16·24	do.
Subscriptions ...	5·05	„	4·38	do.

Appendix C compares the expenditure for the last five years, showing the percentage under each head of charge.

III.—Controlling Agencies.

Charge of the department.

11. I was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and toured through portions of all the districts except Buldana, inspecting the Anglo-Vernacular schools in those districts and all the primary schools met with on the route. I have been able to inspect some of the schools in the Buldana district since the close of the year. I conducted the annual examination of the two High schools and the two European schools at Amraoti. Besides taking part in the Government departmental examinations I superintended the Matriculation examination held at Amraoti in November last. I had several opportunities during the tours to confer with the leading men on educational matters, especially physical education, which requires special encouragement in Berar.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

12. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, retired on 23rd July 1901. In him the department has lost an experienced, energetic and conscientious officer who had performed long and meritorious service. On his retirement, the post of Educational Inspector was finally abolished. In my special report No. 4756, dated 15th February 1902, to the Government of India on the proposals of the Simla Educational Conference in November last, I have advanced strong arguments in favour of reviving this post in Berar. Mr. Laxman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ellichpur district, retired after 34 years' service, and was succeeded by Mr. Ramchandra Sadasheo Lele, B.A., Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Malkapur. The latter was appointed Head Clerk in my office in November and Mr. Vishwanath Mohoniraj Dharmadhikari, Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Amraoti, was put in charge of the district. Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Pitke, B.A., first grade Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, died on the 27th May 1901, and Mr. Gangadhar Raoji Sohoni, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, acted as Deputy Educational Inspector till November, when Mr. Balwant Vishnu Vaidya, Head Clerk of my office, was permanently appointed third grade Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district. Mr. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed, M.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was on three months' privilege leave from the 4th December 1901, when Mr. Muhammad Hussain, First Assistant, Training School, Akola, was appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana district, went on privilege leave of two months and a-half from 21st December 1901, and Mr. Shankar Narayan Dange, B.A., First Assistant, High School, Akola, officiated for him. Mr. Uddhao Madhav Ware, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district, was transferred to Akola as Head Master in the Anglo-Vernacular School. Mr. Gopal Ganesh Prabhune, Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana and Ellichpur districts, was appointed Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti district. Mr. Janardan Keshao Nagarkar, Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Tallegaon Dashasar, was appointed *vice* Mr. Prabhune. The former sub-deputyship was abolished when Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Maha-

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jani retired, and Mr. Nagarkar was transferred to Akola district, *vice* Mr. Sohoni, who was then acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district. Mr. Sohoni reverted to his post in November, and relieved Mr. Nagarkar to join his post as Second Assistant in the Training School, Akola.

Work of the subordinate inspecting staff.

13. The inspection work was on the whole well performed by the inspecting staff. All schools were inspected *in situ*, and I have satisfied myself from the special returns that all the inspecting officers travelled actively within their respective charges and performed their due share of school inspection. The inspection work could not be finished by the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector before the 31st March 1902 owing to want of time; by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Wun district, owing to an increase in the number of boys in the higher standards; and by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Buldana, owing to his illness and to his having lost the assistance of the former Sub Deputy Inspector. Some addition to the inspecting staff has been long felt necessary, and if my proposals in the special report referred to above are carried out it will give the Inspectors sufficient leisure to attend to the most important duty of advising the masters and showing them how to teach efficiently by their own example.

Visits of District Officers and their Assistants.

14. It is satisfactory to note that the number of visits paid by the Revenue officers has greatly increased throughout the province. Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Deputy Commissioner, Akola district, and Mr. Rustomji Faridonji, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana district, with their Assistants, showed the greatest interest in systematically visiting schools.

Municipal and District Boards.

15. Our relations with the District and Municipal Boards continued to be cordial. Many of the Vice-Chairmen of these bodies took lively interest in the management of the schools in their districts. The retirement of Rao Bahadur D. V. Bhagwat will be a great loss to education in the Akola district.

School Committees.

16. The work of the School Committees has been on the whole satisfactory. The number of visits paid by them has increased from 1,585 to 2,306. This figure is the highest on record during the last ten years, and testifies to the interest evinced by the public in educational matters.

It is needless to add that the visits of Revenue officers as well as of the District and Municipal Boards and School Committees go a long way to encourage village schoolmasters in showing efficient work.

IV.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

17. Of the 9 Berar scholars that were studying in the Bombay colleges on the 31st March 1901, 2 passed their B.A. and completed their college course; 4 passed the Intermediate, and 2 the Previous examination. One who is in the Grant Medical College passed the examination in Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids in July 1901, and will appear for the 1st examination in Medicine in 1902. It will be noticed from the above that all the scholars that were studying on the 31st March 1901 have sucessfully passed the several examinations for which they appeared. Three new scholarships were awarded during the year and thus there were 10 scholars on the 31st March 1902.

Of the ex-students of the Berar High schools studying in colleges, 2 passed the Intermediate, and 4 the Previous examination. Besides these, 2 more passed the 1st LL.B. and 1 the examination in Physics, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Of the 18 successful students, 6 were Beraris, 11 domiciled Beraris, and 1 non-Berari.

It was observed in the last Quinquennial Report of the Government of India that the progress of the ex-students was more satisfactory than that of the scholarship-holders. With a view to improve this unsatisfactory state of

things, a new system of selecting candidates for scholarships was introduced in the year 1896. The figures for the five years under the last quinquennial report were 19 scholars and 61 ex-students, while those for the next five years are 32 scholars and 36 ex-students. It will be seen from this that the new system has been working quite satisfactorily.

V.—School Education, General.

(a).—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

18. The number of secondary institutions remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28·3 High and 25 Middle schools —of which 1 High school and 1 Middle school are private institutions. The number of pupils attending the 26 institutions under Government management on the 31st March 1902 was 4,394 with an average daily attendance of 3,378 against 4,045 with an average daily attendance of 3,111 in the preceding year. The number of pupils has increased by 349, and the average daily attendance by 267. The percentage of increase in the number on roll this year is 8·6, and there is also a rise in the average daily attendance by 8·58. The latter percentage has not only made up last year's deficiency, but shows a satisfactory increase. The percentage of male pupils in the secondary course to male population of school-going age is 1·9 against 1·7 of last year.

Five of the Anglo-Vernacular schools have primary vernacular classes as well as their secondary English classes. Hitherto these primary classes have not been separately considered but included in the figures for "Middle Schools—English." This year their cost has been included under Primary Schools in column 9 of General Table IV. In calculating the cost of these classes we have taken the actual pay of the class teachers and added to the pay of the senior teacher the amount necessary to raise it to what he would draw as Head Master of a separate primary school, this amount being deducted from the pay of the Anglo-Vernacular school Head Master. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools under public management has for this reason apparently decreased from Rs. 77,911 to Rs. 72,084. Had the former system been retained, there would have been an increase from Rs. 77,911 to Rs. 78,600. It is satisfactory to note that the total cost of educating each pupil has declined from Rs. 19-13-5 to Rs. 18-13-1, and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 13-11-9 to Rs. 12-5-1. The total cost of educating each pupil in the High schools has also fallen from Rs. 57-4-2 to Rs. 48-12-10, and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 40-14-2 to Rs. 31-9-11.

Private High School.

19. The number of pupils in the Private High School, Amraoti, was 129 against 93 of last year and 137 of 1896. 14 candidates were sent up for the last Matriculation examination, of whom 4 or 28·5 passed. This percentage is rather low as compared with those of the last five years except that of 1896. The financial condition of the institution has considerably improved. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 1,936-4-0 against Rs. 1,692-8-0 of last year. One more teacher has been added to the staff. As compared with the last year's subscription of Rs. 51, the school has been able to secure the substantial amount of Rs. 1,395-0-6 as donation from the Amraoti public, who have thus shown renewed interest in this institution. The Private Middle School has been amalgamated with the Private High School.

The boarding-house which was closed during the famine year has been re-opened. There were 21 boarders on the 31st March 1902. A gymnasium also has been added.

Government High schools.

20. The number on roll in the Akola High School has increased from 182 to 215, but that in the Amraoti High School has fallen off from 295 to 290. The monthly average number on roll for the former rose from 176 to 184 and that for the latter from 228 to 282. These figures show that the number of pupils in the High Schools has increased, though the Amraoti High School shows a slight falling off in the number of pupils on 31st March. The results of the Bombay Matriculation

examination were poor in comparison with the excellent results of last year. Akola passed 6 out of 14, or 42·8 per cent., and Amraoti 13 out of 25, or 52 per cent. The percentage of the general result of the examination was 32 per cent.

The table given in Appendix D shows the Matriculation results of the last five years for the three High schools.

This year the Amraoti High School carried off two of the University scholarships and the Akola High School secured the third and the Sinclair Prize. Of the 19 pupils passed by the two High schools, 9 obtained more than 40 per cent. of marks. Of the 23 candidates that the Berar High schools passed, 10 were pure Beraris, 9 domiciled Beraris, and 4 non-Beraris, of whom 18 were Brahmins, 4 non-Brahmin Hindus, and 1 Muhammadan. Besides these, 1 ex-student from the Akola High School passed the Bombay Matriculation examination, while 6 ex-students from the Amraoti High School passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

The number of candidates that appeared at the Amraoti centre was 142 against 124.

Examination results in lower classes of High schools.

21. The results of the lower classes of the High schools do not show much change. The total number of passes has risen from 105 to 132, but their percentage has slightly gone down from 37·5 to 35·3. The Akola High School shows slight improvement under all the standards, while the results of the Amraoti High School have considerably deteriorated except under standard V. The result under standard IV still continues to be unsatisfactory as it has been for the last five years. As all the subjects in this standard are taught for the first time through the medium of English, the results as compared with those of the higher standards will more or less continue to be so, but it may be noticed that they do not seem to affect the results of the higher standards.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the following private gentlemen who were kind enough to assist me in examining the papers of the annual examination. They were:—

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, B.A., LL.B.; Messrs M. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B.; B. R. Angal, B.A., LL.B.; M. K. Chitnis, B.A., LL.B.; R. V. Mahajani, B.A., LL.B.; K. G. Damle, B.A., LL.B.; and N. K. Date, B.A. The suggestions which they offered were communicated to the Head Masters of the High schools, who, I am sure, will try to carry them out as far as practicable.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

22. The vernacular scholarship examination was held at Akola and Amraoti on the 15th January 1902 and the two following days. At Amraoti 18 candidates appeared on the Marathi and 2 on the Urdu side, and 2 from the former and 1 from the latter won the three scholarships. At Akola only 3 candidates appeared on the Marathi and 2 on the Urdu side, and only 1 on the Marathi side gained one scholarship. There is only one Urdu scholarship for the two High schools. The Akola High School still continues to be apathetic in the matter of this scholarship examination. Now that the course of studies has been fixed, I expect to see better preparation next year. Moreover, under the orders of the Government of India (No. 475, dated 6th November 1901), special hours are devoted under each standard for the teaching of vernacular, which will improve the quality of the vernacular knowledge of the pupils. All the 35 exhibitions attached to these institutions were filled up on the last day of the year under report.

High school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

23. Of the 24 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 13 had High school standards in addition to the three standards of the Anglo-Vernacular course, *viz.*, one had standards IV, V, and VI; five standards IV and V; and seven standard IV. After the annual examination held in November 1901, the class under standard IV was closed in Anglo-Vernacular school, Wun, but new ones were opened at Khamgaon, Shegaon, and Ellichpur Cantonment. The High school standard V class at Jalgaon was closed, while new ones were opened at Akot and Basim. Mehkar was allowed to teach standard VI, the amount of public contribution

for its maintenance being fixed at Rs. 500. All these classes are maintained by public contributions.

Results of examination of High school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

24. Thirty canditates under standard V and 104 under standard IV were sent up for examination from four and eleven schools respectively, and 19 of the former and 47 of the latter passed the test against 13 and 20 respectively of the previous year. The results under both the standards show decided improvement.

Compared with the results of the last five years, those of the year under report are the best. The schools at Yeotmal, Mehkar and Basim acquitted themselves very well. A change was introduced in the matter of awarding prizes in the High school standards. Hitherto these prizes were confined to the two High schools. Under the new system the field has been widened, so as to include all the Anglo-Vernacular schools teaching High school standards in order to make the competition keener, with the result that three prizes were awarded to students from Mehkar and Yeotmal under standard V and four to students from Akot and Yeotmal under standard IV.

Results of examination in the Middle school course.

25. The total number of passes has risen from 834 to 882. The percentage of passes has also increased from 53·1 to 55·2. Compared with the results of the last five years, this result is superior to all except that of 1899, when the percentage of passes was the same. Standards I and II did well, but the III standard result was not up to the mark.

Middle school exhibitions.

26. All the exhibitions (124) except 4 attached to the Anglo-Vernacular schools were filled on the 31st March.

High school entrance examination.

27. This examination under Anglo-Vernacular standard III was as usual held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti at the end of October and conducted by the Head Masters and the teachers of the High schools. In all 258 candidates—146 at Akola and 112 at Amraoti—appeared from 16 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 6 Vernacular schools with English classes, of whom 75 passed and 99 were considered fit to be promoted to the 1st High school standard (Anglo-Vernacular standard IV). As usual the Amraoti Anglo-Vernacular School did very well and sent to the High School the largest number, *viz.*, 46. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Morsi, Shegaon and Chikhli also did well. The results of the Marathi schools except that of Buldana sending candidates for this examination were far from satisfactory.

(*b*).—*Primary Schools.*

Primary schools for boys under public management.

28. The number of District Board schools for boys has decreased from 585 to 568, while the number of Municipal schools has remained unchanged. Thus there was a decrease of 17 District Board schools, which may be ascribed to the irregular attendance of the pupils in small villages. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the decrease has been more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the number of pupils. During the year, 2 of the 9 District Board schools, temporarily closed last year, could be reopened. Twenty more schools had again to be permanently and 5 temporarily closed for want of attendance. Six new schools were opened during the year under report.

Comparing the figures of the last five years it will be noticed that the District Board boys' schools had a continuous rise notwithstanding the first famine of 1896. But the second famine of 1899-1900 appears to have affected the villages so disastrously that they will take some years to recover completely from the shock. The Municipal schools being situated in big towns have not only maintained their ground but gained in the number of pupils attending

them. Consolidation rather than extension appears to be what has actually taken place.

29. The number of pupils on roll on the last day of the year was 31,693 in the District Board schools and 4,791 in the Municipal schools against 28,579 and 4,418 respectively. The percentages of increase in these schools are therefore 10·9 and 6·8 respectively. The percentages of the average daily attendance to average monthly number on roll have risen from 71·4 to 72·2, and from 75·9 to 76·5 in the District Board and Municipal schools respectively. Comparing this figure with the figures of the last five years, we find that the total number of pupils in District Board and Municipal schools stands next to the year 1898-99, a year of general prosperity.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

30. The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has risen from 846 to 944, and that of towns and villages with a population of 500 souls and more which have schools public or private has also risen from 742 to 798. The number of towns and villages having a population of 500 or more souls without any schools has consequently decreased from 879 to 823. Out of 1,621 towns and villages in the province, 50·7 per cent. are in need of primary schools, either public or private. The District Boards are unable to open new schools with the funds at their disposal. Under the orders of the Government of India, the District Boards have been requested to supply the necessary information for devising a working plan for the extension of primary education. All the information is not yet received. I have, however, sketched out a rough outline as to how it may be carried out in my special report to the Government of India.

Expenditure on primary boys' schools under public management.

31. The total expenditure from all sources has increased from Rs. 2,21,022 to Rs. 2,33,581. Half the increase is nominal, being due to the inclusion in column 9 of the cost of primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools as explained above in paragraph 18. The remainder of the increase is mainly due to larger amounts being spent on repairs.

The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 7-0-1 to Rs. 6-8-0, and that to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 2-6-11 to Rs. 2-3-8, owing to a large increase in the number of pupils. The amount expended from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 444, but the percentage decreased from 35 to 34·3. District Fund expenditure decreased by Rs. 526, and the percentage from 45 to 43·6. From Municipal Funds there was a decrease of Rs. 1,026, the percentage being 3 against 3·6. Popular contributions show a decrease of Rs 986 on last year's high figure, the percentage falling from 4·1 to 3·9. Fees show a large recovery of Rs. 7,437, the percentage rising from 12·1 to 15.

Results of examinations.

32. Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and nine pupils were examined under standards I—VI, of whom 13,853 pupils passed against 20,928 and 12,936 respectvely of the previous year. The percentage of passes has however gone down from 61·6 to 60·7. The results under all the standards except the fifth have improved. The percentage of passes is, on the whole, low in the Amraoti district, and still lower in the Ellichpur district, owing perhaps to the standard of examination being pitched too high by the new Deputy Educational Inspector.

Progress in the lower primary stage.

33. Out of the total of 52,761 of pupils under different stages of instruction, there were 34,384 or 65·1 per cent. in the lower primary stage, against 29,233 or 63·4 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 41 per cent. were reading printed books, and 24·1 per cent. were not reading printed books, against 39·6 and 23·7 respectively of the previous year.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

34. At the beginning of the year there were 35 primary schools with English classes; 6 more classes were opened during the year and 4 closed; thus there were 37 classes on the 31st March last. Of the 6 new classes, 1 was opened in Akola, 1 in Buldana, 2 in Wun, and 2 in Ellichpur district. 572 pupils from 34 schools were examined under standards I and II, and 287 of them passed with a percentage of 50·1. The number of passes has increased, but the percentage has gone down slightly. With the increase in number of these classes, qualified teachers for out-of-the-way places on Rs. 15 per mensem could hardly be secured. The Honourable the Resident has been pleased to sanction an enhanced rate of public contribution (Rs. 240 instead of Rs. 180) for opening such new classes or continuing the old ones. It is hoped that this will improve their efficiency.

On comparing the figures given in the table Appendix E, it will be observed that the number of such classes, the number of pupils examined, and the number of passes, have been steadily increasing. The percentage of passes is more than 50 except in 1898-99, when it was 46·3.

Bonuses to teachers.

35. During the year under report 255 teachers were considered fit for an award of bonus under the rules, and they earned an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,053-8-0. The time has now come that the system of awarding bonuses to teachers may be replaced by increasing the pay of the lowest teachers from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and raising the grades of primary schoolmasters.

Masters dismissed and fined.

36. During the year under report, 2 masters were dismissed for overstaying leave and making a false report, and 3 were reduced for unsatisfactory work. I regret that I had to fine 20 masters for neglect of duty, nearly half of whom belong to the Amraoti district.

Jail school.

37. There were 16 juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail on the 31st March 1902 against 19 in the previous year. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola district, examined the school in August last. The prisoners were divided into four classes, and knew fairly well what was taught to them. The teacher takes interest in his work and does his duty satisfactorily.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

38. At the close of the year under report there were two schools aided by fixed monthly grants. They were the two Mission schools at Amraoti, one for boys and the other for girls, under the management of the Free Church Mission. The boys' school had 178 pupils on roll against 166. It taught four primary and two Anglo-Vernacular standards, and passed 72 against 69 pupils, and received Rs. 50 as monthly grant. The girls' school had on its roll 38 against 35 girls, and passed 15 against 20 under the first four standards. It received a monthly grant of Rs. 16.

Indigenous schools.

39. The number of indigenous schools rose from 339 to 460, and the number of those examined during the year from 337 to 481. The number examined is greater than the number existing on the 31st March, as some of these schools are closed just after the examination. In all 460 schools succeeded in earning grants against 322. The total grant earned by these institutions is Rs. 8,958-1-11 against Rs. 7,827-10-2. The average grant per school is Rs. 19-7-6 and per pupil Rs. 1-13-8.

Contrasting these figures with those of the last five years, we find that the number of these schools and the number of pupils attending them are going down from year to year since 1896, owing to high prices of food-grains which prevailed continuously throughout the period. The rise in the year under report may be attributed to circumstances generally favourable to the cause of education. The general character of these schools, however, continues to be as ephemeral as ever. Though they impart some instruction in the lower stages of primary

education, it is very doubtful whether it has any practical utility. With a view to make these schools more steady and to improve the quality of instruction imparted in them by attracting trained teachers, I have already given an outline of a combined system of grants in my special report to the Government of India. This is however a question of funds, and unless they are provided nothing can be done in this direction.

Employment under Government.

40. In all 92 ex-students of our schools obtained employment under Government on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 a month against 108. Of these, 66 were employed in the Educational Department, 6 in the Revenue and Judicial, 2 in the Police, 1 in the Medical, 3 in the Postal, 1 in the Forest, 2 in the Abkari, and 1 in the Military Department. Besides these, 5 were employed in private firms, 2 in Municipalities, 1 in Local Board, and 2 in libraries.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

41. Of the 42,816 pupils on roll at the close of the year, 81·72 per cent. were Hindus, 17·21 Muhammadan, ·1 Christians, ·06 Parsees, ·28 Buddhists, and ·63 others. Of the Hindus, 13·55 were Brahmins, 24·1 Kunbis, 5·17 low castes, and 38·9 others.

A comparison of these figures with those of the last five years shows an increase in the percentages of Kunbis, low-caste Hindus, Muhammadans and others. It is a matter for satisfaction that the backward classes are acquiring a taste for education. A detailed statement is annexed as Appendix F.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

42. Appendix G gives the proportion between the cess payers and non-cess payers. During the year under report the number of cess payers and non-cess payers in the High schools is almost the same. Middle schools and Municipal schools have more non-cess payers than cess payers. It is quite natural that the latter should predominate over the former in the District Board schools. In the girls' schools both of the District and Municipal Boards, there are more pupils from the non-cess payers, as this class is generally more educated. It will be noticed on a comparison of the figures for the last five years that the total number of cess payers is gradually, but very slowly, increasing.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

43. Pupils from the richer and middle classes have slightly declined by ·09 and ·96 per cent. respectively, but those from the poor class have increased by 1·15 per cent. The details are given in Appendix H.

School houses.

44. Two school houses for District Board schools, which were under construction last year, have been completed during the year under report. The Municipal Girls' School house at Yeotmal was constructed during the year.

The total amount spent on original works was Rs. 8,956 against Rs. 1,520 in the previous year. This sum is made up of Rs. 474 from General Revenues, Rs. 8,111 from District Funds, and Rs. 371 from subscriptions.

It appears from the district reports that 78 primary schools want new buildings, and 53 additional accommodation. Sixty-nine schools are held in rented buildings.

Repairs.

45. Repairs to school houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 22,959 against Rs. 13,641 in the preceding year, Rs. 2,752 having been spent from General Revenues, Rs. 17,365 from District Funds, and Rs. 2,842 from Municipal Funds.

Government expenditure on school buildings.

46. The total Government expenditure on school buildings was Rs. 3,226. No new buildings for Anglo-Vernacular schools were constructed, nor were the old ones extended, for want of funds. I represented the urgent needs of these growing schools, pointing out that nothing had been spent on

buildings for them during the last six years. The average annual expenditure under this head had previously been Rs. 12,000. The Honourable the Resident was pleased to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 a year from the current year, so that in time these schools may be properly housed.

School libraries and apparatus.

47. Books, maps, and apparatus of the value of Rs. 2,752 were supplied to schools under public management. Of this sum Rs. 734 were spent on secondary schools, Rs. 35 on the Training School, and the remainder on primary schools.

VI.—School Education.

Special.

Institution for training teachers.

48. There is only one institution of the kind, called the Training School, which trains teachers for primary schools. It has two divisions, one Marathi and the other Hindustani. For the Marathi side the course of instruction is for three years, and there are three teachers for the three classes. There is only one class in the Hindustani division with a single teacher. This class goes through a two years' course, new admissions being made to it every alternate year. Besides these four teachers, there is the Principal, who manages this institution in both its divisions. There are 50 stipendiary students in the Marathi division, and 10 in the Hindustani. All the stipendiary places were filled on 31st March last. Besides these there were two paying students on the Marathi side. In the annual certificate examination, 15 out of 25 students against 14 out of 18 passed in the first year's course; 10 out of 17 against 9 out of 13 in the second year's course, and 8 out of 8 against 4 out of 10 in the third year's course. On the Hindustani side 5 out of 7 passed the second year's course. The total number examined on both the sides was 57 against 50, of whom 38 against 34 came out successful. The percentage of passes has slightly declined by 1·4. In an institution of this kind, where the number of students is generally limited to the stipendiary places, and the number of passes continues almost the same from year to year, a little variation in the percentage of the latter requires no explanation. On the whole all the classes have done well and have supplied the requisite number to form full upper classes. Ten students from the Marathi and 7 from the Hindustani side were sent out as teachers on salaries ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20. Strict discipline is maintained by the school staff, and no opportunity of impressing moral principles on the minds of the pupils is lost.

The total expenditure incurred on the institution amounted to Rs. 8,603 against Rs. 9,895. Of this amount Rs. 4,484 were spent on establishment, Rs. 3,769 on stipends, and the remainder on contingencies, repairs to buildings &c. In my report No. 4756, dated 15th February 1902, I have proposed that a new building should be provided for the Training School—a necessary measure, if the scope of its work is to be widened.

Examination for entrance into the Training School.

49. The examination for admission into the Training School was held on the 28th October 1901, when 36 candidates presented themselves on the Marathi side. Eight of these were not allowed to appear as they did not fulfil the condition of age. Out of the 28 examined, 17 were selected. Eight new candidates were examined in two batches of four each in November and December, and were found fit for admission. In all 25 candidates were admitted, and all the stipendiary places were filled up by the end of December. On the Hindustani side 18 presented themselves for the examination, of whom 10 were chosen. The Principal complains that good students are not attracted to the institution. It is, however, gratifying to note that five masters from the lower vernacular schools were admitted into the School. The new rules laid down by the Government of India for the admission of masters from the primary schools into the Training School are sufficiently liberal, and a limited number of masters from every district can now be admitted every year. I have asked the

several District and Municipal Boards to make budget provision for such masters for the year 1903-04. The institution, however, requires re-constituting with a stronger staff of teachers. I have already dealt with this subject in detail in my special report to the Gevernment of India.

Practising school.

50. This institution is attached to the Training School with a view to give the Training School students the benefit of practical teaching. It is managed under the supervision of the Principal by a master assisted by four Training School students who work in the school for a week, and are then replaced by another four. The master is paid from the General Revenues and District and Municipal Funds proportionately.

Drawing.

51. In all 57 pupils appeared for the 1st grade examination in drawing at the two centres in Berar. Of these, 23 were from the Akola High School, 18 from the Amraoti High School, and 16 from the Training School. Fifteen passed in all the subjects against 14, of whom 9 were from the Akola High School, 3 from the Amraoti High School, and 3 from the Training School; and all of them obtained certificates. The results do not compare favourably with those of the last five years, and it is hoped that the heads of the three institutions will pay more attention to this useful subject.

Seven more boys appeared for the 2nd grade examination, of whom one from the Training School passed in free-hand, and one in model drawing. One of its students obtained a certificate. One boy in the 1st grade obtained a prize in geometry, and another in the 2nd grade in model drawing.

Industrial training.

52. There were four industrial schools in the province on the 31st March against three in the previous year. They were one Government Industrial school at Amraoti, two maintained by Missions at Akola and Ellichpur, and one re-opened by Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak of Akola. The three private institutions are unaided ones. A new departure is the attempt being made in the primary schools at Basim, Wakad, and Medsi to impart industrial training to pupils out of school hours. They are not separate schools. Common industries such as cane work, tape making, carpentry, book binding, and sewing &c., are taught to the pupils. The requisite materials are provided from a fund collected for that purpose by Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan, Tahsildar of Basim. This experiment will be watched with interest, and if possible extended to other towns.

Government Industrial School, Amraoti.

53. The number on the roll of this institution at the close of the year was 14 against 11, 5 of whom belong to the carpentry, 4 to the smithing, and 5 to the tailoring class. Of these 14 pupils, 8 received stipends of Rs. 4 a month and 6 were free. The school showed only slight improvement over the previous year; but a comparison of the last five years' figures discloses the fact that it did not serve the purpose very usefully for which it was opened. (*Vide* Appendix J). It is hoped, however, that the Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund will succeed in getting an amount sufficient to start an industrial school on a wider basis, to which the money now spent on this school can be given as a grant-in-aid.

The total cost of the school for the year for establishment, stipends and contingencies was Rs. 2,157-12-3. The cost of materials used during the year was Rs. 1,628-13-0, on which the profit from sale proceeds was Rs. 415-10-6.

Alliance Mission Workshop, Akola.

54. The Mission Workshop at Akola continues to do good work under Mr. Rogers. There were 27 apprentices with an average daily attendance of 23. Of them, 22 were Christians, 3 Muhammadans, and 2 Hindus.

Mr. Rogers reports that the work of instruction is progressing steadily. No difficulty is found in getting a sufficient number of boys from the Mission orphanage, as they show a great liking for this instruction.

Korku Mission School, Ellichpur.

In this Mission School there were 58 boys, of whom 20 were Korkus and Gonds, 3 Kunbis, and 35 Christians. They devote half the day to study in Hindi up to standard IV, and half to the workshop, where they are instructed in masonry, painting, carpentry and smithing.

Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak's Practical Engineering class at Akola.

55. Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak's class, which was closed on account of famine, was re-opened on the 1st November 1901. There were 10 pupils in the class on the 31st March, average number on roll and average daily attendance being the same. Of these 8 were Brahmins, 1 Vidur, 1 Kunbi. Instruction was imparted in the four technical branches—smithing, carpentry, engineering and fitting. The class is under the supervision of Mr. G. V. Kolhatkar, 1st Class Engineer, whose services have been engaged during the year. More attention is paid to practice than to theory, though the latter is not neglected. One of the candidates from this class was sent up for the 2nd class Bombay Boiler examination and came out successful.

Scheme for compulsory manual training.

56. Rao Bahadur D. V. Bhagwat's scheme for compulsory manual training in the Akola High School has been sanctioned for five years by the Local Government. It will be given a fair trial when the necessary funds are provided.

Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land measuring.

57. The patwari class attached to the Akola High School was opened on the 10th June 1901, and was temporarily closed on the 10th February 1902 as the patwaris were engaged in the jamabandi work. During the period 5 examinations were held and 235 patwaris were examined, of whom 151 or 64·2 per cent. passed. The average number on roll and the average daily attendance were 47·9 and 40·1 respectively. The total number admitted was 208. When the class was temporarily closed the number on roll was 26. The total amount of fees collected was Rs. 443. The class has been re-opened since the close of the year under report.

VII.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

58. The number of primary girls' schools has increased from 46 to 48 owing to the separation of the girls' classes in the District Board Hindustani School at Anjangaon as an independent school, and to an increase of one in the aided girls' schools in the Ellichpur district. The number of girls learning in these schools has risen from 1,999 to 2,110, but the number of those learning in boys' schools has further decreased from 840 to 763. The net increase is therefore 39. Besides these there were 5 girls attending the Anglo-Vernacular schools, 4 in the Akola and 1 in the Buldana district. The total number of passes has decreased from 833 to 804. The latter number does not include girls (34) that passed from the two European schools at Amraoti. The decline in passes is observable under standards I, V and VI. The average cost of educating each girl in female schools under public management was Rs. 7-7-6.

A comparison of the figures of the last five years reveals the fact that there is a slight variation in the total number of girls' schools, but the number of girls attending them, which had gone down on account of the famine of 1896, shows a continuous rise since 1899. It is, however, to be noted that since 1896 the number of girls attending boys' schools has been steadily going down, the difference between 1896-97 and 1901-02 being 939 or 55 per cent.

Female teachers.

59. It has been already noticed in previous reports that want of female teachers was very keenly felt in Berar. It was therefore thought necessary to have a class of our own where mistresses could be trained. Accordingly a scheme was submitted for the sanction of the Local Government, which was received about the end of

February (*vide* Secretary for Berar's No. 545, dated 14th February 1902) This class has been opened at Akola since the close of the year. It is hoped that this will supply us with an adequate number of competent female teachers. At present we have nine head mistresses, of whom three are trained, and four assistant mistresses, of whom one is trained.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

European and Eurasian schools.

60. There were two schools at Amraoti for European and Eurasian children on the 31st March 1902:—

(1) The Convent school had on its roll 20 boys and 23 girls against 20 boys and 25 girls respectively. The average daily attendance was 17·6 and 22·7 respectively. I inspected the school in December last; 17 boys and 27 girls were examined, of whom 14 boys and 26 girls passed. The results continue to be satisfactory. The highest standard taught in the boys' division was IV and that in the girls' was VII. There were one Parsi boy and three girls. The school received a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from General Revenues and Rs. 50 per mensem from the Camp Municipality; the latter grant was discontinued in October last.

(2) The Anglican school had on its roll 9 boys and 11 girls with an average daily attendance of 9·3 and 9·8 respectively. All these children were European or Eurasian. Seven boys and eight girls were examined, all of whom passed. The highest standard was V in boys' and IV in girls' division. The school received a grant of Rs. 200 from Government during the year under report, and the subscription amounted to Rs. 665-10-0. A monthly grant of Rs. 40 has been sanctioned since the close of the year. This school was opened in 1897-98.

Hindustani schools for Muhammadans.

61. There were 82 schools on the 31st March 1902 against 79. Of these three were Anglo-Urdu and the rest primary. Of the latter 65 were for boys and 13 for girls. One Hindustani indigenous school existed at the end of the year.

The District Board schools have increased by four for boys and one for girls, while the Municipal schools have remained stationary.

The number of pupils attending these schools increased from 4,510 to 4,912. If we add to this number 2,993 Muhammadan pupils studying in the Marathi, Anglo-Marathi, and High schools, and also the Training School, Industrial school, and private schools, and deduct 169 non-Muhammadans learning in purely Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadans under instruction will be 7,736 against 6,946 in the previous year.

The number of pupils examined rose from 2,396 to 2,566 and the number of passes from 1,715 to 1,772. Fifty-five Muhammadans were studying in the three High schools, and one passed the Matriculation examination. The number of English classes attached to Hindustani primary schools remains the same, *viz.*, four. Three of them are maintained from private subscriptions. There are three primary Marathi schools at Hiverkhed in the Akola district, Kalamb in the Wun, and Mulawa in the Basim districts to which Urdu classes are attached. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, is not in favour of this amalgamation scheme on the ground that it puts a considerable strain on the young pupils to learn Urdu after school hours.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

62. The Muhammadans of this province appear to be quite alive to their sense of duty in the matter of education for the youths of their community. Subscriptions were raised to meet the wants of poor boys. In some places extra assistant masters were entertained by liberal-minded gentlemen for some months. Several Muhammadan gentlemen have also helped the cause of education by lending houses for the use of schools. The department is ever ready to give a helping hand to education among Muhammadans whenever they come forward to render any sort of assistance.

Aborigines.

63. There were two schools for the aboriginal races in the Melghat, one at Chikalda and the other at Kusumkot. The total number of aboriginal pupils in these and other schools was 296 against 252. One hundred pupils were examined, of whom 56 passed—28, 18, 2, 6, 1 and 1 under standards I, II, III, IV, V and VI respectively.

Since 1896 the number of aborigines has been steadily increasing. The great famine of 1900 brought down the number from 266 to 245, which was only a temporary check. It is gratifying to note that this backward class has been making progress in education.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

64. The number of low-caste pupils in all classes of schools was 2,552 against 2,216. The numbers examined and passed rose from 663 and 418 to 876 and 530 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that they are recovering so soon from the effects of famine. The number in the secondary schools has risen from 15 to 61. As to the progress of this class during the last five years the remark made at the end of the last paragraph holds good.

There was only one separate school for low-caste people at Jawla in the Akola district. Special schools for these castes have been closed, as there is no difficulty about these boys attending ordinary schools.

Appendix K gives the details for the aborigines and low castes for the last five years.

IX.—Private Schools.

Private schools.

65. There were 13 schools with 447 pupils against 5 with 423 pupils. One of these teaches Sanskrit and astronomy. Ten of them are advanced, of which eight are for boys and two for girls, which in addition to Koran teach Arabic and Persian. The rest are elementary. The latter are Mission schools, one for boys at Akola and two for girls at Khamgaon and Chikalda.

X.—Hostels or Boarding-Houses.

Boarding houses.

66. There were ten boarding houses against eight, one being newly opened at Shirasgaon and one in the Amraoti Private High School. Seven of them are aided and three unaided. Five (three for Hindus and two for Muhammadans) were attached to the Training School and Government High Schools, one to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Ellichpur Cantonment, one to the village school at Keliweli, one at Shirasgaon, one at Akola founded by the late Janu Mahar, and one to the Private High School, Amraoti, *vide* appendix M. The monthly average number of boarders was 188. The average monthly charge for each boarder in the High Schools and the Training School ranged from Rs. 5-4-4 to Rs. 6-5-9 for Hindus and from Rs. 3-8-2 to Rs. 4-2-6 for Muhammadans.

None of the boarding-houses has a resident master except at Keliweli, where the boys live with the head master. The General Table No. VIII does not, for want of details, include six Mission schools at Akola, Khamgaon, Yeotmal, Buldana, Basim and Chikalda, where the children, mostly orphans, are boarded under the excellent supervision of the missionaries.

XI.—Physical and Moral Training.

Physical education.

67. Drill forms a regular part of our school curriculum. All schools are provided with an excellent drill book in Marathi. Definite exercises have been fixed for primary as well as Anglo-Vernacular standards, and the important schools are placed under the instruction of circle gymnasts. It is satisfactory to note that drill is regularly taught by masters themselves in almost all the primary schools. Children in primary schools play native games, while those in Anglo-Vernacular and High schools have taken kindly to foot-ball and cricket.

The Berar Athletic Association, mention of which was made in last year's report, was duly organized under the distinguished patronage of the Honour-

able the Resident. Mr. A. Elliott, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, also kindly consented to be its president. The Association has at present on its list 9 life members and 48 subscribers. It is sure to exercise a wholesome influence on the physical education of our student world.

A cricket match was played between the two High Schools in December last. There was also a competition in gymnastics, running and jumping. On the whole the Akola High School fared badly, and it is hoped that its Head Master will take more interest in the physical education of the boys. It has been settled to widen the sphere of these competitive matches by allowing Anglo-Vernacular schools also to join in them.

Moral training.

68. Strict discipline is maintained in all schools. Cases of breach of discipline are very rare. No special book for moral instruction has been prescribed as the text books appointed afford ample opportunities to teachers to dwell on the moral principles to be observed.

XII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text Books and other Educational Literature.

Text Book Committee.

69. At the beginning of the year the Text Book Committee had 5 books on hand for review and 18 more were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on 6 of them, and 17 books remained on hand at the close of the year.

Two quarterly meetings were held during the year under report, and the question of revising the 2nd and 3rd Marathi Books (Berar Educational Department) was discussed and finally settled. With a view to make these books more useful to the boys of the agricultural class it was decided to insert some lessons on agricultural subjects in a simple style in the new edition which will shortly be printed.

Book depôts and the cash account of the Central Book Depôt, Akola.

70. A new branch book depôt having been opened at Rallegaon, there are now 1 central book depôt at Akola and 31 branch book depôts attached to schools in all the districts.

The financial results of the year's working of the depôts are clearly stated in Appendix L.

An annual allotment of Rs. 15,000 is made for the purchase of books &c. The amount actually drawn from the treasury was Rs. 14,931.

Books &c., were sold to the value of Rs. 19,468, and after paying Rs. 636 commission to the branch depôt keepers, the sum of Rs. 18,858 was repaid into the treasury, producing a profit to Government of Rs. 4,537.

If from this sum be deducted Rs. 1,817, the cost of establishment in the Central Book-Depôt, which forms an item in the Educational Budget, there is a clear gain to Government of Rs. 2,720, of which the Educational Department does not get the benefit.

Literature.

71. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 16 against 19 in the preceding year. There was nothing worthy of notice in these publications. One of them was registered for copyright. All these books are in Marathi.

Public libraries.

72. There were 35 libraries against 29 in the previous year and 37 in 1896-97. Seven new libraries were opened and one closed during the year. The monthly income varies from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 59-1-4.

Printing presses.

73. The number of printing presses was 15 against 13 in the previous year and 11 in 1896-97. Of these 3 were at Akola, 8 were at Amraoti, and 4 at Telhara, Khamgaon, Basim, and Ellichpur.

Educational Conference.

74. The Educational Conference was this year held at Amraoti on the 2nd December 1901 and the following three days, and was largely attended by inspectors and teachers. It has been serving a useful purpose, and several of its suggestions are given effect to. A special report has already been submitted.

Extraneous work of educational employés.

75. There were 112 teachers in charge of post offices on allowances ranging from Rs. 3 to 6. On the whole their work is satisfactory.

Some of the teachers in the Malkapur and Khamgaon taluqs assisted, as supervisors, the Revenue officers in combating plague, which made its appearance for the first time in Berar as a regular epidemic disease about the end of February. It affected Malkapur, Chikhli, and Khamgaon taluqs. It has almost disappeared since the close of the year under report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.,

Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

GENERAL TABLES.

I.—Abstract return of schools and scholars.

II.—Abstract return of expenditure.

III.—Returns of schools and scholars (detailed).

III (*a*).—Classification of scholars according to sexes and race or creed.

IV.—Return of expenditure (detailed).

V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils.

VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations.

VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses.

IX.—Beturn of European and Eurasian schools and scholars.

X.—Return of expenditure on European and Eurasian schools.

XI.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in European and Eurasian schools.

APPENDICES.

EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

(For details see

Area and population.							Public School Education, General.	
Total area in square miles.	No. of towns and villages.		Population.				Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2		3		4		5	6
17,717	Towns ...	39	Males ...	1,394,107	Institutions for	Males ...	28	1,056
	Villages ...	5,785	Females ...	1,358,311		Females ...	...	48
	Total ...	5,824	Total ...	2,752,418		Total ...	28	1,104
					Scholars.	Males ...	4,564	45,314
						Females ...	5	2,878
						Total ...	4,56	48,192

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public*

(For details see

	Total direct expenditure on public School Education, General.		Technical and
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	74,562	2,66,897	8,603
For females	...	18,007	...
Total ...	74,562	2,84,904	8,603
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—15 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	21·17	44·59	4·05
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—15 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	83·88	...
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—15 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1·52	88·83	...
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—15 to total expenditure on public instruction.	15·66	59·85	1·81
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial revenues ...	12 5 1	...	145 8 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 1 1	...	...
Total cost ...	18 13 1	...	145 13 0
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	2 2 0	...
Cost to Local Funds	...	3 4 11	...
Total cost ...	...	6 10 3	...
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	2 1 4	...
Cost to Municipal Funds... ...	...	2 10 1	...
Total cost ...	...	6 1 2	...
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	...
Total cost ...	...	...	...
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	1 3 4	...
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	0 1 10	...
Total cost ...	...	4 1 2	...
Unaided institutions. Total cost	16 11 11	4 1 6	...
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	11 14 4	3 14 8	145 8 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	0 0 11	2 10 0	...
Total cost ...	18 11 11	6 0 11	145 13 0

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1901-02.

General Table III.)

Institutions.			Private institutions.				
Technical and Industrial schools.							
Training schools.	All other special schools. Other schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	4	1,089	8	1	1,098	Institutions to number of towns and villages	18·8
...	...	48	2	2	52		0·8
1	4	1,137	10	3	1,150		19·6
62	109	50,049	144	100	50,293	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	24·0
...	...	2,883	17	186	3,086	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ...	1·4
62	109	52,932	161	286	53,379		12·9

Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1901-02.

General Table IV.)

instruction.		Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								
Industrial schools.	All other special schools.									
Industrial schools.	Other schools (Reformatory)	Total.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
395	9,623	3,60,080	17,700	28,623	10,691	8,956	7,924	24,017	97,911	4,75,998
...	...	18 007								
395	9,623	3,78,087	17,700	28,623	10,691	8,956	7,924	24,017	97,911	4,75,998
0·19	4·53	74·58	8·34	12·75	4·92	0·22	...	—·76	25·47	...
...	...	83·88	...	1·25	...	6·50	...	8·37	16·12	...
...	...	90·35	...	...	1·01	...	...	8 64	9·65	...
0·08	2·02	79·42	3·72	6·01	2·25	1·88	1·67	5·05	20·58	...
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.								
43 14 3	*	14 3 9								
...	...	0 1 0								
43 14 3	...	20 10 2								
...	...	2 2 0								
...	...	3 4 11								
...	...	6 10 3								
...	...	2 1 4								
...	...	2 10 1								
...	...	6 1 2								
...	...	...								
...	...	...								
...	...	...								
...	...	1 3 4								
...	...	0 1 10								
...	...	4 1 2								
...	...	6 3 6								
43 14 3	*	2 15 2								
...	...	2 6 5								
43 14 3	...	7 5 1								

* The cost of educating each pupil under this column cannot be ascertained as the sum of Rs. 9,623 represents the accumulated cost of expenditure for juvenile offenders from Berar to the Yeraoda Reformatory School since 1889.

GENERAL TABLE III.—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institution.	Public											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Secondary Schools.												
School Education, General. — For boys. — High schools ...	2	505	466	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. — Middle Schools, English ...	24	3,889	3,711	2,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	4,394	4,177	3,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.												
For boys	...	...	...	...	598	36,484	34,915	25,424	...	...	...	...
For girls.	...	...	...	...	42	1,938	1,869	1,264	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	640	38,422	36,784	26,688	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters	1	62	59	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	1	14	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	76	72	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of colleges and schools of Public Instruction	28	4,470	4,249	3,444	640	38,422	36,784	26,668	...	...	...	...

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1901-02.

Institutions.										Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.								
Under private management.																		
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	1	129	100	75	3	634	634	...	463	...	171	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	46	48	33	25	3,935	2,577	1	220	...	3,710	5	5	...	
...	...	...	...	2	175	148	108	28	4,569	3,211	1	683	...	3,881	5	5	...	
394	8,725	8,198	6,796	64	807	733	619	1,056	46,016	946	...	...	...	45,248	768	768	...	
6	238	238	199	...	...	...	...	48	2,176	29	34	...	...	37	2,076	...	66	
400	8,963	8,436	6,995	64	807	733	619	1,104	48,192	975	34	...	...	45,285	2,844	768	66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	95	96	91	4	109	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	95	96	91	5	171	...	...	62	...	120	...	...	...	
400	8,963	8,436	6,995	69	1,077	977	818	1,137	52,932	4,186	35	745	...	49,286	2,849	773	66	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ... Boys...								7	137	...	...	131	6	...	...	6	...	
Private institutions ... 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ... Girls...								2	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
Private institutions ... (b) Sanskrit								1	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	
Private institutions ... 2. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... For boys ...								1	100	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
Private institutions ... 2. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... „ girls...								2	186	...	4	...	...	...	186	...	...	
Private institutions ... Total ...								13	447	...	4	144	17	100	186	6	...	
Grand Total ...								1,150	53,379	4,186	39	899	17	49,386	3,035	779	66	

EDUCATION.

General Table III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02.*

—		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists	Parsis.	Others.
Collegiate Education—									
Arts Colleges—									
English ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for professional training—									
Law ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education—General—									
Secondary Schools—									
For boys— High schools..	Male ...	...	2	344	226	55	...	7	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools— English ...	Male ...	2	11	1,421	2,083	373	20	12	8
	Female...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls— High schools...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools— English ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	13	1,767	2,312	428	20	19	8
Primary Schools— For boys ...	Male ...	1	180	3,717	34,723	6,252	100	8	267
	Female...	...	...	103	454	209	1	...	1
For girls ...	Male ...	29	...	7	24	6	...	...	...
	Female...	34	130	457	811	674	4	...	...
	Total ...	64	310	4,284	36,012	7,141	105	8	268

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02*—continued.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmins	Non-Brahmins.				
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS—								
1. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—								
(a) For masters ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MASTERS FOR NATIVE SCHOOLS—								
(1) For secondary school teachers. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For secondary school teachers. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For primary school masters.	...	...	23	25	14	...	...	...
(3) For indigenous school teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MISTRESSES FOR NATIVE SCHOOLS.								
(1) For secondary school teachers. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For secondary school teachers. Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) For indigenous school teachers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	23	25	14	...	...	...
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—								
Schools of Art... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools . Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools . Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools. Male ...	...	57	10	37	5	...	...	...
Industrial schools. Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools. Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools. Male .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools. Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	57	10	37	5	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	66	380	6,084	38,386	7,588	125	27	276

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02*—concluded.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—								
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—								
(a) Arabic or Persian. Male ...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...
(a) Arabic or Persian. Female...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit ... Male ...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic. Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING— A—VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY.								
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING— THE KORAN ONLY.								
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—								
For boys ... Male ...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female...	...	152	...	34	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	252	13	34	148	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	66	632	6,097	38,420	7,736	125	27	276

STATEMENT No. IV.

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public manage																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Sta		
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
Secondary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For boys. — High schools ...	14,734	...	...	8,007	...	...	22,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. — Middle schools English ...	30,196	...	275	14,342	4,530	...	49,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,930	...	275	22,349	4,530	...	72,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																	
For boys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,451	99,011	6,987	34,214	8,918	...	2,33,581	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	8,107	176	66	...	13,965	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,451	1,04,627	15,094	34,390	8,984	...	2,47,546	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.																	
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Training schools for masters ...	8,588	...	...	15	...	...	8,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	395	...	...	...	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (Reformatory) ...	9,623	...	...	...	...	...	9,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,606	...	...	15	...	...	18,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	474	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	8,111	...	...	371	...	8,482	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	1,905	37	...	1,942	...	...	...	5,641	341	...	5,982	...	...	...
Total ...	474	...	...	1,905	37	...	2,416	...	8,111	...	5,641	712	...	14,464	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools or colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. — Amount devoted to boarding-houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instructions...	64,010	...	275	24,269	4,567	...	93,121	84,451	1,12,738	15,094	40,031	9,696	...	2,62,010	...	...	...

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1901-02.

Institutions.																							
ment.				Under private management.											Total expenditure from								
Native tes.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								All other sources.				
																			Public.				
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contribution.	Grand total.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936	542	...	2,478	14,734	...	...	9,943	542	...	...	25,219	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,712	...	275	14,342	4,530	...	...	49,343	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936	542	...	2,478	51,446	...	275	24,285	5,072	...	...	74,562	
...	...	...	...	8,265	...	351	17,681	4,017	...	30,314	2,468	534	...	3,002	86,186	99,025	7,338	54,363	13,469	...	...	2,66,897	
...	...	...	...	1,917	...	600	67	1,458	...	4,042	...	...	...	...	1,917	5,616	8,707	243	1,524	...	...	18,007	
...	...	...	...	10,182	...	951	17,748	5,475	...	34,356	2,468	534	...	3,002	88,103	1,04,641	16,045	54,606	14,993	...	...	2,84,904	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,588	...	...	15	...	...	...	8,603	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,623	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,606	...	...	15	...	...	...	18,621	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	8,111	...	...	371	...	...	8,956	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,546	378	...	...	7,924	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	8,111	...	7,546	749	...	...	16,880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,700	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,062	1,561	...	...	...	...	...	28,623	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,937	...	...	...	64	...	...	8,001	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	182	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	48	...	9,129	...	...	...	9,263	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,700	10,388	1,561	1,327	3,178	...	...	14,754	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,593	11,997	1,743	10,456	3,242	...	...	81,031	
...	...	...	...	10,182	...	951	17,748	5,475	...	34,356	4,404	1,076	...	5,480	2,12,222	1,24,719	18,063	93,908	24,056	...	...	4,75,999	

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of stages of instruction of public schools for general*

Class of schools.	Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For boys—Government—English ...	26	4,394	745	...	745	2,291	1	2,292
For boys—Unaided—English ...	2	175	129	...	129	46	...	46
Total ...	28	4,569	874	...	874	2,337	1	2,338
Primary Schools.								
For boys. Local Fund	568	31,693	...	...	...	2,001	2	2,003
Municipal	30	4,791	...	...	...	131	...	131
Aided	394	8,725	...	...	...	64	...	64
Unaided	64	807	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,056	46,016	...	...	...	2,196	2	2,198
For girls. Local Fund	25	850	...	...	...	...	5	5
Municipal	17	1,088	...	...	...	...	28	28
Aided	6	238	...	1	1	1	7	8
Total ...	48	2,176	...	1	1	1	40	41
Total Primary Schools ...	1,104	48,192	...	1	1	2,197	42	2,239
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,132	52,761	874	1	875	4,534	43	4,577

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Number of examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation ... ...Boys ...	2	...	1	3	39	...	14	7	50
Middle school examination ... Boys ...	29	...	...	29	424	...	...	...	424
Upper primary examination ... Boys ...	577	47	...	624	3,476	142	...	...	3,618
Upper primary examination ... Girls ...	26	3	...	29	96	10	...	...	106
Lower primary examination ... Boys ...	601	91	...	692	5,778	483	...	...	6,261
Lower primary examination ... Girls ...	40	5	...	45	308	55	...	...	363
Public service certificate examination. English	7	...	...	7	133	...	...	...	333
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Boys ...	39	...	...	39	315	...	...	...	315
Public service certificate examination. Vernacular. Girls ...	4	1	...	5	7	2	...	...	9
School for Special instruction.									
1. Training school examination for masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
1. Training school examination for masters. Lower ...					49	...	...	...	49
2. School of Arts Examination ...	3*	...	...	3	64	...	...	...	64
3. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	235	...	...	...	235

* Bombay, Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy'

TION.

education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1901-02.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
536	...	536	605	...	605	212	4	216	4,389	5	4,394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	175
536	...	536	605	...	605	212	4	216	4,564	5	4,569
8,563	43	8,606	13,151	235	13,386	7,281	417	7,698	30,996	697	31,693
1,612	3	1,615	2,230	10	2,240	802	3	805	4,775	16	4,791
1,693	2	1,665	4,128	13	4,141	2,786	39	2,825	8,671	54	8,725
83	...	83	308	...	308	415	1	416	806	1	807
11,951	48	11,999	19,817	258	20,075	11,284	460	11,744	45,248	768	46,016
...	130	130	...	319	319	37	359	396	37	813	850
...	209	209	...	531	531	...	320	320	...	1,088	1,088
11	40	51	11	105	116	6	56	62	29	209	238
11	379	390	11	955	266	43	735	778	66	2,110	2,176
11,962	427	12,389	19,828	1,213	21,041	11,327	1,195	12,522	45,314	2,878	48,192
12,498	427	12,925	20,433	1,213	21,646	11,539	1,199	12,738	49,878	2,883	52,761

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1901-02.

Number passed in					Race or creed of passed scholars.								
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmin Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
19	...	4	7	30	...	...	24	5	1	...	...	...	
172	...	...	...	172	...	...	93	53	26	...	1	...	
1,758	25	...	...	1,783	2	...	378	1,121	276	6	...	...	
65	8	...	...	73	7	1	11	23	31	...	...	...	
3,494	159	...	...	3,653	2	17	557	2,528	526	13	1	9	
223	46	...	...	269	10	20	54	104	80	1	...	...	
72	...	...	...	72	...	..	55	14	3	...	...	...	
158	...	...	...	158	...	...	55	97	5	1	...	...	
3	2	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	
8	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	
30	...	...	...	30	...	...	12	12	6	...	...	...	
16	...	...	...	16	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	
151	...	...	...	151	...	...	137	13	1	...	...	...	

School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1901-02.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Secondary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. For boys—Middle Schools—English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.															
For boys	568	31,693	30,253	21,857	66,014	97,048	36	28,911	8,434	...	2,00,443	...	1,963	...	99,011
For girls	25	850	804	543	...	5,616	...	170	10	...	5,796	...	...	...	5,616
Total ...	593	32,543	31,057	22,400	66,014	1,02,664	36	29,081	8,444	...	2,06,239	...	1,963	...	1,04,627
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	8,111	...	...	371	...	8,482	...	...	...	8,111
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,836	322	...	5,158	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,111	...	4,836	693	...	13,640	...	...	...	8,111
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,561
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,436
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,997
GRAND TOTAL ...	593	32,543	31,057	22,400	66,014	1,10,775	36	33,917	9,137	...	2,19,879	...	1,963	...	1,24,735

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Secondary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
School Education, General. For boys—Middle Schools—English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	275	275	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	275	275	
Primary Schools.																	
For boys	30	4,791	4,662	3,567	11,921	6,951	1,963	5,303	484	...	26,622	...	36	351	7,338	1,06,349	
For girls	17	1,088	1,065	721	...	8,107	...	6	56	...	8,169	...	...	600	8,707	14,323	
Total ...	47	5,879	5,727	4,288	11,921	15,058	1,963	5,309	540	...	34,791	...	36	951	16,045	1,20,672	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,111	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	19	...	824	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	19	...	824	...	...	...	...	8111	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,561	
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	182	
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,561	11,997	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	13,740	
Grand Total ...	47	5,879	5,727	4,288	11,921	15,058	1,963	6,114	559	...	35,615	275	36	951	18,063	1,42,798	

EDUCATION.

General Table VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1901-02.*

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostel or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	7	149	...	61	27	61	86	48	...	7,912	8,046	
2. Unaided ...	3	39	...	30	9	...	...	...	...	1,217	1,217	

General Table IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02—(As per Educational General Table No. III).*

Under private management.												
Aided by Government.				Unaided.								
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1902.	Average No. on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1902.	Average No. on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1902.	No. of girls in boys' schools.	No. of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	63	66	55	...	...	...	...	2	63	...	29	The Anglican School at Amraoti which was unaided last year has become an aided school this year.

General Table X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02—(As per Education General Table No. IV).*

Year.	Under private management.			Remarks.
	Aided by Government.			
	General Revenues.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1901-02	1,495 0 0	600 0 0	2,095 0 0	

General Table XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-02—(As per Education General Table No. V).*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the roll on 31st March 1902.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.			Remarks.
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided	2	63	..	1	1	1	4	5	11	15	26	11	12	23	6	2	8	29	34	63	The Anglican School at Amraoti which was unaided last year has become an aided school this year.
For Girls-Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Total ...	2	63	..	1	1	1	4	5	11	15	26	11	12	23	6	2	8	29	34	63	

Description of schools.				1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
				Area in square				
				Towns and				
				Popula				
				Males 1,491,500. Females 1,495,540.				
				Schools				
School Education—General.								
Public Institutions.	Secondary ...	Govt. High	Boys...	2	2	2	2	2
		Do. Middle ...	Boys...	24	24	24	24	24
			Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unaided High	Boys...	...	1	1	1	1
		Do Middle	Boys ..	...	1	2	2	1
	Primary ...	Government	Boys ..	55	...	...	...	...
			Girls...	3	...	...	...	...
		District Board	Boys...	508	619	622	623	586
			Girls...	33	35	32	26	24
		Municipal ...	Boys...	17	21	29	31	31
			Girls...	8	11	13	16	16
		Aided ...	Boys...	547	561	435	403	329
			Girls...	6	3	3	3	3
		Unaided ...	Boys...	109	74	117	129	69
			Girls...	...	...	...	1	2
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit.)	Boys...	4	2	2	2	2
			Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
		Elementary ...	Boys...	2	2	2	3	2
			Girls ..	2	1	1	2	2
School Education—Special.								
Govt.	Training school for masters ...			1	1	1	1	1
	Industrial school ...			...	1	1	1	1
Unaided	Do ...			1	2	2	2	2
	Total ...		Boys...	1,270	1,311	1,240	1,224	1,051
			Girls...	52	50	49	48	47
	GRAND TOTAL ...			1,322	1,361	1,289	1,272	1,098
Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.			Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls...	...	...	...	...	...

and pupils.

miles, 17,717.

villages, 5,824.

tion.

1,394,107. 1,358,311.								
		Scholars.						
1900-01.	1901-02.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
2	2	380	419	396	394	392	477	505
24	24	4,259	3,375	3,292	3,467	3,546	3,564	3,884
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	5
1	1	...	137	150	145	94	93	129
1	1	...	60	72	88	70	49	46
...	...	2,799	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
585	568	26,689	32,023	30,360	31,690	28,620	27,822	31,033
24	25	1,147	2,897	2,609	1,908	1,718	1,521	1,510
30	30	2,253	2,821	3,732	4,388	4,526	4,403	4,775
17	17	439	669	794	992	1,024	1,065	1,104
288	394	11,642	10,503	8,853	8,408	6,849	6,125	8,700
4	6	179	135	165	136	197	225	263
50	64	1,367	1,032	1,445	1,909	1,038	730	806
1	...	...	5	20	45	42	24	1
2	8	59	85	19	68	65	65	144
...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	17
1	1	37	59	74	165	92	145	100
2	2	48	10	75	133	146	213	186
1	1	94	62	51	49	58	57	62
1	1	...	17	18	18	18	11	14
2	3	24	30	40	45	59	82	95.
988	1,098	49,415	50,621	48,500	50,769	45,427	43,623	50,293
48	52	2,068	3,722	3,665	3,214	3,128	3,052	3,086
1,036	1,150	51,483	54,343	52,165	53,983	48,555	46,675	53,379
...	...	22·07	22·62	21·68	22·69	20·3	20·8	24·04
...	...	·97	1·76	1·74	1·52	1·48	1·49	1·51

APPENDIX B.—*Income of the*

Heads of accounts.	General Revenues. 1900-01.	General Revenues. 1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Educational grants	2,18,359 4 0	(a) 2,15,216 5 6	...	3,142 14 6
Assignments from Land Revenues to Educational Cess.	...	...	...	...
Fees	21,640 12 0	24,783 10 6	3,142 14 6	...
Popular contributions	4,200 0 0	6,178 3 8	1,978 3 8	...
Sale proceeds of books	14,498 6 0	18,879 14 4	4,381 8 4	...
Do. articles manufactured ...	1,697 15 6	2,999 4 3	1,301 4 9	...
Contributions paid by municipality towards education.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	362 2 3	222 10 0	...	139 8 3
Total ...	2,60,758 7 9	2,68,280 0 3	10,803 15 3	3,282 6 9

(a) Represents the annual budget allotment of Rs. 2,40,000, less the amount of fees from the Govern

(b) Represents the actual expenditure from the Municipal income proper and is considered

Grand Total ... { 1900-01 ... / 1901-02 ...

APPENDIX C.—*Statement showing the expenditure*

	1897-98. Amount.	1897-98. Percentage.	1898-99. Amount.	1898-99. Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Direction	19,286	4·7	19,275	4·7
Inspection	34,345	8·3	30,213	7·4
Government schools, General. { Secondary schools. } High. { For boys.	21,785	5·3	21,505	5·3
Government schools, General. { Secondary schools. } Middle. { For boys.	52,775	12·8	52,983	13·1
District Board schools ... { For boys	1,91,319	46·7	1,88,901	46·7
District Board schools ... { For girls	7,390	1·8	5,692	1·4
Municipal schools ... { For boys	19,805	4·8	23,606	5·8
Municipal schools ... { For girls	5,544	1·3	6,210	1·5
Grant-in-aid to public schools under private management.	10,739	2·6	10,384	2·5
Government schools—Special—Training schools ...	8,566	2·0	7,282	1·8
Do. do. —Industrial schools ...	1,741	·4	1,954	·4
Reformatary schools, Yeraoda	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	9,579	2·3	9,689	2·4
Government book depôt	741	·2	— 1,465	— ·3
Buildings	5,404	1·3	5,089	1·2
School furniture	6,235	1·5	7,148	1·7
Miscellaneous	14,311	3·4	15,753	3·9
Total ...	4,09,565	...	4,04,219	...

(a) Of this sum, Rs. 6,516 was spent on

Educational Department.

District Funds.		Increase.	Decrease.	Municipal Funds.		Increase.	Decrease.
1900-01.	1901-02.			1900-01.	1901-02.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,10,707 2 7	1,12,359 15 8	1,652 13 1	...	...	...	...	...
27,396 0 5	34,646 12 9	7,250 12 4	...	5,445 9 9	6,495 0 0	1,049 6 3	...
8,607 8 6	7,904 8 3	...	703 0 3	388 11 10	420 0 0	31 4 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36 1 3	36 1 3	...	17,387 15 6	(b) 16,618 11 2	...	769 4 4
173 12 2	383 1 0	209 4 10	...	...	...	...	...
1,46,884 7 8	1,55,330 6 11	9,148 15 6	703 0 3	23,222 5 1	23,533 11 2	1,080 10 5	769 4 4

ment secondary schools and the training school.
as receipts.

Rs.	a.	p.
4,30,865	4	6
4,47,144	2	4

of the department during the last five years.

1899-1900.		1900-01.		1901-02.		Remarks.
Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
16,980	3·9	18,212	4·4	17,700	4·0	
32,104	7·5	31,246	7·5	28,623	6·5	
21,752	5·0	23,134	5·5	22,741	5·2	
53,851	12·5	54,777	13·1	(a) 55,859	12·8	
1,93,910	45·3	1,95,483	46·7	2,00,443	45·7	
4,901	1·1	5,141	1·2	5,796	1·3	
24,853	5·8	25,539	6·1	26,622	6·1	
6,469	1·5	7,309	1·8	8,169	1·9	
12,370	2·9	10,486	2·5	11,133	2·5	
7,221	1·7	9,895	2·4	8,603	2·0	
2,447	·5	1,393	·3	395	·1	
...	...	...	...	9,623	2·2	
10,475	2·4	10,416	2·5	10,691	2·4	
17,071	3·9	2,048	·5	— 2,132	— ·4	
1,788	·4	1,520	·4	8,956	2·0	
5,523	1·2	5,952	1·4	7,924	1·8	
15,711	3·6	15,234	3·7	17,020	3·9	
4,27,426	...	4,17,785	...	4,38,166	...	

primary branch of the middle schools.

APPENDIX D.—*Matriculation results*

Name of institution.	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage.
Akola High school ...	15	8	53·3	15	11	73·3	17	15	88·2
Amraoti do ...	31	20	64·5	22	13	59·	23	14	60·8
Total ...	46	28	60·8	37	24	64·8	40	29	72·5
Private High school, Amraoti.	16	1	6·2	8	5	62·5	11	4	36·3

APPENDIX E.—*Teaching of*

	1896-97.
Schools with English classes on 31st March	13
Number examined	224
Number passed	121
Percentage	54·

APPENDIX F.—*Classification of*

Schools.		Christians.		Hin					
		Pupils.	Percentage.	Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low-castes.	
				Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Government. High schools...	Boys ..	2	·39	344	68·12	20	3·96	1	·20
Government. Middle schools	Boys ...	13	·33	1,421	36·59	501	12·90	141	3·63
Government. Middle schools	Girls ...	...	...	2	40·00	...	...	...	...
District Board primary schools ...	Boys ..	9	·03	2,729	8·79	9,079	29·26	1,788	5·76
District Board primary schools ...	Girls ..	6	·40	235	15·56	260	17·22	19	1·26
Municipal Board primary schools ...	Boys ...	9	·19	757	15·84	418	8·74	258	5·43
Municipal Board primary schools ...	Girls ...	3	·28	317	28·71	38	3·47	8	8·72
Total ...		42	·1	5,805	13·55	10,316	24·1	2,215	5·17
1900-01		39	·1	5,525	14·2	8,916	22·9	1,951	5·02
1899-1900		31	·07	5,750	14·4	9,402	23·6	1,756	4·4
1898-99		40	·09	6,002	14·01	10,221	23·8	2,005	4·6
1897-98		29	·07	6,121	14·9	9,611	23·3	1,728	4·2
1896-97		27	·06	6,208	14·7	9,681	22·9	1,970	4·6

of Berar High Schools.

1899-1900.			1900-01.			1901-02.			Remarks
No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage.	
15	10	66·6	19	16	84·2	14	6	42·8	
17	13	76·4	25	23	92·0	25	13	52·0	
32	23	71·8	44	39	88·6	39	19	48·7	
13	4	30·7	6	2	33·3	14	4	28·5	

English in Primary Schools.

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
12	22	21	35	37
240	352	377	403	572
135	163	213	214	287
56·2	46·3	56·2	5·3	50·1

pupils by race or creed.

dus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.
Other Hindus.		Total.										
Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
84	16·64	449	88·92	49	9·70	...	...	5	·99	...	...	505
1,395	35·91	3,458	89·03	373	9·61	20	·51	12	·31	8	·21	3,884
3	60·00	5	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12,450	40·12	26,046	83·93	4,644	14·96	86	·28	6	·02	242	·78	31,038
499	33·05	1,013	67·09	486	32·18	4	·26	...	...	1	·07	1,510
1,883	39·43	3,316	69·44	1,419	29·72	12	·25	2	·04	17	·36	4,775
341	30·89	704	63·76	396	35·87	1	·09	...	...	...	...	1,104
16,655	38·9	34,991	81·72	7,367	17·21	123	·28	25	·06	268	·63	42,816
15,319	39·4	31,711	82·5	6,636	17·7	199	·5	23	·05	248	·6	38,856
16,301	43·9	38,209	83·3	6,483	16·2	...	...	20	·05	84	·2	39,827
17,507	40·8	35,735	83·4	6,968	16·2	...	...	23	·05	73	·1	42,839
16,926	41·09	34,386	83·5	6,663	16 2	...	...	26	·06	79	·2	41,183
17,461	41·3	35,320	83·6	6,740	15·9	...	...	24	05	94	·2	42,205

APPENDIX G.—*Professions of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Schools.	Cess payers	Non-cess payers.					Total.
		Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—Boys ...	247	96	19	10	183	258	505
Middle schools—Boys ...	1,875	427	467	233	887	2,014	3,889
Primary schools. Boys District Boards	17,450	994	2,696	5,041	5,512	14,243	31,693
Primary schools. Boys Municipal ...	1,337	535	847	432	1,640	3,454	4,791
Primary schools. Girls District Boards	305	60	135	138	212	545	850
Primary schools. Girls Municipal ...	262	213	169	64	380	826	1,088
Total ...	21,476	2,325	4,333	5,918	8,764	21,340	42,816
Total for 1900-01 ...	19,193	2,319	3,891	4,991	8,462	19,663	38,856
1899-1900 ...	19,735	2,475	3,945	4,657	9,015	20,092	39,827
1898-99 ...	21,050	2,453	4,065	5,085	10,186	21,789	42,839
1897-98 ...	20,534	2,353	4,092	4,816	9,388	20,649	41,183
1896-97 ...	20,417	2,484	4,351	5,010	9,943	21,788	42,205

APPENDIX H.—*Social position of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Class of schools.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys Government..	25	4·9	375	74·2	105	20·8	505
Middle schools—Boys Government	165	4·2	1,879	48·3	1,845	44·4	3,889
Primary schools. Boys District Board.	494	1·5	9,837	31·4	21,362	67·4	31,693
Primary schools. Boys Municipal ...	75	1·5	1,325	27·6	3,391	70·7	4,791
Primary schools. Girls District Board.	19	2·2	172	20·2	659	77·5	850
Primary schools. Girls Municipal ...	42	3·8	344	31·6	702	64·5	1,088
Total ...	820	1·91	13,932	32·54	28,064	65·55	42,816
Total for 1900-01 ..	797	2·0	13,023	33·5	25,036	64·4	38,856
1899-1900 ...	777	1·9	12,199	30·4	26,931	67·6	39,827
1898-99 ..	721	1·6	12,740	29.7	29,376	68·5	42,839
1897-98 ...	715	1·2	12,512	30·3	27,956	67·9	41,183
1896-97 ...	744	1·05	12,599	29·8	28,862	68·4	42,205

APPENDIX J.—*Industrial school, Amraoti.*

Year.	Number on roll.			Number learning different branches.				Remarks.
	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total.	Carpentry.	Smithing.	Tailoring.	Total.	
1896-97 ...	8	9	17	7	3	7	17	
1897-98 ...	10	8	18	6	5	7	18	
1898-99 ...	9	4	13	6	5	2	13	
1899-1900 ...	8	10	18	6	5	7	18	
1900-01 ...	8	3	11	4	4	3	11	
1901-02 ...	8	6	14	5	4	5	14	

EDUCATION.

APPENDIX K.—*Aborigines and Low-castes.*

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	
Aborigines.	No. on roll on 31st March ...	213	206	266	245	252	296	
	No. examined	61	60	92	82	101	100	
	No. passed	37	38	54	55	55	56	
Low-castes.	No. on roll on 31st March in all classes of schools ...	1,970	1,728	2,005	2,003	2,216	2,552	
	No. on roll on 31st March in Anglo-Vernacular schools and District Board and Municipal Board schools ...	1,969	1,727	2,004	1,754	1,948	2,214	
	No. examined	818	703	817	844	663	876	These figures pertain to Anglo-Vernacular and District Board and Municipal schools only.
	No. passed	466	359	425	520	418	530	

APPENDIX L.—ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT.

Stock Account.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Selling value of books and maps in stock on 31st March 1901 ...	24,653	14	2	Books and maps sold during the year	19,468	3	0
Selling value of books and maps purchased during the year ...	15,845	5	9	Selling value of books, &c., on hand on 31st March 1902	21,031	0	11
Total ...	40,499	3	11	Total ...	40,499	3	11

Cash Account.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash balance on 1st April 1901 ...	50	12	3	Paid into Treasury for books sold ...	18,858	3	10
Received from Treasury and paid for books	14,931	2	2	Paid for broken boxes and other sundries	21	10	6
Received for broken boxes and other sundries	21	10	6	Paid commission to branch book depôt keepers	636	3	5
				Cash in hand on 31st March 1902 ...	24	8	0
Total ...	15,003	8	11	Total ...	19,540	9	9
					—15,003	8	11
				Net profit ...	4,537	0	10

APPENDIX M.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1901-02 and preceding five years.*

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.		Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
		Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	1896-97 ...	6	143	...	83	15	45	114	48	6,922	...	7,084	
	1897-98 ...	8	154	...	87	19	46	96	62	7,865	96	8,119	
	1898-99 ...	7	174	...	112	21	41	340	43	...	*8,021	8,409	
	1899-1900...	7	155	...	83	20	52	76	48	...	8,105	8,229	
	1900-01 ...	7	147	...	73	20	54	161	48	...	8,914	9,123	
	1901-02 ...	7	149	...	61	27	61	86	48	...	7,912	8,046	
Unaided ...	1896-97 ...	3	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	351	...	351	
	1897-98 ...	1	12	...	10	2	...	...	...	417	...	417	
	1898-99 ...	2	15	...	8	7	...	...	...	2,154	...	2,154	
	1899-1900...	2	15	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	968	968	
	1900-01 ...	1	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	721	721	
	1901-02 ...	3	39	...	30	9	...	...	...	...	1,217	1,217	

* This represents the money paid by the pupils for boarding expenses and is removed to this column from column 10 in which it was shown previously.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03.

HYDERABAD:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1903.

No. 808-R., dated Amraoti Camp, the 13th August 1903.

From—R. D. Hare, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Secretary for Berar to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to forward the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03, a proof copy of which reached me on the 8th instant.

2. The income of the year, Rs. 4,54,231, was Rs. 7,087 above that of 1901-02 owing to increased receipts from fees in District Board schools, popular contributions and municipal contributions. The expenditure was Rs. 5,15,437, or Rs. 39,439 in excess of the total for the preceding year; but a large portion of this sum was due to the inclusion of expenditure on Mission boarding-houses, and the chief real item of increase was Rs. 15,765 on account of school buildings.

3. The number of District Board schools decreased from 568 to 547, but all but one of the schools that were closed were in the districts affected by plague. The slight decrease in the average daily attendance was probably due to the same cause.

4. There was an increase of 45 in the number of indigenous schools, and it was not confined to the districts that remained free from plague. The rule introduced by the Director under which Board schools with an attendance of less than 45 and with only one master are not allowed to teach more than three standards resulted in 185 schools ceasing to teach the IV standard. It is a question whether the increase in the number of indigenous schools had any connection with this fact. The matter was noticed in paragraph 7 of the report for 1901-02, and is noticed again in this year's report. Deputy Commissioners were asked to make inquiries during their cold weather tours whether the rule was causing any hardship; but they are not unanimous in their opinions. By our rules under the Patel Law a boy who has not passed in the IV standard is not eligible for a patelship; and the change is no doubt hard on a patel in a small village who has a son to qualify. But it is better that three standards should be taught well than that four should be taught badly; the matter is a good deal in the hands of patels who could often get the attendance improved or raise a subscription of Rs. 6 per mensem to pay for another master, while the rule in regard to qualification is allowed to be departed from for good reasons, and it would no doubt be considered a good reason if a boy had passed by the highest standard taught in the local school and had no facilities for passing in standard IV.

5. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the teaching in the English classes in primary schools, which are maintained by subscriptions from the villagers. The Deputy Commissioner, Akola, recommends that these classes should be done away with on the ground that the temporary masters are incompetent to teach more than a smattering which is of no use and only dissatisfies a boy with his surroundings. It appears, however, that the results show signs of improvement in the teaching, and the tendency to demand instruction in English is a tendency in the right direction, for the advantages of an English education will be greater every year as people have to turn more and more for a living to occupations outside agriculture.

6. The percentage of passes in primary schools has improved, and the cost of the education of a boy fell from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-3-11.

7. The attendance in secondary schools, also, suffered in consequence of the plague. The results of the examinations in the middle class schools and the lower classes of the two Government high schools are not satisfactory, but the results of the Bombay Matriculation examination show considerable improvement.

8. The Government Industrial School at Amraoti is on a very small scale. The Mission schools at Akola ond Ellichpur are giving instruction in carpentry, smithing and tailoring to a considerable number of boys; but the classes opened in the Basim district seem more or less to have starved for want of funds. There is no doubt that the feeling that technical education has become a real necessity in Berar is spreading; and the Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund have submitted to Government a scheme for the utilization of the same in establishing an industrial school well provided with the necessary plant and machinery which is so wanting in the present Government School at Amraoti. Meanwhile the scheme for the compulsory manual training of students in the High School at Akola is standing over: for it is proposed that the funds that were to have been allotted to the latter scheme by the District Boards should be given to the Memorial School instead.

9. A commencement has been made towards the training of female teachers for the girl schools. The old schoolmasters are not satisfactory, as some instruction in needlework and the like should be given in these schools; and, as the Deputy Commissioner of Akola says, their training and sympathies are not in favour of putting women on an equal footing with men; but the untrained female teachers are of very little use. I agree with Mr. Rustomji that for all Municipal girl schools, at least, trained female teachers should be obtained from the Bombay Presidency.

10. Muhammadan schools, like the others, have felt the effects of the plague. There was a decrease of 115 in the number of boys and the number of passes was considerably reduced; it is, however, satisfactory to note there were 45 Muhammadans in the high schools and that two of them passed the Matriculation examination.

11. The circumstances of the year have been against the Educational Department, but Mr. Candy is entitled to thanks for the careful and able manner in which he has administered it. He has not, however, succeeded in bringing his report within the 15 pages allowed.

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No. 1442 OF 1903-04.

FROM

C. H. CANDY, ESQ., B.A., LL.M.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

R. D. HARE, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Akola, the 18th July 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.

II.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

The year on the whole was unfavourable to the cause of education. The unseasonable rains in the month of December did more damage than good, and the prevalence of the bubonic plague in three out of the six districts interfered with the steady working of the schools. The brisk marriage season about the close of the year under report affected the average daily attendance of pupils. The total number of schools has increased by 28 and of pupils by 544. The number of District Board schools has continued to go down, though the number of pupils attending them shows a slight improvement. Our policy is to close schools in which the attendance continues meagre owing to diminished population or the apathy of the people, and to devote the money thus saved to strengthening the teaching staff of prosperous schools. The number of Government and Municipal schools remains stationary, but the number of pupils attending them has temporarily gone down. Aided schools show improvement both in the number of institutions and pupils attending them. The number of unaided schools is almost the same but the number of pupils attending them has increased. Private schools have decreased by one. The number of pupils attending them shows a considerable falling off.

3. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age has risen from 24·04 to 24·3 for boys, but that for girls has slightly gone down from 1·51 to 1·4. The number of Brahmins and Muhammadans has slightly gone down, while non-Brahmin Hindus and Native Christians have increased.

4. Of the total expenditure 73·37 was direct expenditure against 79·42 last year. This decrease of 6·05 is due to larger expenditure under Buildings and Miscellaneous in the indirect expenditure. Under the District and Municipal Funds there was a decrease of 2·07 and 19·78 respectively owing to larger amounts being spent under Buildings and Miscellaneous in the indirect expenditure. The provincial expenditure has decreased by 4·1, or rather shows a normal expenditure as the last year's high percentage was chiefly due to an amount of Rs. 9,623 expended on the reformatory school at Yeraoda for juvenile offenders from Berar since 1889, which was brought into account last year. The proportion spent on secondary and primary schools has gone down from 17·03 to 16·66 and 58·48 to 54·40 respectively.

5. With respect to efficiency as shown by the results of examinations, the high schools show a considerable falling off. The results of the Anglo-Verna-

cular schools have slightly declined; while the primary schools show improvement. There is a slight fall in the number of English learners, *viz.*, from 4,195 to 4,031. The decrease is found in high and middle schools which are in the plague affected area. The attendance in English classes attached to primary schools has risen from 946 to 1,151.

6. The work of inspection was on the whole done well. Only the Deputy Educational Inspectors of Akola, Amraoti and Basim districts could finish their inspection work before the close of the year. The Deputy Educational Inspectors are now required to examine Anglo-Vernacular schools first, and then begin their regular work of inspecting primary schools. This leaves them no time to guide the masters by actually teaching a subject or two. Since the close of the year two more Sub-Deputies have been sanctioned.

7. The rule allowing only three standards to be taught in schools having only one teacher, has improved the efficiency of the lowest class of schools. The objections raised against it have been answered in detail in my letter No. 5389, dated the 28th March 1903.

In connection with this, the Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, in his remarks on the Deputy Educational Inspector's Annual Report observes:—

"The rule introduced by the Director, allowing three standards in a school where there is one teacher is an excellent one so far as my experience and thorough inquiry on the subject in Akola district is concerned. I found that it was in very rare instances that there was any hardship felt. This, if it at all be called hardship, was entirely due to the apathy of the villagers, and especially to that of the patel; but, on the other hand, the advantage gained all round was immense. It would be a mistake to go back to the old practice and make the whole population suffer for the sake of a few or to squander the District Board money on an additional teacher for the apathy of the people themselves."

Schools and pupils.

8. The following table compares the number of schools and scholars of this and the preceding year:—

Description of schools.			No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
			1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
School Education—General.						
Public institutions. Secondary.	Government—High	Boys.	2	2	505	406
	Do Middle	Boys.	24	24	3,884	3,536
		Girls.	...	...	5	5
	Unaided—High	Boys.	1	1	129	131
	Do Middle	Boys.	1	1	46	37
Public institutions. Primary.	Government	Boys.	...	...	...	...
		Girls.	...	...	...	...
	District Board	Boys.	568	547	31,033	31,434
		Girls	25	22	1,510	1,347
	Municipal	Boys.	30	30	4,775	4,381
		Girls.	17	17	1,104	1,119
	Aided	Boys	394	449	8,700	9,781
		Girls.	6	5	263	282
	Unaided	Boys.	64	62	806	894
		Girls.	...	2	1	168
Private institutions	Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit)	Boys.	8	5	144	85
		Girls.	2	...	17	1
	Elementary	Boys	1	3	100	73
		Girls.	2	4	186	82
School Education—Special.						
Training school for masters ...		...	1	1	62	57
Industrial school ...		...	1	1	14	12
Do. unaided ...		...	3	2	95	92
		Total ...	1,150	1,178	53,379	53,923

The total number of schools has increased by 28 from 1,150 last year to 1,178. The increase is confined to aided schools only. Government and Municipal schools have remained stationary. The District Board schools have decreased by 24. This decrease from year to year has been already noticed in last year's report. It is due to the last great famine, which has told heavily on the rural population as shown by the last census. During the year under report plague also is to some extent responsible for this diminution. Aided schools have increased by 54; but private schools show a decrease of one.

The total number of pupils has risen by 544 from 53,379 to 53,923. The increase is confined to District Board, aided and unaided schools, while Government, Municipal and private schools show a decrease. This is mostly due to plague as many schools remained closed at the end of the year under report. It may be remarked that the figures in the three districts, Akola, Buldana and Amraoti, which were affected by plague, do not represent the actual number of pupils on the 31st March last but the attendance at the time when the schools were previously closed on account of plague.

Turning to schools in different stages of instruction, it will be noticed that though the number of high and middle schools has remained the same, the number of pupils attending them has gone down by 97 and 357 respectively. This is solely due to plague, as all the three high schools and as many as 11 out of 25 Anglo-Vernacular schools were within the plague affected area of the province. The District Board boys' and girls' schools show a decrease of 21 and 3 respectively. The pupils attending the boys' schools have increased by 401, but those attending the girls' schools have gone down by 163. The latter figure is very unsatisfactory. The number of Municipal schools both for boys and girls remains the same, but the number of pupils attending the former has declined by 394, solely due to plague: the number of girls has risen by 15. Aided schools for boys have increased by 55 and the pupils attending them by 1,081. Aided girls' schools have declined by 1, but the pupils attending them have decreased by 19. Unaided boys' schools have decreased by 2, but the pupils in them have increased by 88. Unaided girls' schools have increased by 2, and the pupils attending them by 167. This increase is nominal as the two Mission schools at Khamgaon and Akola have been this year included under this class as their standards generally conform to the Government standards. Private schools for boys have decreased by 3 and pupils attending them by 59. Private schools for girls have disappeared altogether. This decrease is only nominal as already noticed above. Private elementary schools for boys and girls show an increase of 2 each, but the pupils attending them have declined by 27 and 104 respectively. The increase and decrease in the several institutions noticed above will be accounted for further on.

The percentage of institutions to number of towns and villages is 20·47 as compared with 19·6 last year. The average number of square miles to every school is 15·03 against 16·4 of last year. All the District Board schools that were temporarily closed at the end of the previous year remained permanently closed. During the year under report 2 schools were temporarily and 30 permanently closed, while 11 new schools were opened.

The average number of pupils for each Government secondary school is 151·8, for each District Board school 57·6, for each Municipal school 116·9 and for each aided and unaided (indigenous) school 21·7.

Income of the Department.

9. The chief sources of income are the educational grant, assignments from land revenues to educational cess, Municipal contributions, fees, popular subscriptions, sale proceeds of books and of articles manufactured at the Industrial school. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,54,231-4-1 against Rs. 4,47,144-2-4, an increase of Rs. 7,087-1-9. This increase is observable under fees in District Board schools, subscriptions and Municipal contributions. There is a slight decrease under sale proceeds of books and of articles manufactured at the Industrial school and fees in secondary and Municipal schools. A detailed statement is annexed as Appendix A.

Expenditure on education.

10. The total expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,15,437 against Rs. 4,75,998 in the preceding year (*vide* General Table IV in the Appendices). There is a decrease of Rs. 1,641 under Inspection as the last year's expenditure under this head included the salaries of the Educational Inspector and one Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector for five and six months respectively. There is also a slight decrease under Scholarships which calls for no remarks. The principal items of increase are as follows:—

Under Secondary schools there is an increase of Rs. 13,085. It is partly due to the strengthening of the staffs in high and middle schools and partly to salaries of English teachers in primary schools from popular contributions being included under this head. Under Training Schools there is an increase of Rs. 1,216, which is mostly due to the opening of a female training class. Rs. 15,765 more have been spent on buildings from provincial revenues, district fund, municipal fund, and subscriptions. Under Miscellaneous a large increase of Rs. 24,211 is observed, which is due to the inclusion of expenditure on the Mission boarding-houses at Yeotmal, Basim, Akola and Khamgaon. The proportion of expenditure from the several funds to the total expenditure is as follows:—

General Revenues	...	42·95	against	44·59 in the previous year.	
District Funds	...	23·17	do	26·21	do.
Municipal Funds	...	3·83	do	3·79	do.
Fees ...	...	19·24	do	20·36	do.
Subscriptions	...	10·81	do	5·05	do.

III.—Controlling Agencies.

Charge of the Department.

11. I was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year except for a period of six weeks when I was on privilege leave. Mr. V. N. Dandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akola, was in charge of the Director of Public Instruction's office in my absence. I toured through portions of all the districts, inspecting the Anglo-Vernacular schools and all the primary schools met with on the route. I conducted the annual examination of the two high schools and the two European schools at Amraoti. Besides taking part in the Government departmental examinations, I superintended the matriculation examination held at Amraoti in November last, and was an Examiner in the English branch of that examination.

Changes in the subordinate inspecting staff.

12. During the year under report there were no changes in the subordinate inspecting staff. The number of graded officers has been raised from 8 to 9 by the inclusion of the Head Clerk of Director of Public Instruction's office in the list. Mr. Hari Moreshwar Shevade retired on 31st December 1902 from the post of Principal of the Akola Training School and was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Gokhale, M.A., an Assistant in the Akola High School.

Mr. Shevade's good work in the Training School was recognised by the award of a Delhi Coronation certificate.

Work of the subordinate inspecting staff.

13. The inspection work performed by the inspecting staff was on the whole satisfactory. All schools were inspected *in situ*. I have satisfied myself from the special returns that all the inspecting officers travelled actively within their respective charges. The Deputy Educational Inspectors of Akola and Amraoti districts, who have Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors to assist them, and that of the Basim district finished the inspection work before the end of the year. The remaining four Deputy Educational Inspectors could not finish it before the 31st March. The Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector had to carry on the work of inspection till the middle of May.

Visits of District Officers and their Assistants.

14. The number of visits paid by the revenue officers has this year declined from 1,051 to 829, due principally to the fact that Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners were not on regular tours. The number of visits by Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars shows also a considerable decrease. Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana district, and Mr. Rustomji Faridunji, Deputy Commissioner, Akola district, showed, as in the previous year, much interest in educational matters.

Municipal and District Boards.

15. Our relations with the District and Municipal Boards continued to be cordial. Many of the Vice-Chairmen of these bodies took lively interest in the management of the schools in their districts.

School committees.

16. It is gratifying to note that the number of visits paid by the school committees has increased from 2,306 to 2,931. Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur show increase, while the rest show a slight decrease.

IV.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

17. There were 10 Berar scholars studying in the Bombay colleges on the 31st March 1902. Four of these passed the Intermediate examination in 1901 and will appear for B.A. in November 1903. One failed in the Intermediate examination, but was allowed to retain the scholarship. One who is in the Grant Medical College passed the first examination in medicine. One who is studying civil engineering in the College of Science, Poona, failed to pass the F.C.E. but was allowed to retain his scholarship on the recommendation of the Principal of the College. One of the scholars who passed the I.E. in 1901 ceased to be a Berar scholar after holding it for four years. Three new scholarships were awarded during the year and thus there were 12 scholars on the 31st March 1903.

Of the ex-students of the Berar high schools studying in colleges, 2 passed the LL B., one of whom was a former Berar scholar, one L.M. & S., 2 B.A., one of whom was a former Berar scholar, 2 Intermediate and 2 the Previous examination. Of the 9 successful students, 6 were domiciled Beraris and 3 Beraris.

V.—School Education, General.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

18. The number of secondary institutions remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 28—3 high and 25 middle schools—of which one high school and one middle school are private institutions. The number of pupils attending the 26 institutions under Government management on the 31st March 1903 was 3,947 with an average daily attendance of 3,196 against 4,394 with an average daily attendance of 3,378 in the preceding year. The percentages of decrease are 10·1 and 5·3 respectively, which is due to the prevalence of plague in the three districts of Akola, Buldana and Amraoti. The percentage of male pupils in the secondary course to male population of school-going age is the same as the last year.

Nine of the Anglo-Vernacular schools have primary vernacular classes as well as their secondary English classes. The cost of these two branches of education has been separately calculated as was done last year, the cost of primary classes being included under primary schools in column 9 of General Table IV.

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools under public management has risen from Rs. 72,084 to Rs. 84,811. The increase has already been accounted for in paragraph 10.

The total cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 18-13-1 to Rs. 20-6-5 and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 12-5-1 to Rs. 13-5-11. The total cost of educating each pupil in the high schools has risen from Rs. 48-12-10 to Rs. 58-3-3 and the cost to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 31-9-11 to Rs. 39-4-5.

Private High School.

19. The number of pupils in the Private High School, Amraoti, was 131 against 129 of the last year, the average number on roll being 114 with an average daily attendance of 79. Seven candidates were sent up for the last matriculation examination, of whom 1 passed against 14 and 4 respectively. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 2,076-4-0 against Rs. 1,936-4-0 of the last year. It may be noted with pleasure that Mr. L. R. Dahihandekar, representative of the Ramji Kannava firm at Karanja, has made a handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 for the erection of a building for this High School. The Private Middle School, which has been amalgamated with the Private High School, holds its classes in the premises of the High School under the general supervision of its Head Master. A Veda Shala for the study of Sanskrit has been opened during the year under report as a branch of the High School. It prepares students for the Prajna examination of the Punjab University. Besides the secular instruction, the school devotes three-quarters of an hour every day to instruction in moral and religious principles.

There were 24 boarders in the boarding-house attached to this High School on the 31st March 1903. The total expenditure of the boarders amounted to Rs. 2,544-8-0, being made up of fees Rs. 2,159-8-0 collected from boys and Rs. 385 as subscriptions and endowments. The boarders are under the direct supervision of a resident Superintendent.

Government High Schools.

20. The number on roll in the Akola High School has gone down from 215 to 128 and that of the Amraoti High School from 290 to 278. The average monthly number on roll for the former has risen from 184 to 187, but that for the latter has slightly gone down from 282 to 274. In the Amraoti High School 56 boys were residents of the town, while 222 came from the districts. In the Akola High School 62 were residents and 66 outsiders.

It is clear from the above figures that the number of pupils in the former would have increased and in the latter maintained its ground, had there been no plague, which broke out about the end of January almost simultaneously in both the towns and continued up to the end of April. The results of the Bombay matriculation examination show considerable improvement over those of the previous year. Akola passed 10 out of 15 or 66·6 per cent., while Amraoti passed 17 out of 26 or 65·3 per cent. The percentage of the general result of the matriculation examination was 35. Three ex-students of the Akola High School also passed this examination by appearing privately.

This year the Amraoti High School carried off all the three Berar University scholarships and the Akola High School won the Sinclair Prize. A Muhammadan pupil from the Akola High School, who stood first among the Berar students, was not awarded the scholarship as he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Of the 27 pupils passed by the two high schools, 10 obtained more than 40 per cent of marks. Of the 28 pupils that the Berar High Schools passed, 19 were Beraris, 8 domiciled Beraris and 1 non-Berari, of whom 19 were Brahmins, 7 non-Brahmin Hindus, and 2 Muhammadans.

The number of candidates that appeared for the matriculation examination at the Amraoti centre was 122.

Examination results in lower classes of High Schools.

21. The results of the lower classes of the High Schools are far from satisfactory. This may be partly due to the unwieldy classes the teachers had to teach in the first term of the year before the staff was strengthened. The total number of passes has gone down from 132 to 89, and their percentage from 35·3 to 24. The Amraoti High School shows a slight improvement under standard VI, while under the remaining two standards it has fared badly. The

Akola High School has not only lost all the advantage it had gained last year over the Amraoti High School, but has fared even worse than the latter under each standard.

My thanks are due to the following gentlemen, who were kind enough to assist me in examining the papers of the annual examination :—

Rao Bahadurs R. N. Mudholkar, B.A., LL.B., and D. V. Bhagawat, B.A., LL.B., Messrs. M. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B, B. R. Angal, B.A., LL.B., M. K. Chitnis, B.A., LL.B, R. V. Mahajani, B.A., LL.B., M. G. Damle, B.A., LL.B., B. W. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., K. E. Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., F. E. Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., and N. K. Date, B.A.

The suggestions which they offered were communicated to the head masters of the high schools.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

22. The Vernacular scholarship examination was held at Akola and Amraoti on the 15th January 1903 and the two following days. At Amraoti 10 candidates appeared on the Marathi and 1 on the Urdu side and 1 from the former got a scholarship. At Akola 3 on the Marathi side and 2 on the Urdu side appeared, and 2 from the former and 1 from the latter won the three scholarships. As the Urdu scholarship has been attached to the Amraoti High School, the candidate who won it from the Akola High School joined the former school. The Akola High School still continues to be apathetic in the matter of this scholarship examination. All the 35 exhibitions attached to these institutions were filled on the last day of the year under report.

High School classes in Ango-Vernacular schools.

23. Of the 24 Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, 12 had High School standards in addition to the three standards of the Anglo-Vernacular course, *viz.*, 2 had standards IV, V and VI; 4, standards IV and V; and 6, standard IV. After the annual examination held in November 1902, the class under standard IV was closed in Deolgaon Raja, Ellichpur City (Anglo-Urdu) and Shegaon Anglo-Vernacular schools, but new ones were opened at Daryapur and Wun. The High School standard V class was reopened at Jalgaon, and in addition to Mehkar, Akot was allowed to teach standard VI on paying Rs. 500 for the salary of a graduate teacher. All these classes are maintained by public contribution. The time has come for opening departmental 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, teaching the first five Anglo-Vernacular standards in places like Mehkar, Yeotmal, Malkapur, Akot and Basim. All these important towns have been maintaining two High School standards for more than 10 years by subscriptions from the public, who deserve to be relieved of the burden.

Results of examination of high school classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

24. Seven candidates under standard VI, 43 under standard V, 129 under standarad IV were sent up for examination from 1, 5 and 13 schools respectively. Standard VI at Mehkar failed to pass any pupil, probably because the class was opened late; 18 under standard V and 27 under standard IV passed the test. The results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. The general failure under these standards even in the high schools has been already noticed above. One student from Jalgaon and one from Yeotmal won a prize.

Results of examination in the middle school course.

25. The total number of passes has risen from 882 to 895, but the percentage has gone down from 55·2 to 52·7. Standards II and III have much improved, but standard I has fared rather badly.

Middle school exhibitions.

26. 124 exhibitions have been attached to the Anglo-Vernacular schools, out of which 108 were filled up on the 31st March. There were 16 vacancies, due probably to the absence of pupils from Anglo-Vernacular schools in plague affected districts.

High school entrance examination.

27. This examination under Anglo-Vernacular standard III was as usual held simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti and conducted by the head masters and the teachers of the high schools. In all 270 candidates—119 at Akola and 151 at Amraoti—appeared from 15 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 9 Vernacular schools, of whom 75 passed and 85 were considered fit to be promoted to the 1st high school standard (Anglo-Vernacular standard IV). Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Marathi schools acquitted themselves well in the examination and sent 64 pupils to the high schools (Akola 33 and Amraoti 31). The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Daryapur, Ellichpur City, Morsi, Tallegaon and Wun also did well. The results of the Vernacular schools were slightly better. Those at Buldana, Nerpersopant and Warud did well. As almost all the non-matriculate English teachers have been removed and as the amount of the contribution has been raised from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 so as to give the English teacher Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15 per month, I expect still better results next year.

(*b*)—*Primary Schools.*

Primary schools for boys under public management.

28. The number of District Board schools for boys has decreased from 568 to 547, while the number of Municipal schools has remained stationary. Thus there was a decrease of 21 schools. It is due to the lingering effects of the last great famine. It will be noticed from the census report of 1901 that in many villages the population has gone down, and the number of villages having 500 souls and more has decreased by 142. The attendance continued to be irregular for the last two years. It is made still more irregular by the appearance of plague, which continued to rage almost the whole of the year in the Buldana district and in the latter half of the year in Akola and Amraoti districts. As many as 23 District Board schools were closed in these three plague affected districts, while Wun closed one and Basim opened three new schools. During the year none of the District Board schools temporarily closed last year could be reopened. 30 more schools had again to be permanently and 2 temporarily closed for want of adequate attendance. 11 new schools were opened during the year under report. Girls' schools have been dealt with further on under "Female Education."

29. The number of pupils on the last day of the year was 32,001 in the District Board schools and 4,404 in the Municipal schools against 31,693 and 4,791 respectively of the preceding year. The percentage of increase in District Board schools is 4·1, while the percentage of decrease in Municipal schools is 8·07. The decrease both in District and Municipal Board schools is confined to the three plague affected districts. The remaining districts show an increase both in District and Municipal Board schools except Wun district, which shows decrease in District Board school pupils. The increase in District Board school pupils is nominal as many of the primary schools in the former three districts remained closed on 31st March. In the case of schools which remained closed on account of plague the number of pupils as it stood on the day previous to their being closed has been taken for calculation. No comparison under these circumstances would be correct as the figures are more or less vitiated. The percentages of the average daily attendance to average monthly number on roll have gone down from 72·2 to 70·9 and 76·5 to 73·3 in the District and Municipal Board schools respectively. Buldana district, which suffered most from plague, shows the lowest percentage of average daily attendance.

30. The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has risen from 944 to 974, but that of towns and villages with a population of 500 souls and more which have schools public or private has gone down from 798 to 791. Notwithstanding this decrease the number of towns and villages having a population of 500 or more souls without any school has decreased from 823 to 688. This apparent discrepancy is due to a big drop in the number of towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls from 1,621 to 1,479 according to the last census. Out of these 1,479 towns and villages, 53·2 are in need of primary schools either public or private. The financial condition of the majority of District Boards is so much strained, first on account of famines and secondly on account of the plague, that for years to come they will not be able to do much in the matter with the funds at their disposal, unless the provincial contribution is increased. It is needless to repeat here what has been urged in favour of increasing that contribution, as the subject has been exhaustively dealt with in my special report to the Government of India which was submitted in February 1902, but on which no orders have been received at the time of writing this report. If my proposal to provide for all the girls' schools from Provincial Revenues were sanctioned, the District and Municipal Boards would be able to utilize the amount thus saved in improving the boys' schools under their charge.

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

31. The total expenditure from all sources has come down from Rs. 2,33,581 to Rs 2,22,213, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,368. Out of this amount, the decrease of Rs. 8,393 is only nominal as the salaries of English teachers in primary schools have been this year included under the proper head, *viz.*, Secondary schools.

Expenditure on primary boys' schools under public management.

The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-3-11, and that to Provincial Revenues from Rs. 2-3-8 to Rs. 2-2-11. The amount expended from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 759 on account of increase of expenditure by the municipalities on primary education, and the percentage rose from 34·3 to 36·5. The district fund expenditure decreased by Rs. 7,594 on account of less amount having been expended on school repairs and larger amount of fees having been realized during the year under report, and the percentage declined from 43·6 to 42·4. Municipal funds show a decrease of Rs. 906 in expenditure owing to less amount having been spent on repairs, and the percentage fell from 3·0 to 2·8. Popular contributions amount to Rs. 2,839. This shows a very large falling off over last year's figure, *i.e.*, Rs. 8,918, but it is only nominal, as public contributions for English classes have been, as already noted elsewhere, included under the proper head of "Secondary education." If that amount (Rs. 8,393) be added to Rs. 2,839, the total amount of contributions comes to Rs. 11,232, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 2,314. The percentage declined from 3·9 to 1·3. Fees show an increase of Rs. 2,276, the percentage rising from 15 to 16·9.

32. 23,568 pupils were examined under standards I—VI, of whom 14,753 pupils passed against 22,809 and 13,853 respectively of the previous year. The percentage of passes has risen from 60·7 to 62·5. The results under all the standards except the V as in the previous year have improved. The percentage of passes is considerably low in the Amraoti district.

Results of examinations.

33. Out of the total of 53,517 pupils under different stages of instruction there were 34,510 or 64·4 per cent. in the lower primary stage against 34,384 or 65·1 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 42·9 per cent. were reading printed books and 21·5 per cent. were not reading printed books against 41 and 24·1 respectively of the previous year.

Progress in the lower primary stage.

Teaching of English primary schools.

34. At the beginning of the year there were 37 primary schools with English classes; 10 more were opened during the year and 3 closed. Thus there were 44 on the 31st March last. Of the 10 new classes Amraoti, Buldana and Wun each opened one, Akola and Basim two and Ellichpur three. 716 pupils from 36 schools were examined under standards I and II, and 365 of them passed with a percentage of 50·9 against 50·1 of the last year. The numbers examined and passed and the percentage of passes have increased, thus showing increased efficiency.

Bonuses to teachers.

35. During the year under report 301 teachers were considered fit for an award of bonus under the rules, and they earned an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,492-12-0. The question of raising the grades of primary schoolmasters by doing away with the system of bonus is worth considering.

Masters dismissed and fined.

36. During the year under report two masters were dismissed—one for overstaying leave and the other for leaving his station without permission. Six were reduced—five for bad work and one for mismanagement. Thirteen were fined—nine for bad work, one for misbehaviour, one for leaving the school without permission, one for entering false attendance and one for indifference.

Jail school.

37. There were only 4 juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail on the 31st March 1903 against 16 in the previous year. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District, examined the school in September last, when there were 24 prisoners on roll. The prisoners were divided into four classes and knew well what was taught to them. The number on the 31st March was small as some of them were released and others were sent to learn some industry in other departments of the jail.

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

38. At the close of the year under report there were two schools aided by fixed monthly grants. They were the two Mission schools at Amraoti, one for boys and the other for girls, under the management of the Free Church Mission. The boys' school had 169 on rolls against 178. It taught four primary and two Anglo-Vernacular standards, passed 61 against 72 pupils, and received Rs. 50 as monthly grant. The girls' school had on its roll 29 against 38 girls, and passed 17 against 15 under the first four standards. It received a monthly grant of Rs. 16.

Indigenous schools.

39. The number of indigenous schools rose from 460 to 505, and the number of those examined during the year from 481 to 522. The number examined is greater than the number existing on the 31st March as some of these schools are closed just after the examination. In all 502 schools succeeded in earning grants against 460. The total grant earned by these institutions is Rs. 10,756-6-3 against Rs. 8,958-1-11. The average grant per school is Rs. 20-9-8 and per pupil Rs. 1-10-4. The ephemeral character of these schools has been commented on from year to year and suggestions to improve their condition have been already submitted last year, but no orders thereon have been received.

Employment under Government.

40. In all 76 ex-students of our schools (leaving out the Training School) obtained employment under Government on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 per month against 92 in the previous year. Of these 68 were employed in the Educational Department, 1 each in the Police and Postal Department, and 6 in the Revenue and Judicial Department. Besides these 8 were employed in private firms.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

41. Of the 42,224 pupils on roll in schools under public management at the close of the year, 81·85 per cent. were Hindus, 17·0 Muhammadans, ·1 Christians, ·04 Parsis, ·3 Budhists and ·71 others. Of the Hindus 13·2 were Brahmins, 24·15 Kunbis, 5·10 low castes, and 39·4 others. The variations are so slight that they call for no remarks. A detailed statement is annexed as Appendix B.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

42. Appendix C gives the proportion between the cess payers and non-cess payers. The remarks made last year equally hold good this year also, except that in the high schools the number of cess-payers is greater than that of the non-cess payers.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

43. Pupils from the richer and middle classes have slightly risen by ·08 and ·05 per cent. respectively, but those from the poorer class have decreased by ·15. The details are given in Appendix D. (The information under paragraphs 40—43 pertains to schools under public management only.)

School-houses.

44. Eight school-houses for District Board schools have been constructed during the year under report. Two more are under construction.

The total amount spent on original works was Rs. 13,427 against Rs. 8,956 in the previous year. This sum is made up of Rs. 9,381 from district funds, Rs. 3,400 from municipal funds and Rs. 646 from subscriptions.

It appears from the district reports that 74 primary schools want new buildings and 52 additional accommodation. Sixty-seven schools are held in rented buildings.

Repairs.

45. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 15,440 against Rs. 22,959 in the preceding year; Rs. 2,582 having been spent from General Revenues, Rs. 11,600 from district funds, and Rs. 1,092 from municipal funds and Rs. 166 from subscriptions.

Government expenditure on school buildings.

46. The total Government expenditure on school buildings was Rs. 11,099 against Rs. 3,226 in the preceding year. No new buildings for Anglo-Vernacular schools were constructed. A separate building for Anglo-Vernacular School, Malkapur, has been taken in hand this year. Additional accommodation has been provided for Anglo-Vernacular schools at Shegaon, Chickhli and Amraoti.

School libraries and apparatus.

47. Books, maps and apparatus of the value of Rs. 1,720 were supplied to schools under public management. Of this sum Rs. 502 were spent on secondary education, Rs. 28 on the Training School and the remainder on primary schools.

VI.—School Education, Special.

Institution for training teachers.

48. There is only one institution of the kind, called the Training School, which trains teachers for primary schools. It has two divisions, one Marathi and the other Hindustani. For the Marathi side, the course of instruction is for three years, and there are three teachers for the three classes. There is only one class on the Hindustani side with a single teacher. This class goes through a two years' course, new admissions being made to it every alternate year. Besides these four teachers, there is the Principal who manages the institution in both its divisions. There were 48 stipendiary students in the Marathi division and 9 in the Hindustani. All the stipendiary places except 3—2 in the Marathi and 1 in the Hindustani division—were filled up on the 31st March last. In the annual certificate examination, 16 out of 26 against 15 out of 25 passed in the first year's

course; 9 out of 15 against 10 out of 17 in the second year's course; 5 out of 10 against 8 out of 8 in the third year's course. On the Hindustani side 8 out of 9 passed the first year's course. The total number examined on both the sides was 60 against 57, of whom 38 against 38 came out successful. The percentage of passes has slightly declined. The variations call for no remarks. On the whole all the classes have done well except that under the third year's course, the result of which was rather below the mark, and have supplied the requisite number to form full upper classes. Seventeen students from the Marathi side were sent out as teachers on salaries ranging from Rs. 10—15 per month. Strict discipline is maintained by the school staff and every opportunity is taken to impress moral principles on the minds of pupils.

Female training class, Akola.

49. A similar training institution for female teachers still continues to be a desideratum. It has been, however, partly removed as was reported last year by the addition of a female training class to the Municipal Girls' School at Akola. It was opened on the 7th April 1902. The number of pupils then admitted was six. The course extends over two years. The cost is met partly from grants from District Boards, Municipalities and the public and partly from a grant from Provincial Revenues. As the class was opened late and was closed for two months along with the Municipal schools at Akola on account of plague, no examination could be held during the year under report. The class is still in an experimental stage, but I am sanguine that in the course of a few years more a separate institution for them will have to be started under Government management which will advance the cause of female education in no small measure.

Examination for entrance into the Training School.

50. The examination for admission into the Training School was held on the 17th November 1902 and the following days, when 44 candidates presented themselves on the Marathi side, out of whom 12 were teachers from primary schools; 25, of whom 9 were teachers, were selected, and all the stipendiary places except three were filled up by the end of December. The number of candidates for admission has increased, but half of them are generally of an inferior quality. With a view to attract a larger number of teachers from primary schools, a scheme has been submitted for the sanction of the Honourable the Resident. The institution, as has been pointed out in my special report to the Government of India, as constituted at present does not attract a better class of pupils. Under the present system a trained teacher knowing only Marathi and Urdu can rise only to the Rs. 35 grade. There is no scope for him to rise to a higher grade. In my proposals submitted to the Government of India provision has been made for a few successful trained teachers to rise as far as the Rs. 50 grade.

Practising school.

51. This institution is attached to the Training School with a view to give the Training School students the benefit of practical teaching. It is managed under the supervision of the Principal by a master, assisted by four Training School students, who work in the school for a week, and are then replaced by another four. The master is paid from the General Revenues and the District and Municipal funds proportionately.

Drawing.

52. In all 20 against 47 pupils appeared for the 1st grade examination in drawing at the two centres in Berar. Of these 11 were from the Akola High School and 9 from the Amraoti High School. No candidates appeared from the Training School as it was closed on account of plague. The decrease in the number of candidates from Akola is due to the same cause. Three more from the Akola High School and one from the Training School appeared for the 2nd grade examination. Three in the first grade and two in the second grade, all from the Akola High School, obtained certificates. The low results are due to plague, which raged both at Akola and Amraoti at the time of the examination.

Industrial training.

53. There were three industrial schools in the province on the 31st March against four in the previous year. They were one Government industrial school at Amraoti and two maintained by missions at Akola and Ellichpur. Besides these Rao Sahib Deorao Vinayak's class appears to have a lingering existence with six apprentices, but he has supplied no other information. As has been already reported last year, industrial training is imparted to pupils of primary schools at Basim out of school hours. It is not a separate school. Common industries such as cane-work &c., are taught to the pupils. A fund has been raised with a view to erect a separate building for these classes at Basim. Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan, Tahsildar of Basim, continues to take lively interest in the matter of industrial training.

The industrial classes attached to the primary schools at Wakad and Medsi have disappeared.

Government Industrial School, Amraoti.

54. The number on the roll of this institution at the close of the year was 12 against 14. Each of the three classes, carpentry, smithing and tailoring, had 4 pupils. The class has suffered on account of plague. The committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund have submitted a scheme for opening an industrial school on a wider basis for the sanction of the Government.

The total cost of the school for the year for establishment, stipends and contingencies was Rs. 2,147-8-0. The cost of materials used was Rs. 2,006-0-6, on which the profit from sale proceeds was Rs. 342-1-9.

Alliance Mission Workshop, Akola.

55. The Mission Workshop at Akola continues to do good work under the superintendence of Mr. Stanley. There were 30 apprentices at the close of the year with an average daily attendance of 29. Of them 26 were Christians, 2 Muhammadans and 2 Hindus.

During the year under report three pupils completed their course. Two of them have been engaged as fitters on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 and 30. The third who acquired proficiency in carpentry is employed as a Mission agent at Aurangabad. The workshop gets its supply of pupils chiefly from the Mission orphanage.

Korku Mission school, Ellichpur.

In this Mission school there were 62 boys, of whom 37 were Christians, 1 Kunbi and 24 Korkus. They devote half the day to study in Hindi up to standard IV and half to workshop, where they are instructed in masonry, painting, smithing and carpentry.

Scheme for compulsory manual training.

56. No funds have been provided for the purpose of giving a trial to Rao Bahadur D. V. Bhagawat's scheme for compulsory manual training in the Akola High School.

Instruction of candidates for patwaripship in land measuring.

57. The patwari class attached to the Akola High School was re-opened on the 10th June 1902 and was temporarily closed on the 16th December 1902 as no patwaris were forthcoming. During the period three examinations were held and 135 patwaris were examined, of whom 76 or 56·2 per cent. passed. The average number on roll and the average daily attendance were 36·7 and 27·0 respectively. The total number admitted was 135. When the class was temporarily closed, the number on roll was 43. The total amount of fees collected was Rs. 295. The class has been re-opened since the close of the year under report.

VII.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

58. The number of primary girls' schools has decreased from 48 to 46. Two girls' schools in the Akola district and one in the Ellichpur district were closed on account of inadequate attendance. There is a decrease of

one under the aided girls' schools, but an increase of two under the unaided, the net decrease being two. The number of girls learning in these schools has risen from 2,110 to 2238, but the number of those learning in boys' schools has further gone down from 768 to 662, the net increase is therefore 22 girls only. Besides these there were five girls attending the Anglo-Vernacular schools—3, 1, and 1 in the Akola, Buldana and Amraoti districts respectively. The total number of passes has risen from 804 to 862. The latter number does not include girls (29) that passed from the two European schools at Amraoti. The passes under standards I, III and IV have increased, while those under II and VI have slightly declined. The average cost of educating each girl in female schools under public management was Rs. 7-1-1.

Female teachers.

59. It has been already noticed in the last year's report that a female training class was opened on the 7th April 1902. Information about this class has been given in detail in paragraph No. 49. It is hoped that the experiment, if successful, will remove a standing need of female teachers.

At present we have nine head mistresses, of whom three are trained, and four assistant mistresses, of whom one is trained.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

European and Eurasian schools.

60. There were two schools at Amraoti for European and Eurasian children on the 31st March 1903:—

(1) The Convent school had on its roll 25 boys and 28 girls against 20 and 23 respectively. The average daily attendance was 25·17 and 26·18 respectively. I inspected the school in November. The results continue to be satisfactory, the passes being 15 out of 17 boys and 22 out of 22 girls. The highest standard in the boys' division was IV and that in the girls' VII. There were one boy and one girl Parsis. The school received a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from General Revenues.

(2) The Anglican school had on its roll 13 boys and 7 girls with an average daily attendance of 9·8 and 9·3 respectively. All these children were Europeans and Eurasians. 7 boys and 9 girls were examined, out of whom 5 boys and 7 girls passed. The highest standard was V in boys' and IV in girls' division. The school received a monthly grant of Rs. 40. The total amount of subscriptions amounted to Rs. 941-9-3.

Education of Muhammadans.

61. There were 80 Hindustani schools on the 31st March against 82. Of these three were Anglo-Urdu and the rest primary. Of the latter 63 were for boys and 13 for girls. One Hindustani indigenous school existed at the end of the year. The District Board schools for boys have decreased by two, while those for girls and the Municipal schools both for boys and girls have remained unchanged.

The number of pupils attending these schools decreased from 4,912 to 4,789. If we add to this number 3,005 Muhammadan pupils studying in the Marathi, Anglo-Marathi and High schools and the Training, Industrial and private schools, and deduct 173 non-Muhammadans learning in purely Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadans under instruction will be 7,621 against 7,736 in the previous year. The decrease is due to plague.

The number of pupils examined rose slightly from 2,566 to 2,576, but the number of passes has considerably gone down from 1,772 to 1,610. This low result is due to plague. Forty-five Muhammadans were studying in the three high schools, and two passed the matriculation examination. One of these headed the list of successful Berar candidates. The number of English classes attached to Hindustani primary schools remains the same, *viz.*, 4. Three of these are maintained from private subscriptions. Hiwarkhed, Kalamb and Mulawa Marathi schools in the Akola, Wun and Basim districts respectively have Urdu classes attached to them. It is still to be seen how far they work satisfactorily.

62. Several Muhammadan gentlemen in the province take a keen interest in educational matters. Some raise subscriptions to meet the wants of poor boys, others lend houses for the use of schools.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education.

63. There are two District Board schools in the Melghat—one at Chikalda and the other at Kusumkot. The total number of aboriginal pupils in these and other schools was 352 against 296. 101 pupils were examined, of whom 72 passed: 37, 18, 8, 4, 4 and 1 under standards I, II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively. It is hoped that the increase will be maintained in future years.

Aborigines.

64. The number of low-caste pupils in all classes of schools has risen from 2,552 to 2,602. The numbers examined and passed rose from 876 and 530 to 1,126 and 712 respectively. It is gratifying to find this substantial increase. The number in the secondary schools has slightly risen from 61 to 64.

Progress of low-caste pupils.

The only separate school for low-caste people at Jawala was closed for want of attendance. The necessity of separate schools for these people does not now exist as there is no difficulty about these boys attending ordinary schools.

Appendix E gives the details for the aborigines and low-castes.

IX.—Private Schools.

65. There were 12 private schools with 241 pupils against 13 schools with 447 pupils. One of these teaches Sanskrit and astronomy; another Sanskrit grammar and idiom. Five of these were advanced, all being for boys. Of the seven elementary schools, three were for boys and four for girls, which in addition to Koran teach Arabic and Persian. The decrease in the schools is nominal as the Mission schools at Khamgaon and Akola are included under unaided schools, as the standards which they teach generally conform to the Government standards.

Private schools.

X.—Hostels or Boarding-houses.

66. There were 18 boarding-houses against 10. Ten of them are aided and eight unaided. Five (three for Hindus, and two for Muhammadans) were attached to the Training School and Government high schools, one to the Anglo-Vernacular school at Ellichpur Cantonment, one to the village school at Keliveli, one at Shirasgaon Band, two at Akola, one founded by the late Janu Mahar, and one newly opened for the female training class, Akola, one to the private high school, Amraoti, and seven maintained by missionaries—three for boys and four for girls—at Yeotmal, Khamgaon, Akola, Chikalda and Basim. The number of boarders on the 31st March was 698. The average monthly charge for each boarder in the high schools and the Training school ranged from Rs. 4-10-7 to Rs. 5-14-1 for Hindus and from Rs. 3-5-6 to Rs. 4-2-7 for Muhammadans.

Boarding-houses.

None of the boarding houses attached to Government schools has a resident master except at Keliveli, where the boys live with the head master. Amraoti private high school boarding-house has a resident Superintendent.

XI.—Physical and Moral Training.

67. Drill forms a regular part of our school curriculum. All schools are provided with an excellent drill book in Marathi. Definite exercises have been fixed for primary as well as Anglo-Vernacular standards, and the important schools are placed under the instruction of circle gymnasts. Pensioned native sepoys would do well for the posts of gymnasts. One young reservist from the Bombay Infantry has

Physical education.

been secured for Akola city schools. It is satisfactory to note that drill is regularly taught by the masters themselves in almost all the primary schools. The question of paying them something extra will have to be considered. Children in primary schools play native games, while those in Anglo-Vernacular and High schools have taken kindly to football and cricket.

Under the auspices of the Berar Athletic Association, a cricket match was played between the two high schools in December last. There was also a competition in gymnastics, running, jumping, &c. Both the high schools did well. Six Anglo-Vernacular schools took part in these sports.

Moral training.

68. Strict discipline has been maintained in all schools. Cases of breach of discipline are very rare. No special book for moral instruction has been prescribed as the text books appointed abound in moral principles which the teachers never lose an opportunity to impress on the minds of pupils.

XII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text Books and other Educational Literature.

Text Book Committee.

69. At the beginning of the year the Text Book Committee had 14 books and 3 manuscripts on hand for review and 49 more were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reviewed 29 of them, and the Text Book Committee disposed of 6 books and 4 manuscripts and 27 remained on hand to be reviewed at the close of the year.

Only one quarterly meeting was held during the year under report. The Agricultural lessons referred to in the last year's report have been inserted in the II and III Departmental Marathi Readers.

Book depôts and the cash account of the Central Book Depôt, Akola.

70. There is one central book depôt at Akola; 31 branch book depôts are attached to schools in the province.

The financial results of the year's working of the depôts are clearly stated in Appendix F.

An annual allotment of Rs. 15,000 (which has been raised to Rs. 20,000 from the current year) is made for the purchase of books, &c. The amount actually drawn from the treasury was Rs. 15,800, of which Rs. 800 were provided by reappropriation. Books, &c., were sold to the value of Rs. 18,858 and after paying Rs. 640 commission to the branch book depôt keepers, the sum of Rs. 18,179 was repaid into the treasury, producing a profit to the Government of Rs. 3,057.

Literature.

71. The number of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year under report was 21 against 16 in the previous year. There was nothing worthy of notice in these publications. All the books are in Marathi.

Public libraries.

72. There were 33 libraries against 35 in the previous year. Two new libraries were opened and four closed during the year. One of the newly opened libraries is free. The monthly income varies from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 85.

Printing presses.

73. The number of printing presses was 16 against 15 in the preceding year. Of these 4 were at Akola and 7 at Amraoti. Ellichpur City, Yeotmal, Basim, Khamgaon and Telhara had 1 each.

Educational Conference.

74. The Educational Conference was this year held at Akola on the 24th of November and the following three days and was largely attended by Inspectors and teachers. It has been serving a useful purpose and several of its suggestions are given effect to.

Extraneous work of educational employés.

75. There were 127 teachers in charge of post offices on allowances ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs 5. On the whole their work is satisfactory.

Teachers in all the localities affected by plague helped the Government and municipal officers as supervisors in combating plague.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

261-B—5—(S.A.S.R.)

GENERAL TABLES.

I.—Abstract return of schools and scholars.

II.—Abstract return of expenditure.

III.—Returns of schools and scholars (detailed).

III (*a*).—Classification of scholars according to sexes and race or creed.

IV.—Return of expenditure (detailed).

V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils.

VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations.

VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses.

IX.—Return of European and Eurasian schools and scholars.

X.—Return of expenditure on European and Eurasian schools.

XI.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in European and Eurasian schools.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Income of the Educational Department.

Do. B.—Classification of pupils by race or creed.

Do. C.—Professions of parents and guardians.

Do. D.—Social position of parents or guardians.

Do. E.—Progress of aborigines and low-castes.

Do. F.—Account of the Central Book Depôt.

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GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

(For details see

Area and population.					Public			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—		Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.	
					Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
17,700·82	Towns ... 44	Males ... 1,394,300	Institutions.	Males ...	...	...	28	1,088
	Villages ... 5,710	Females ... 1,359,716		Females ...	...	...	...	46
	Total ... 5,754	Total ... 2,754,016		Total ...	...	...	28	1,134
			Scholars ...	Males ...	...	...	4,110	46,490
				Females ...	...	...	5	2,916
				Total ...	...	...	4,115	49,406

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public*

(For details see

—	Total direct expenditure on				
	Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Educa
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males ...	...	...	87,647	2,63,006	8,926
For females ...	...	...	...	15,639	893
Total ...	...	...	87,647	2,78,645	9,819
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	21·59	43·95	4·25
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	...	80·93	0·50
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	...	71·62	— 1·05
(d) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	17·00	54·06	1·90
3. Average annual cost* of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	13 5 11	...	151 0 10
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	0 0 5	...	...
Total Cost ...	...	...	20 6 5	...	151 4 7
Local Fund schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 0 11	...
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	2 15 5	...
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	6 1 3	...
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	2 4 2	100 0 0
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	2 6 0	—41 6 5
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	5 15 2	178 9 7
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	1 4 5	...
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	0 0 10	...
Total Cost ...	...	...	...	4 6 5	...
Unaided institutions ... ... Total Cost ...	...	...	18 2 10	2 5 7	...
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues ...	...	...	12 14 0	1 14 3	147 1 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	0 0 4	2 4 11	6 2 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	20 5 1	5 13 5	153 6 9

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the year 1902-03.

General Table III.)

Institutions.			Private Institutions.			
School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary	Grand Total.	Percentage of
Training schools.	All other special schools.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	3	1,120	5	3	1,128	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 19·6
...	...	46	...	4	50	·8
1	3	1,166	5	7	1,178	20·4
57	104	50,761	85	73	50,919	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 24·3
...	...	2,921	1	82	3,004	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·4
57	104	53,682	86	155	53,923	13·04

A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.

General Table IV.)

public instruction.		Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								
tion, special. All other special schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,108	3,61,687	...	18,622	26,982	10,371	24,721	8,294	48,228	1,37,218	5,15,437
...	16,532									
2,108	3,78,219	...	18,622	26,982	10,371	24,721	8,294	48,228	1,37,218	5,15,437
·64	70·43	...	8·41	11·43	4·58	5·10	...	·05	29·27	100·00
·38	81·81	...	...	1·40	...	7·85	...	8·94	18·19	100·00
...	70·57	...	...	...	·98	17·47	...	10·98	29·43	100·00
·41	73·37	...	3·61	5·23	2·02	4·80	1·61	9·36	26·63	100·00
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
26 9 4	15 7 8									
...	0 0 5									
31 1 6	22 6 1									
...	2 0 11									
...	2 15 5									
...	6 1 3									
...	2 5 7									
...	2 5 5									
...	6 1 8									
...	...									
...	...									
...	...									
...	1 4 5									
4 13 6	0 1 8									
4 13 6	4 6 5									
...	4 10 9									
9 8 4	2 15 7									
3 1 9	2 2 1									
14 3 11	7 8 4									

* The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

GENERAL TABLE III.—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Secondary Schools.												
School Education, General. — For boys. — High schools	2	406	461	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For boys. — Middle Schools. English ...	24	3,541	3,668	2,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	3,947	4,129	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.												
School Education, General. — For boys	...	...	...	...	577	36,405	35,873	25,578	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls	...	...	...	...	39	1,876	1,826	1,186	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	616	38,281	37,699	26,764	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters ...	1	57	59	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial schools	1	12	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	69	74	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	28	4,016	4,203	3,260	616	38,281	37,699	26,764	...	...	...	...

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1902-03.

institutions.																
Under private management.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.												
Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26		27	28
										Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
...	...	...	...	1	131	114	79	3	537	537	...	369	...	168	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	37	42	29	25	3,578	2,312	2	212	...	3,490	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	2	168	156	108	28	4,115	2,849	2	581	...	3,658	3	5	...
449	9,833	9,182	7,714	62	894	764	639	1,088	47,132	1,151	7	...	...	47,291	674	674	...
5	230	229	197	2	168	142	137	46	2,274	...	22	...	...	32	2,163	...	32
454	10,063	9,411	7,911	64	1,062	906	876	1,134	49,406	1,151	29	...	...	47,323	2,837	674	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	92	91	81	3	104	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	92	91	81	4	161	...	...	57	...	119	...	...	...
454	10,063	9,411	7,911	68	1,322	1,153	1,065	1,166	53,682	4,000	31	638	...	51,100	2,840	679	32
		Private institutions. 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ...						4	64	...	...	63	1	...	...	1	...
		(b) Sanskrit						1	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... For boys ...						3	55	...	...	...	...	49	6	6	...
		For girls ...						4	100	...	...	...	...	24	76	...	24
		Total ...						12	241	...	...	85	1	73	82	7	24
		GRAND TOTAL ...						1,178	53,923	4,000	31	723	1	51,173	2,922	686	56

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.*

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts Colleges.									
English	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional training.									
Law	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys.									
High schools	Male	...	4	357	102	45	...	5	24
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.									
English	Male	...	11	1,352	1,861	320	14	7	8
	Female	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.									
High schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.									
English	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	16	1,710	1,966	365	14	12	32
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Male	13	225	3,711	35,888	6,187	91	8	335
	Female	7	...	98	390	177	1	1	...
For girls	Male	25	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
	Female	28	304	404	749	748	5	...	...
	Total	73	529	4,216	37,030	4,513	97	9	335

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—*Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race, or creed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03*—continued.

—		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training school ...	Male ...	...	...	20	25	12	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical school	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying school.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school ...	Male ...	...	63	...	25	3	...	...	13
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	63	24	50	15	...	...	13
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		73	608	5,950	39,046	7,493	111	21	380
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
I. ADVANCED TEACHING.									
(a) Arabic and Persian...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Sanscrit...	Male ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other oriental classic ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY.									
For boys...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE KORAN ONLY.									
For boys ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS.									
For boys ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
For girls ...	Male ...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	56	...	3	9	...	...	8
Total of Private Institutions ...		...	80	22	3	128	...	...	8
GRAND TOTAL ...		73	688	5,972	39,049	7,621	111	21	388

EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

Objects of expenditure.	Public																
	Under public manage																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District Fund and Municipal Boards.							Main Native		
	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Secondary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For boys. — High Schools ...	15,750	...	...	7,589	...	...	23,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. — Middle schools. — English	32,049	...	...	15,279	14,144	...	61,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. — Middle schools. — Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,799	...	...	22,868	14,144	...	84,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																	
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,290	91,417	6,177	36,490	2,839	...	2,22,213	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,252	7,441	146	69	...	12,908	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,290	96,669	13,618	36,636	2,908	...	2,35,121	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																	
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters.	8,912	...	...	14	...	...	8,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)500	600	—207	...	...	...	893	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	(c)120	...	...	239	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and commercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (Reformatory.)	139	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,321	...	...	253	...	...	10,574	500	600	—207	...	...	...	893	...	...	...
Buildings	11,295	...	...	...	...	...	11,295	...	9,381	3,400	...	645	...	13,426	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	2,040	24	...	2,064	...	...	44	5,797	389	...	6,230	...	...	...
Total ...	11,295	...	...	2,040	24	...	13,359	...	9,381	3,444	5,797	1,034	...	19,656	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...	69,415	...	...	25,161	14,168	...	1,08,744	85,790	1,06,650	16,855	42,433	3,942	...	2,55,670	...	...	...

(a) This is not an independent school, but a class attached to the Municipal Female School
(b) This is not a separate school institution, but a class attended by some boys and girls
(c) This is not an institution by itself, but a survey class attached to the Akola High

TION.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1902-03.

Institutions.																					
ment.				Under private management.											Total expenditure from						
tained by States.				Aided by Government or by District Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	All other sources. Public.	Grand Total.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,076	760	...	2,836	15,750	...	...	9,665	760	...	26,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,049	...	...	15,279	14,144	...	61,472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,076	760	...	2,836	47,799	...	...	24,944	14,904	...	87,647
...	...	...	...	10,253	...	377	17,116	10,921	...	38,667	1,577	549	...	2,126	95,543	91,417	6,554	55,183	14,309	...	2,63,006
...	...	...	...	1,744	...	129	66	792	...	2,731	...	...	...	...	1,744	5,252	7,570	212	861	...	15,639
...	...	...	...	11,997	...	506	17,182	11,713	...	41,398	1,577	549	...	2,126	97,287	96,669	14,124	55,395	15,170	...	2,78,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,912	...	...	14	...	...	8,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	600	—207	...	...	...	893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	239	...	...	359
...	...	...	...	...	(b) 460	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	1,150	460	...	...	...	...	1,610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	139
...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	10,821	1,060	—207	253	...	...	11,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,295	9,381	3,400	...	645	...	24,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	7,837	413	...	8,294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,295	9,381	3,444	7,837	1,058	...	33,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,622	...	...	...	...	...	18,622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,307	1,675	...	...	...	...	26,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	1,860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,476	...	...	...	49	...	7,525
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	10,669	2,166	10,733	24,551	...	48,228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,187	12,344	2,359	10,733	24,600	...	1,04,203
...	...	...	...	11,997	460	506	17,182	11,713	...	41,858	3,653	1,309	...	4,962	2,21,369	1,19,454	19,720	99,162	55,732	...	5,15,437

at Akola.
from all the Municipal schools (boys and girls) at Basim.
School and attended by Patwaris.

GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general*

Class of schools.	Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondrry (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For boys—Government—English ...	26	3,947	655	...	655	2,026	2	2,028
For boys—Unaided—English ...	2	168	131	...	131	37	...	37
Total Secondary Schools ...	28	4,115	786	...	786	2,063	2	2,065
Primary Schools.								
For boys. District Board ...	547	32,001	...	...	...	2,386	1	2,387
For boys. Municipal	30	4,404	...	...	...	110	...	110
For boys. Aided	449	9,833	...	...	...	77	2	79
For boys. Unaided	62	824	...	...	...	17	...	17
Total ...	1,088	47,152	...	...	...	2,590	3	2,593
For girls. District Board ...	22	780	...	...	...	...	3	3
For girls. Municipal	17	1,092	...	...	...	...	33	33
For girls. Aided	5	230	...	2	2	3	15	18
For girls. Unaided	2	168	...	...	...	...	32	32
Total ...	46	2,270	...	2	2	3	83	86
Total Primary Schools ...	1,134	49,402	...	2	2	2,593	86	2,679
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,162	53,517	786	2	788	4,656	88	4,744

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the*

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Number of examinees. Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for General Education.										
Matriculation	Boys ...	2	...	1	3	41	...	7	3	51
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School examination ...	Boys ...	29	...	...	29	438	...	...	...	438
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary examination....	Boys ...	560	58	...	618	3,540	186	...	...	3,726
	Girls ...	21	4	...	25	90	18	...	...	108
Lower Primary examination ..	Boys ...	584	105	...	689	6,169	502	...	...	6,671
	Girls ...	37	4	...	1	261	28	...	...	289
Public Service certificate examination.	English ...	8	...	...	8	145	...	...	...	145
	Vernacular Boys ...	25	...	...	25	315	...	...	...	315
	Vernacular Girls ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Schools for Special Instruction.										
1 Training school examination for masters.	Upper ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
	Lower ...	1	...	...	1	48	...	...	...	48
2. School of Arts examination ..		3	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	24
3. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.		1	...	...	1	135	...	...	...	135

TION.

education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1902-03.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
529	...	529	550	3	553	182	...	182	3,942	5	3,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168		168
529	...	529	550	3	553	182	...	182	4,110	5	4,115
9,033	44	9,077	14,037	369	14,406	5,971	160	6,131	31,427	574	32,001
1,476	4	1,480	1,945	11	1,956	850	8	858	4,381	23	4,404
1,883	7	1,890	4,686	30	4,716	3,110	38	3,148	9,756	[illegible]	9,833
73	...	73	329	...	329	475	...	475	894	...	894
12,465	55	12,520	20,997	410	21,407	10,406	206	10,612	46,458	674	47,132
...	101	104	7	300	307	...	366	366	7	773	780
...	221	221	...	543	543	...	295	295	...	1,092	1,092
6	41	47	10	96	106	6	51	57	25	205	230
...	54	54	...	62	62	...	20	20	...	168	168
6	420	426	17	1,001	1,018	6	732	738	32	2,238	2,270
12,471	475	12,946	21,014	1,411	22,425	10,412	938	11,350	46,490	2,912	49,402
13,000	475	13,475	21,564	1,414	22,978	10,594	938	11,532	50,600	2,917	53,517

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1902-03.

Number passed in					Race or creed of passed scholars.								
							Hindus.						
Institutions under public management.	Added institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Remarks.
11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	...	1	3	31	...	...	21	8	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
203	...	...	...	203	...	1	113	80	8	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,884	31	...	...	1,915	5	2	344	1,291	267	6	...	...	
57	11	...	...	68	6	2	9	12	27	12	...	...	
3,812	202	...	...	4,014	5	9	603	2,831	544	12	6	4	
181	11	...	...	192	2	5	51	68	66	...	...	...	
49	...	...	...	49	...	...	41	8	...	...	...	...	
167	...	...	...	167	...	...	34	122	10	1	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	33	...	...	14	8	11	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
76	...	...	...	76	...	...	72	4	...	...	...	...	

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on Public Instruction.													
	In institutions managed by District Boards.											In institutions managed by		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.														
School Education, General. — For boys— Middle School —English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools. For boys ...	547	32,001	31,317	22,235	66,014	89,807	183	31,393	2,225	...	1,89,622	...	1,610	...
For girls ...	22	780	770	497	...	5,252	...	146	26	...	5,424	...	...	...
Total ...	569	32,781	32,087	22,732	66,014	95,059	183	31,539	2,251	...	1,95,046	...	1,610	...
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Schools of art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 460
Commercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	460
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,381	...	...	521	...	9,902	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,012	363	...	5,375	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,381	...	5,012	884	...	15,277	...	...	...
Inspection. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: — Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	569	32,781	32,087	22,732	66,014	1,04,440	183	36,551	3,135	...	2,10,323	...	2,210	460

(a) This is not an independent, institution, but a class attached to the Municipal
(b) This is not an independent institution, but a class attended by some pupils

TION.

on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1902-03.

Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public instruction.	Remarks.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	96	96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	96	96	
91,417	30	4,404	4,556	3,343	12,680	5,898	1,610	5,097	614	...	25,899	...	183	506	6,587	98,004	
5,252	17	1,092	1,056	689	...	7,441	...	...	43	...	7,484	...	...	...	7,441	12,693	
96,669	47	5,496	5,612	4,032	12,680	13,339	1,610	5,097	657	...	33,383	...	183	506	14,028	1,10,697	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
600	...	...	...	...	(a) 500	—207	600	...	...	...	893	...	...	...	—207	393	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,060	...	...	...	...	500	—207	600	...	...	...	893	...	...	...	—207	853	
9,381	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	...	124	...	3,524	...	...	...	3,400	12,781	
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	785	26	...	855	...	...	...	44	44	
9,381	...	...	...	...	...	3,444	...	785	150	...	4,379	...	...	...	3,444	12,825	
1,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	193	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,166	12,835	
12,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,359	14,703	
1,19,454	47	5,496	5,612	4,032	13,180	16,576	2,210	5,882	807	...	38,655	96	183	506	19,720	1,39,174	

Marathi school for females at Akola.
from the boys and girls schools at Basim.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses for the official year 1902-03.*

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Colleges for professional training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.													
1. Managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	8	229*	...	...	80	73	73	78	153	3,995	6,947	11,173	* Of 229 boarders 3 are infants.
4. Unaided	5	165	...	...	38	130	17	...	...	7,149	2,159	9,308	
Total ...	13	394	...	...	118	203	90	78	153	11,144	9,106	20,481	
For Females.													
1. Managed by Government ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	53†	...	...	...	26	23	...	347	2,208	194	2,749	
3. Unaided	3	251	...	...	22	229	...	...	...	9,224	...	9,224	† Out of 251 boarders 4 are infants.
Total ...	5	304	...	...	22	255	23	...	347	11,432	194	11,973	
GRAND TOTAL ...	18	698	...	...	140	458	113	78	500	22,576	9,300	32,454	

GENERAL TABLE IX.—*Return of the European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.—(As per Education General Table No. III).*

Under private management.													
Aided by Government.				Unaided					Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1903.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1903.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	73	70	56	...	...	...	...	2	73	7	25	

GENERAL TABLE X.—*Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.—(As per Education General Table No. IV).*

Year.	Under ptivate management, Aided by Government.			Remarks.
	General Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1902-03	1,720 0 0	...	1,720 0 0	

GENERAL TABLE XI.—*Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian Schools in the Hyderbad Assigned Districts for the year 1902-03.—(As per Education General Table No. V).*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the roll on 31st March 1903.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.			Remarks.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For girls—Aided	1	53	...	2	2	3	8	11	6	6	12	10	8	18	6	4	10	25	23	53	
For boys—Aided	1	20	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	3	8	2	1	3	3	1	4	13	7	20	
Total ...	2	73	...	2	2	6	10	16	11	9	20	12	9	21	9	5	14	38	35	73	

APPENDIX A.—*Income of the*

Heads of account.	General Revenues. 1901-02.	General Revenues. 1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Educational grants	2,15,216 5 6	(a) 2,15,599 0 0	382 10 6	...
Assignments from Land Revenues to Educational Cess.	...	...	...	...
Fees	24,783 10 6	24,401 0 0	...	382 10 6
Popular contributions	6,178 3 8	5,232 6 10	...	945 12 10
Sale-proceeds of books	18,879 14 4	18,186 13 7	...	693 0 9
Do. articles manufactured ...	2,999 4 3	2,630 3 9	...	369 0 6
Contribution paid by municipality towards education.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	222 10 0	95 11 6	...	126 14 6
Total ...	2,68,280 0 3	2,66,145 3 8	382 10 6	2,517 7 1

(a) Represents the annual budget allotment of Rs. 2,40,000, less the amount of fees from the Govern

(b) Represents the actual expenditure from the municipal income proper and is considered

GRAND TOTAL ... { 1901-02 ... / 1902-03 ...

APPENDIX B.—*Classification of*

Schools.		Christians. Pupils.	Christians. Percentage.	Brahmins. Pupils.	Brahmins. Percentage.	Kunbis. Pupils.	Kunbis. Percentage.	Low-castes. Pupils.	Low-castes. Percentage.
Government. High schools.	Boys ...	4	·98	274	67·48	28	6·89	...	...
Government. Middle schools	Boys ...	11	·31	1,332	37·66	412	11·65	150	4·24
Government. Middle schools	Girls ...	1	·20	1	·20	...	...	...	...
District Board primary schools ...	Boys ...	5	·01	2,734	8·69	9,263	29·46	1,789	5·69
District Board primary schools ...	Girls ...	2	·14	211	15·66	157	11·65	17	1·26
Municipal Board primary schools ...	Boys ...	7	·15	787	16·81	289	6·59	196	4·47
Municipal Board primary schools ...	Girls ...	11	·98	282	25·28	45	4·03	5	·44
Total ...		41	·1	5,571	13·2	10,194	24·15	2,157	5·1
Total for 1901-02 ...		42	·1	5,805	13·55	10,316	24·1	2,215	5·17

Hin

Educational Department.

District Funds. 1901-02.	District Funds. 1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.	Municipal Funds. 1901-02.	Municipal Funds. 1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,12,359 15 8	1,11,531 13 11	...	828 1 9	...	...	...	...
34,646 12 9	37,572 11 3	2,925 14 6	...	6,495 0 0	6,136 13 9	...	358 2
7,904 8 3	11,782 15 2	3,878 6 11	...	420 0 0	963 0 0	543 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					(b)		
36 1 3	182 13 2	146 11 11	...	16,618 11 2	19,538 9 0	2,919 13 10	...
383 1 0	372 5 8	...	10 11 4	...	4 14 6	4 14 6	...
1,55,330 6 11	1,64,142 11 2	6,951 1 4	838 13 1	23,533 11 2	26,643 5 3	3,467 12 4	358 2 3

ment secondary schools and the training school.

as receipts.

Rs. a. p.
4,47,144 2 4
4,54,231 4 1

pupils by race or cre

dus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.		
Other Hindus.		Total.										Total.
Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
57	14·03	359	88·42	38	9·35	...	...	5	1·23	...	...	406
1,282	36·25	3,176	89·81	320	9·04	14	·39	7	·19	8	·22	3,536
3	60·	4	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12,651	40·18	26,437	84·09	4,638	14·74	81	·25	5	·01	268	·85	31,434
477	35·33	862	63·91	477	35·41	5	·37	1	·07	...	...	1,347
1,831	41·79	3,053	69·68	1,284	29·30	10	·22	3	·06	24	·54	4,381
325	29·14	657	58·92	447	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115
16,625	39·4	34,547	81·85	7,174	17·	110	·3	21	·04	300	·71	42,224
16,655	38·9	34,991	81·72	7,367	17·21	123	·28	25	·06	268	·63	42,816

APPENDIX C.—*Professions of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
				Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others	Total.	
High schools—Boys			228	69	14	2	93	178	406
Middle schools—Boys			1,625	451	355	215	895	1,916	3,541
Primary schools.	Boys	District Board ...	17,514	1,014	2,582	4,946	5,945	14,487	32,001
		Municipal	1,283	474	721	438	1,488	1,321	4,404
	Girls	District Board ..	251	58	115	143	213	529	780
		Municipal	225	227	175	66	399	867	1,092
		Total ...	21,126	2,293	3,962	5,810	9,033	21,098	42,224
		Total for 1901-02 ...	21,476	2,325	4,339	5,918	8,764	21,340	42,816

APPENDIX D.—*Social position of parents or guardians of pupils.*

Class of schools.			Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards.	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools—Boys—Government ...			17	4·1	280	68·9	109	26·8	406
Middle schools—Boys—Government ...			148	4·1	1.489	42·05	1,904	53·7	3,541
Primary sahcols.	Boys	District Board ...	557	1·7	10,322	32·2	21,122	66·	32,001
		Municipal ...	82	1·8	1,220	27·6	3,103	70·3	4,404
	Girls	District Board ...	17	2·1	118	15·1	645	82·8	780
		Municipal ...	23	2·1	335	30·6	734	67·2	1,092
		Total ...	844	1·99	13,764	32·59	27,616	65·4	42,224
		Total for 1901-02 ...	820	1·91	13,932	32·54	28,064	65·55	42,816

APPENDIX E.—*Aborigines and low-castes.*

—		1901-02.	1902-03.	
Aborigines.	Number on roll on 31st March ...	296	352	
	Number examined	100	101	
	Number passed	56	72	
Low-castes.	Number on roll on 31st March ...	2,214	2,602	Last year figures for Anglo-Vernacular, District Board and Municipal schools only were given, whereas this year figures given pertain to all classes of schools.
	Number examined	876	1,126	
	Number passed	530	712	

APPENDIX F.—ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT.

Stock Account.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Selling value of books and maps in stock on 31st March 1902 ...	21,031	0	11	Books and maps sold during the year	18,858	1	4
Selling value of books and maps purchased during the year ...	20,528	4	0	Selling value of books, &c., on hand on 31st March 1903	22,701	3	7
Total ...	41,559	4	11	Total ...	41,559	4	11

Cash Account.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Cr.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash balance on 1st April 1902 ...	24	8	0	Paid into Treasury for books sold ...	18,179	13	7
Received from Treasury and paid for books	15,800	13	11	Paid for broken boxes and other sundries	56	0	0
Received for broken boxes and other sundries	56	0	0	Paid commission to branch book depôt keepers	640	5	7
				Cash in hand on 31st March 1903 ...	62	6	3
Total ...	15,881	5	11	Total ...	18,938	9	4
				Deduct ...	15,881	5	11
				Net profit ...	3,057	3	5

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on 01 February, 2020